COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

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GIBRALTAR.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1890.

(In continuation of Colonial Report No. 90, Old Series.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
July 1891.

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1891.

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87	Newfoundland	1888
88	Mauritius, Seychelles, and Rodrigues	"
89	Zululand	1889
90	Gibraltar	"
91	Grenada	"
92	Bermuda	"
93	St. Vincent	1888
94	St. Vincent	1889
95	Bahamas	"
96	St. Lucia	"
97	British Bechuanaland	1888–9
98	Turks and Caicos	1889
99	Gambia	"
100	Straits Settlements	"
101	St. Kitts-Nevis	1886
102	Basutoland (Governor's Visit)	1890
103	British New Guinea	1888–9
104	Natal	1889
105	Malta	"
106	British Guiana	"
107	Barbados	"
108	Trinidad and Tobago	"
109	Western Australia	"
110	Gold Coast (Agriculture)	1890
111	Labuan	1889
112	Jamaica	"
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10	St. Lucia	1890
11	Bahamas	"
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No. 13.

GIBRALTAR.

[In continuation of Colonial Report No. 90, Old Series.]

Sir LOTHIAN NICHOLSON to LORD KNUTSFORD.

MY LORD, Gibraltar, May 26, 1891.

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the annual "Blue Book" of this Colony for the year 1890, together with the report thereon of Mr. Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LOTHIAN NICHOLSON,
General and Governor.

The Right Hon.
Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.
&c. &c. &c.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Gibraltar,
May 15, 1891.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on the Blue Book for the year 1890, and to express my regret that it has not been in your Excellency's hands at an earlier date, in consequence of the heavy strain of work entailed by very exceptional circumstances on the civil departments of this Colony during the first four months of the present year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CAVENDISH BOYLE,
Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency
General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK of GIBRALTAR for the year 1890.

FINANCE.

Revenue.

The revenue returns show the gross amount collected to be pesetas 1,561,542, against pesetas 1,591,853 realised in 1889, or a decrease of pesetas 30,311.

o 67450. Wt. 18975.

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This decrease is entirely due to a falling off in the receipts of the port, the outcome of the quarantine regulations during the summer, which drove much trade away, and also of the competition of Algiers and Malta in the coaling business, a competition which is likely to cause a further falling off in this source of revenue on account of the cheaper labour to be found in these ports and of the reductions which are there being made to induce owners of vessels to bring their trade thither.

The total decrease under this head was pesetas 35,470.

The comparative statements of revenue in 1889 and 1890 show as under:—

Head of Service.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Pesetas.	Pesetas.
Duty on wine - - - -	—	4,641
„ spirits - - - -	8,462	—
„ malt liquors - - -	114	—
Port rates and duties - - -	—	35,470
Land revenue - - - -	5,899	—
Rents exclusive of land - - -	--	6,626
Postage - - - - -	9,399	—
Telegraphs - - - - -	—	13,401
Licenses - - - - -	3,435	—
Fines, forfeitures, &c. - - -	—	711
Slaughter-house fees - - - -	1,365	--
Interest on invested funds - - -	3,999	—

Of these items the only other calling for special mention is the decrease on telegraph receipts, which is due to the fact that the previous year's return shows the amount of 1888 as well as 1889, owing to special arrangements then under consideration, which prevented any return for the earlier of these two years; so that what appears as a decrease in 1890 is actually a slight increase over the actual receipts for the 12 months ended 31st December 1889.

No comparison is possible in the savings bank returns and profits, inasmuch as the funds invested in the United Kingdom have to be brought to account in the Colony at their par value and at the par rate of exchange, which thus show a fictitious deficit. The actual financial position of the bank, however, is eminently sound.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for 1890 was pesetas 1,476,078 against pesetas 1,439,872 in 1889, or an increase of pesetas 36,206; but when it is noted that the hospital item of expenditure shows a nominal increase of pesetas 90,991, inasmuch as the total expenditure on that institution is now charged against the Treasury, whilst the total receipts go into public revenue and are not set off against the expenditure, and also that the same arrangement is in force with regard to the cemetery, the financial position of the Colony cannot be viewed as unsound, nor can it be thought, as I would respectfully submit, that any avoidable increase of disbursements has taken place.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure.

	Pesetas.
1889 - - - -	1,439,872
1890 - - - -	1,476,078

Sub-divided:—

	1889.	1890.
	Pesetas.	Pesetas.
Civil establishment - - - -	1,041,220*	1,102,510†
Judicial „ - - - -	79,841	76,472
Pensions - - - - -	48,318	45,785
Ecclesiastical - - - -	25,219	25,219
Works and buildings - - -	151,650	142,547
Roads and streets (Colonial) - -	14,198	14,176
Miscellaneous - - - -	79,421	69,365

So that whilst the civil establishment charges, including those for hospital and cemetery, have increased by pesetas 61,288, if those charges be taken away, or even if the revenue derived from these public departments be taken into consideration, the actual expenditure on establishments and their contingencies will be shown to be less in 1890 than in the previous year.

The military expenditure is returned at 243,800*l.* in 1890 against 243,237*l.* in the previous year.

* Without hospital and cemetery expenditure.
† Including hospital and cemetery expenditure.

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Assets and Liabilities.

The Treasurer returns the balance of assets over liabilities at pesetas 518,710 against pesetas 472,345 on the 31st December 1889, so that the Colony has saved, in spite of a large decrease in its port dues, pesetas 46,364.

Public Debt.

None.

Municipal Debt.

The Sanitary Commissioners' loans raised on the general purposes rates, amount outstanding on 31st December 1890 52,441*l.* against, on 31st December 1889, 53,816*l.*

Legislation.

There were eight Ordinances passed in the year, foremost amongst which were the Adminstration of Justice, the Trustees' and the Investment of Trust Funds Ordinance.

The compilation of the existing laws by Mr. R. Ffrench Sheriff, Q.C., Her Majesty's Attorney-General of the Colony, was completed and published during the autumn of 1890, but the volume was not actually in force in the Colony until the early days of January 1891, as an Order in Council was necessary to give validity to this most useful work.

Nine proclamations promulgating various statutes, orders in council, and conventions of the Imperial Government with foreign Powers, were issued in the year and the remaining eleven proclamations were issued to give force and validity to the several local ordinances, and to rules made under the local law.

Civil Service.

The late Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth succeeded to the Government on the retirement of the Hon. Sir Arthur Hardinge on the 23rd August 1890.

Mr. Melfort Campbell, Colonial Treasurer, died in Gibraltar on the 12th of May and Mr. Ralph Champneys Williams was appointed in his place on the 19th July.

Mr. Andrew Patterson, Colonial Auditor, retired on a pension, after 40 years' continuous service, on the 31st December.

Mr. James J. Terry, chief clerk, Crown lands branch of the Treasury, also retired at the same date after completing his 46th year in the service; and there were some minor changes in the nursing staff of the colonial hospital.

Imports and Exports.

These details are nearly impossible to give, as to all intents and purposes the freedom of the port prevents any accurate figures from being returned.

Of wine, 889 botassos, 428 pipes, 241 hogsheads, 70 tierces, 1,070 quarter casks, 1,151 octaves, and 6,050 gallons in packages found their way here; spirits, 79 botassos, 113 pipes, 509 tierces, 111 quarter casks, and 618 octaves were entered; porter and ale are returned as imported at 6,218 hogsheads, 4,227 tierces, 6,528 quarter casks, 365 octaves, and 2,142 dozens in bottles.

Exported.

Wine, 43 botassos, 64 pipes, 82 hogsheads, 19 tierces, 760 quarter casks, 612 octaves, and about 5,988 gallons in packages; spirits, 46,460 gallons contained in 87 botassos, 101 pipes, 58 hogsheads, 280 tierces, 39 quarter casks, and 243 octaves.

The tobacco returns, inasmuch as no duty is paid thereon, are quite unreliable; for instance, we have 415 hogsheads and 24,384 cwts. in packages returned as the amounts imported, and the exports are given at 31 hogsheads and about 12,672 cwts. in various packages, and these figures cannot possibly represent the actual trade.

Shipping.

As I have observed above, there was a considerable falling off in the shipping returns, and we find the following comparative statements from the figures given for the two years:—

	1889.	1890.
Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared -	12,515,850	11,488,693
British - - - - -	10,338,132	9,542,035
Foreign - - - - -	2,177,718	1,946,658
Steam - - - - -	12,329,547	11,340,895
Sailing - - - - -	186,303	147,798
Decrease in 1890 - -	Tonnage. 1,027,157	

The number of steam vessels entered in 1890 was 5,425.

Their crews consisted of 160,684, whilst the number of sailing vessels entered was 572 with crews numbering 4,654.

The returns of clearances give—steamers, 5,013; crews, 160,378; sailing, 409; crews, 4,345.

It is perfectly true that the quarantine restrictions of the past summer may be said to have caused a great portion of this falling off in the trade from whence the larger portion of the revenue is

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derived, but the competition of Algiers and Malta as coaling depôts, to which allusion has been made, is a matter for serious consideration if the trade of this port is to be maintained, and those who depend for their living upon the coal and shipping agency business are viewing with grave apprehension the loss of many vessels which formerly called here for the purpose of taking in their supplies.

Population and Public Health.

The estimated civil population for the year 1890 was 18,527; these figures are based on the census of 1881. The military are returned at 5,697.

Brigade Surgeon Collins, Medical Staff, the Health Officer, in his annual report states that the public health was not so satisfactory in 1890 as in the previous years. Epidemic influences were prevalent. The total deaths were 406 against 392 in 1889, the death-rate for 1890 was 22·1 per 1,000, or an increase of 0·8 over 1889. Influenza in an epidemic form was prevalent during the first quarter of the year. The death-rate of children under five years of age was still very high and reached nearly 80 per 1,000.

One death was recorded at 92 years and one at the remarkable age of 102.

The births registered numbered 493 against 482 in the previous year, the rate in 1890 being 26·8 per 1,000.

The natural increment of the population in the last-named 12 months was therefore 87.

In the death tables we have under general diseases 139, against 161 in 1889. There were three deaths from small-pox and 36 cases reported. The epidemic commenced early in 1889, and the last case occurred on 5th July 1890; and it compared most favourably with that occurring in the year 1883–4, when 188 cases were recorded, and 27 deaths registered.

The Health Officer comments in serious terms on the almost complete neglect of re-vaccination amongst the civil community and reports favourably on the efficient condition of the small-pox hospital, North Front.

Measles caused eight deaths, diphtheria 161, and, with regard to the latter, Brigade Surgeon Collins comments in serious language on the frequency and heavy mortality of the disease, due to sanitary defects in the dwelling-houses of the poorer classes.

Enteric fever comes next; this disease caused only three deaths, the smallest on record in the history of Gibraltar.

Epidemic influenza is reported as proving fatal in nine instances. There were 852 cases of illness from the disease amongst the military alone. Calculating on the same ratio, the number of cases amongst the civilians must have been not short of 3,000.

Meteorological.

To the same officer's able report I am indebted for the following particulars:—

Climatic conditions were less favourable for health in 1890 than in previous years. The rainfall was slightly increased, but it did not come at the usual time.

Amount for 1890	- -	33·39 inches.
„ „ 1889	- -	30·86 „

Average for many years 32·79 inches.

The highest shade temperature was, on the 8th June, 89·2. Highest in 1889, on August 10th, 94·8.

Lowest 1890	- -	35 on 29th November.
„ 1889	- - -	40·2 on 31st January.

Average degree of humidity, 71·0.

Crime.

1,714 offences were reported to the police, made up of 147 against the person, 23 against property, and 1,536 "other offences."

163 persons were discharged for want of prosecution or evidence, 179 cases were dismissed, 916 persons were summarily convicted, 5 were sent to the Superior Courts, and 443 were cautioned.

Including one case, which stood over from the previous year, six cases were dealt with at the Supreme Court, in four of which judgment was given for the Crown, one for the prisoner, and one case fell through. Of the four convictions, one was for unnatural crime, one for "other offences against the person," and two for "other offences against property."

Gaols and Prisons.

To the Gibraltar prison 191 persons were committed during the year, of whom 184 were males, two females, and five juveniles; one was for debt, six for security, 184 for penal imprisonment, and of these 26 had been convicted once, 5 twice, and 35 three times or over. The sentences of 173 were for three months or less, of eight for over three months but under 12, and three for over a year but under five.

The daily average in prison was 27·54 and that on the sick list was 0·19.

Hospital and Asylum.

50 patients remained over in the Colonial Hospital from 1889, and 768 cases were admitted.

The daily average was 56, 484 were discharged cured, 146 were discharged relieved, 58 left the hospital not "relieved," and 71 died.

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This institution has continued to advance in popularity under its management as a Government Department.

The number of out-patients seeking relief was large, and satisfactory reports have been received by the Executive and duly communicated to the Secretary of State as to the working of this the youngest of all institutions under the Colonial Government.

The daily average of patients in the lunatic asylum was 29·63 composed of males, 22·67, females 6·96.

Nine patients were discharged, six cured, three relieved, and six died during the year.

In this institution there are three dormitories, three day-rooms, and 15 single rooms.

Education.

1,620 boys and 566 girls were returned in the Government-aided Roman Catholic Schools; 150 boys and 140 girls in the Wesleyan day school, 81 boys in the Wesleyan night school; 207 boys and 127 girls in the poor schools of the Hebrew community; 313 boys and 384 girls in the public school, and in the infant and industrial institution there were 190 boys and 170 girls.

The total Government contribution amounted to pesetas 37,078, the voluntary contributions to pesetas 11,920, and the school fees to pesetas 8,270.

In the secondary schools the Christian Brothers returned 275 boy pupils, the Loretto Day College for girls 178 and the Loretto Convent School for girls 104.

Public Works and Buildings.

Although the expenditure shows a saving of nearly pesetas 10,000 on this head, many works of utility were finished.

The covering to the Waterport shed was completed and proves eminently satisfactory; the markets were supplied with new awnings, improvements were commenced in the Post Office, the Governor's cottage was provided with new wooden ceilings, and the Alameda and Public Gardens were well maintained and improved.

The repair of all revenue buildings, which embraces all public offices &c., was well kept up.

General.

The report of the Chamber of Commerce dwells upon the effects of the quarantine restrictions upon the shipping trade. Whilst Gibraltar was compelled to exercise the greatest care in these matters in order to maintain her communication with the neighbouring countries of Spain and Morocco, from whence she draws her food supplies, the ports of the Mediterranean denied free *pratique* to vessels touching here on account of our proximity to

districts declared to be infected with cholera, so that ships were kept away for two reasons.

The report dwells also upon the dearness of labour here, the necessity for reducing the port dues in order to attract ships hither, and the detrimental effects which may result from any recurrence of strikes amongst the coal labourers.

The report also alludes to the advisability of establishing a slip for cleaning and repairing large steam launches, of building a Queen's store wherein wines in bond may be blended, and recurs to the subject of development of trade which would result on the extension of Custom House privileges in the neighbouring towns of Linea and Algeciras.

The Chamber looks upon the opening of the section of the Algeciras and Bobadilla Railway as far as Ximena, as the precursor of better things in the future; it regrets the loss by retirement of General the Honourable Sir Arthur Hardinge, the Governor, and the untimely decease of his successor the Honourable Sir Leicester Smyth, and speaks most favourably of the compilation of the Laws by Mr. Sheriff, Q.C., Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

The strikes in the coal trade, above alluded to, took place on the 23rd of September and again on the 14th December. The first was soon terminated by agreement between the labourers and their employers, but the last continued several days and promised at one time to be of some gravity. The police, however, under their Chief Officer, Mr. William Seed, aided on one occasion by the military, succeeded in keeping order and no very great mischief was done, although there was some rioting and dangerous stone throwing on the 17th December, which, but for prompt measures authorised by the Executive, might have ended very unsatisfactorily; the differences which were entirely due to [illegible] tent as to the manner of receiving their wages by the la[illegible]rs, through foremen, were eventually settled, and it is to be hoped that no repetition of these events will occur to drive away the trade of the port, upon which the existence of so many in the community depends.

The drought in the summer caused a considerable fear of a scarcity of water; luckily, however, the condensed water supplied by the Sanitary Commissioners was sufficient to tide over the difficulty and rain fell at last when it was most needed. The warning from last year's apprehended dearth of this necessity will, it is to be hoped, be carefully regarded, and steps should be taken to place the city beyond any such an eventuality as an actual dearth of potable water. The supply of rain-water is ample, a sufficiency of proper storage room is what is required, and is what I venture to think should be provided.

The report of Major Tulloch, R.E., the expert who was employed by the Government to investigate the water supply and the general sanitation of the Rock, was issued in the autumn, and his recommendations are under careful consideration.

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Statistical Returns.

The usual statistical returns will be found appended to this report.

CAVENDISH BOYLE,
Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

Financial Position of the Colony of Gibraltar on 31st December 1890.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
	Pesetas Cents.		Pesetas Cents.
Outstanding ground rents	51,501 66	Salaries	2,166 66
„ house rents	4,474 33	Allowances	630 50
Cash balance in Colonial Treasury	51,527 65	Pensions	3,380 01
„ in Crown Agent's hands	18,811 77	Grant in aid of Sailors' Mission	630 00
Invested funds as follows:—		Works and buildings	9,000 00
		Outstanding drafts on Crown Agents, viz.:—	
£ 1,000 0 0 4 per cent. South Australia Debentures.		£ s. d.	
3,542 1 6 3½ „ New South Wales Stock.		No. 337 of 28 February 1887 - 16 13 4	
2,727 8 6 4 „ Canada Stock.		„ 344 „ 31 March „ - 16 13 4	
930 4 2 4 „ Cape of Good Hope Stock.		„ 352 „ 30 April „ - 16 13 4	
2,116 7 6 3 „ Canada Stock.		„ 357 „ 31 May „ - 16 13 4	
1,415 1 5 4 „ Jamaica Stock.		„ 368 „ 30 June „ - 16 13 4	
4,917 0 0 3½ „ Victoria Stock.		„ 373 „ 30 July „ - 16 13 4	
		„ 378 „ 31 August „ - 16 13 4	
16,648 3 1 at 26·3758 pesetas per £	439,108 43	„ 392 „ 30 September „ - 16 13 4	
		„ 397 „ 31 October „ - 16 13 4	
Accrued interest on invested funds, less income tax	6,231 64	„ 40[illegible] „ 30 November „ - 16 13 4	
North Front rents about	6,888 00	„ 4[illegible] „ 30 December „ - 16 13 4	
Rent of limekiln for one quarter to 31st December 1890	1,000 00	„ 419 „ 31 January 1888 - 16 13 4	
„ contractor's store, North Front	208 33	„ 595 „ 30 December 1890 - 38 12 0	
„ Government dredger	458 33	„ 596 „ „ - 2 6 8	
Assets of the post office	63,011 70	„ 597 „ „ - 24 10 0	
„ telegraph office	5,004 17	„ 598 „ „ - 20 10 0	
		285 18 8 at 26·3758	7,541 71
		Liabilities of the post office	92,649 41
		„ „ telegraph office	13,517 39
			129,515 68
		Balance of assets over liabilities	518,710 33
Pesetas	648,226 01	Pesetas	648,226 01

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APPENDIX II.

RETURNS FOR THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Population estimated.

1889		1890.	
Civil - - -	18,493	Civil -	18,527
Military - -	5,616	Military - -	5,697
Male - -	14,218	Male - -	14,285
Female - -	9,891	Female - -	9,939

	1889.	1890.
Gross amount of public revenue - -	£ 63,674	£ 62,461
Gross amount of public expenditure -	57,594	59,043
Customs revenue - - -	11,709	11,867
Public debt - - - - -	Nil.	Nil.
Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared -	Tons 12,515,850	Tons 11,488,693
Tonnage of British vessels entered and cleared	10,338,132	9,542,035
Tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared	2,177,718	1,946,658
Tonnage of sailing vessels entered and cleared	186,303	147,798
Tonnage of steam vessels entered and cleared	12,329,547	11,340,895
Value of total imports - - -	No returns available.	
Value of imports from the United Kingdom -		
Value of total exports - - -		
Value of total exports to the United Kingdom - - - -		

APPENDIX III.

RETURN of the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries *viâ* the Suez Canal during the year 1890.

Countries.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
India - -	151	286,378	11,491	63	141,132	9,443
Australia - -	54	152,278	9,902	46	131,740	8,186
Burmah - -	19	26,598	522	1	1,513	35
Hong Kong -	1	1,241	22	2	2,538	76
Japan - -	20	32,826	825	5	5,902	152
Manilla - -	17	28,610	580	1	45	12
Java - -	15	22,422	480	12	10,681	358
Persia - -	10	12,115	282	—	—	—
Siam - -	4	7,015	119	1	107	13
China - -	3	4,307	140	2	3,482	232
Cochin China -	2	3,036	55	1	551	17
Zanzibar - -	1	200	20	1	557	57
Arabia - -	1	701	26	—	—	—
Asiatic Turkey -	—	—	—	2	3,135	58
Aden - -	—	—	—	3	4,697	180
Straits Settlements -	—	—	—	6	6,947	199
Sumatra - -	—	—	—	1	1,272	25
Reunion Island -	—	—	—	1	1,644	28
Suez - -	—	—	—	1	706	66
Total -	298	577,727	24,464	149	316,649	19,137

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1891.

(For Report for 1890, *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 13.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
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No.	Colony.	Year.
12	Turks and Caicos Islands	1890
13	Gibraltar	"
14	Zululand	"
15	Sierra Leone	"
16	Barbados	"
17	Falkland Islands	"
18	Labuan	"
19	British Honduras	"
20	Basutoland	1890–91
21	Trinidad and Tobago	1890
22	Leeward Islands	"
23	Grenada	"
24	Straits Settlements	"
25	British Guiana	"
26	St. Helena	"
27	Mauritius	"
28	Gambia	"
29	Hong Kong	"
30	Ceylon	1889
31	Lagos	"
32	Lagos	1890
33	Ceylon	"
34	Newfoundland	"
35	Jamaica	1889–91
36	Victoria	1890
37	British New Guinea	1890–91
38	St. Vincent	1891
39	Bermuda	"
40	Seychelles and Rodrigues	1889 and 1890
41	Gambia	1891
42	Barbados	"
43	Turks Islands	"
44	Bahamas	"
45	Fiji	1890
46	Seychelles	1891
47	British Bechuanaland	1890–92
48	Malta	1890 and 1891

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.

No. 49.

GIBRALTAR.

[For Report for 1890, *see* Colonial Report (Annual) No. 13.]

Sir LOTHIAN NICHOLSON to LORD KNUTSFORD.

MY LORD, Gibraltar, July 8, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the Annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1891, together with the report thereon by Mr. Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LOTHIAN NICHOLSON,
General and Governor.

The Right Hon.
Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Gibraltar,
July 7, 1892.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour herewith to submit my Report upon the Blue Book for 1891 with an expression of regret that circumstances over which I have had no control have prevented me from furnishing the report at an earlier date.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CAVENDISH BOYLE,
Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK for the year 1891.

FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The public revenue of the Colony for the year 1891 amounted to 1,523,417 pesetas,* showing a decrease as compared with the previous year's revenue of 33,124 pesetas, the principal variations being under the following heads, viz. :—

	Pesetas.
Duty on Spirits - - - -	25,457
Port Dues - - - - -	35,977
Postage Revenue - - - -	14,716

* The average exchange value of the peseta in 1891 was about $8\frac{1}{2}d.$

GIBRALTAR.

A reference to the comparative statement of revenue in the Blue Book shows, however, that there have been increases under many of the minor heads of revenue which, taken collectively, counter-balance to some extent the decrease under the principal heads before mentioned.

There is also shown a special item of 25,000 pesetas, being the amount received from the War Department for land surrendered by the Crown Land Board and granted in fee to Mr. F. Imossi, J.P.

Amongst the heads of revenue showing an increase are:—

	Pesetas.
Sale of revenue stamps - - -	3,293.60
Vice Admiralty Court fees - - -	5,918.66

both these items being in connexion with the Supreme Court fees.

House rents also show an increase of 7,052.31 pesetas, this being due to the larger number of houses let by the Crown on monthly tenancies.

Comparative Statement.

Head of Service.	1890.	1891.
	Pesetas.	Pesetas.
Duty on wine - - - -	73,117	72,467
„ spirits - - - -	195,437	169,980
„ malt - - - -	28,120	28,856
Port dues - - - - -	451,097	415,119
Rates on hulks, &c. - - -	42,518	41,913
Tavern licenses, 1st and 2nd Class - -	86,152	86,598
Fines in Court - - - -	8,775	6,746
Revenue stamps - - - -	22,912	26,205
Bills of health - - - -	32, 195	29,450
Vice-Admiralty fees - - -	3,130	9,049
Bonded store rents - - - -	2,528	14,615
Market stalls - - - -	40,080	41,467
Hospital receipts - - -	38,373	30,028
Postage and Money Order commission -	215,616	200,899
Telegraph fees - - - -	17,418	20,455
Ground rents - - - -	154,458	153,554
House rents - - - - -	10,388	17,440
Interest - - - - -	13,266	17,455

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year 1891 amounted to 1,572,128 pesetas, or an increase of 96,050 pesetas over that of 1890, this being attributable to an abnormal expenditure (already referred to in the Supplementary Estimates for 1891) under the following heads, viz. :—

	Pesetas.
Port Office - - - -	12,596.56
Post Office - - - -	19,591.96
Registrar of Births (expenses of census) -	5,615.45
Coroner - - - - -	6,207.18
Pensions - - - - -	11,559.09
S.S. "Utopia," general expenses - -	14,797.06
Purchase of Chincotta property - -	31,250.00

It will be seen therefore, that whilst there was a total falling off in revenue of 33,124 pesetas and an increased expenditure of 96,050 pesetas, making a grand total of 129,174 pesetas, the abnormal expenditure for the year 1891 may be safely taken at 90,000 pesetas, and although we cannot look for a repetition of the War Office grant of 25,000 pesetas, still in forecasting, it is to be hoped that, with economy, the future revenue, even with some further deductions, may meet the future expenditure.

Public debt, properly so called, there is none, and the Treasurer's return of assets and liabilities shows a balance in favour of the Colony at the end of 1891 of 469,597 pesetas.

The Sanitary Commissioners' indebtedness, at the same date, amounted to 50,776*l.*, and provision has been made by ordinance for the consolidation of those loans at a reduced rate of interest.

Shipping.

The following table shows comparatively the returns for 1890–91 :—

Heads.	Vessels.		Tons.		Crews.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Vessels entered and cleared - -	12,621	11,536	11,488,693	10,665,744	330,061	314,191
British - -	9,248	8,163	9,542,035	8,606,413	264,475	240,689
Foreign - -	3,373	3,373	1,946,658	2,059,331	65,586	73,502
Steam - -	11,278	10,209	11,340,895	10,513,726	321,062	305,102
Sailing - -	1,343	1,327	147,798	152,018	8,999	9,089
	Vessels.		Tons.		Crews.	
Decrease in 1891 -	1,085		822,949		15,870	

GIBRALTAR.

Much of this falling off may be attributed to the restrictions imposed by Russia on grain export.

The trade of Gibraltar is largely dependent upon the number of vessels making use of the port, and there can be no disguising the fact that this number has lately lessened, and the local Executive and Her Majesty's advisers are in no way unaware of the condition of affairs in this connection, but as yet no method of staying the falling off, alike in trade-profits and in revenue, has been found.

It is believed, as stated above, that much of the reduction may be attributed to the restrictions imposed on grain export by Russia, but there are also other causes to be noticed, the shipping business throughout the world has been slack, differences between employer and employed in the coal trade, and even strikes of the latter, have not tended to induce more shipowners to use the port; competition at the neighbouring harbours of Malta and Algiers has run high, and all these circumstances have combined in producing a decrease in the port business and in the revenue derived from shipping. The Government is fully alive to these facts, and those interested in the trade may rest assured that any suggestions which may be put forward with the view of bringing about an improvement in the business of the port, will receive full and careful consideration.

But there is another subject which requires, I venture to think, some notice here, and that is, the very serious rise in exchange, a rise distinctly adverse to the Colony generally. The four quarterly rates as fixed between the Imperial and Colonial Departments during the year were as follows:—First quarter pts. 25.98 to the pound sterling; second quarter, pts. 26.05; third quarter, pts. 26.20, and fourth quarter, pts. 26.88. Now, it was utterly impossible, in framing the estimates of expenditure, to foresee this very considerable fall in the value of the local currency, and, therefore, many of the items of expenditure for services paid for through the Crown Agents in London, were increased as the rate went against the dollar and in favour of the sovereign. Moreover, the fixed quarterly rates do not show the actual market variations; these rates are based on the average transactions of the Imperial Chest Office during the previous quarter, and it frequently happens, that during the ensuing quarter, the market rate rules considerably higher than that which has been fixed inter-departmentally, and so the Colonial Treasury either pours local currency into the Imperial Chest in exchange for Treasury certificates on London, to the disadvantage of the last-named department, or is forced to purchase paper in the market at a rate of exchange higher than that which has been fixed for Government transactions.

Independently of all this, the depreciation of the value of the dollar affects every branch of the local trade. The consumer pays more for all articles imported from the mother country, and consequently the necessaries of life rise in price. Merchants, marketmen, land and house holders, and traders are forced to raise

their prices and their rents, and the community generally has less money to spend.

The market rates of exchange were as under during the year :—

	p. c.	p. c.
Ten days bills - - -	highest 28·91,	lowest 25·94
Sight bills - - -	„ 29·00,	„ 25·98

Crime.—Criminal Statistics.

The number of summary convictions before the Magistrate in 1891 was 631, or 285 less than in 1890. 449 persons were discharged with a caution.

The majority of these cases were for minor offences.

Ten cases were brought for trial before the Supreme Court, namely, one of rape, five of offences against the person, three of offences against property, and one of uttering counterfeit coins.

Verdicts for the Crown were returned in six of these cases, namely, one of rape, four of offences against the person, and one of uttering counterfeit coins.

In one case, namely, an offence against property, a "nolle prosequi" was entered by the Attorney-General. In another case, also, an offence against property, the Grand Jury returned "No Bill," and in two cases, namely, one of offence against the person and one of offence against property, verdicts were found for the accused.

Gaols and Prisons.

There were 168 persons committed to prison during the year 161 men, 4 women, and 3 juveniles; of these, 4 were for debt, 10 for safe custody, and 154 for purposes of penal imprisonment; 12 had been committed once before, 8 twice, and 49 had been in prison on three or more previous occasions. Three were confined for five or more years, three between one and five years, four for more than three months but under a year, and 158 for three months or less. The daily average was 25·20, the number of admissions to hospital was four, and the daily sick average was ·30; there were no deaths in the prison in 1891.

Education.

The inspector's report shows that the school year passed without any serious interruption of the work on account of epidemics, so frequent of late years. The average attendance has risen to 1,368 as against 1,297 last year, although the average earning per scholar has fallen considerably, being now only pesetas 22.03, whereas it was pesetas 27.59. The work done in the schools is generally satisfactory.

Laws.

The principal laws passed during this year were:—

The Gibraltar Laws Order in Council.
The Sanitary Order Amendment Order.
An Ordinance to amend the Census Ordinance of 1868.
An Ordinance to amend the Cemetery Ordinance, 1889.
An Ordinance to amend the Dog Ordinance, 1880.
An Ordinance to amend the Savings Bank Ordinance.
An Ordinance to enable the Sanitary Commissioners to consolidate Loans raised by them for Public purposes.

Population and Health.—Statistics.

The total population of Gibraltar, according to the Census taken on the 5th April 1891, was:—

City and Territory	Civil	19,100
	Military	5,896
Port and Harbour		759
Total		25,755

As compared with the Census taken in 1881, these figures show an increase in the civil population of the town of 719 and in the garrison of 286. No Census of the port and harbour was taken before 1891.

According to the health officer's report the public health of Gibraltar was exceptionally good. The death-rate of the fixed civil population (16,906) was 20·70 per 1,000, while that of the total civil population (19,100) was 18·95, the difference being due entirely to the low death-rate of 5·46 per mille amongst the 2,194 resident aliens.

The number of births recorded in 1891 was 486. This is 136 in excess of the deaths amongst the fixed civil population, and is equal to a birth-rate of 28·1 per mille; the birth-rate for the previous year was 29·1.

Meteorological.

The returns show the absolute minimum air temperature at 33·0 on the 8th January, and absolute maximum on the 16th August at 90·4. The mean relative humidity was 69. The total rainfall was 43·97 inches, maximum in 24 hours 5·45 on the 31st October, and there were eighty-three days during which rain fell. There were 151 days of east and 152 of west wind.

The amount of rainfall in 1889 was 30·86, and in 1890, 33·39 inches.

Civil Service.

The following changes, acting appointments, &c. took place and were made in the service of the Colony during the year, viz. :—

In January.

Major-General H. R. L. Newdigate acted as the Governor's deputy, Mr. R. Ffrench Sheriff, Q.C. Attorney-General as Police Magistrate, and Mr. W. Seed, Chief of Police, as Deputy Coroner. Mr. R. C. Williams was appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

In February.

His Excellency General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., appointed Governor-in-Chief, Colonel J. Fellowes, C.R.E., appointed Chairman of Cemetery Committee, and Mr. A. Porral, First-class Clerk, Crown Land Office, Secretary of the Crown Land Board, with a seat at the Board.

In April.

His Honour Sir H. B. Burford-Hancock, Kt., C.M.G., Chief Justice, appointed Chairman of the Colonial Hospital Commissioners. Mr. A. M. Call, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, acted as Police Magistrate. Cemetery Committee appointed under new Ordinance :—Colonel J. Fellowes, C.R.E., Brigade-Surgeon R. Collins, M.S.; Mr. S. Buckle, Colonial Engineer; Mr. W. Seed, Chief of Police; Venerable Archdeacon D.S. Govett, M. A., Civil Chaplain; Right Rev. G. Canilla, D. D., Vicar Apostolic; Mr. M. A. Serfaty, Chairman of the Sanitary Commissioners; Mr. W. A. Thomson, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Lewis F. Imossi, Chairman of the Exchange Committee and Chamber of Commerce.

In July.

Surgeon-Major-General R. W. Meadows, M.D., Principal Medical Officer, was appointed Consulting Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital. Mr. R. Ffrench Sheriff, Q.C., Attorney-General, acted as Chief Justice; Mr. A. W. Fawkes, Police Magistrate, as Attorney-General; and Mr. A. M. Coll, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, as Police Magistrate. Mr. Coll was appointed Administrator-General of unrepresented estates. Mr. Henry F. Recano, Q.C., acted as Chief Justice.

In August.

Mr. A. W. Fawkes, Police Magistrate, acted as a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and Major E. R. Hussey, R.E., as Colonial Engineer.

In September.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Duke, M.S., appointed a member of the Cemetery Committee.

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In October.

Mr. A. W. Fawkes, Police Magistrate, acted as Registrar of the Supreme Court. Sanitary Commissioners under new Order in Council Amendment Order appointed:—

Mr. Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, and Mr. R. C. Williams, Colonial Treasurer, to represent the Government of Gibraltar; Staff-Surgeon S. W. Vasey, R.N., to represent the Admiralty; Colonel J. Fellowes, C.R.E., to represent War Department; Surgeon-Major-General R. W. Meadows, M.D. Principal Medical Officer; Messrs. A. Rugeroni and W. J. S. Smith from the Grand Jurors List; Mr A. Dumoulin from the list of Special Jurors, and Mr. A. von Andlau from the Common Jurors List. Mr. E. M. Hutton was appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court.

In November.

Mr. John C. King, Chief and Confidential Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Department, was appointed to be Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Public Works.

The principal public works undertaken during the year were:—

(1.) The provision of a steam disinfecting apparatus for the Colonial Hospital.
(2.) Rain-water tank for Port Office.
(3.) Extensive alterations and improvements at the Post Office.
(4.) The construction of a barrack for the men at the Quarantine Boarding Station.
(5.) A look-out tower for shipping at Montague Bastion.

Statistical Peturns.

The usual statistical returns will be found appended to this report.

CAVENDISH BOYLE,
Colonial Secretary.

7th July 1892.

APPENDIX I.

RETURNS FOR THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Population.

Estimated. 1890.		*As per Census* 1891.	
Civil - - -	18,527	Civil - - -	19,100
Military - -	5,697	Military - -	5,896
Male - -	14,285	Male - -	13,906
Female - -	9,939	Female - -	11,090

	1890.	1891.
	£	£
Gross amount of public revenue - -	62,461	61,136
Gross amount of public expenditure -	59,043	62,885
Customs revenue - - - -	11,867	10,852
Public debt - - - - -	—	—
	Tons.	Tons.
Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared -	11,488,693	10,665,744
Tonnage of British vessels entered and cleared	9,542,035	8,606,413
Tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared	1,946,658	2,059,331
Tonnage of sailing vessels entered and cleared	147,798	152,018
Tonnage of steam vessels entered and cleared	11,340,895	10,513,726
Value of total imports - - -	No returns available.	
Value of imports from the United Kingdom -		
Value of total exports - - -		
Value of total exports to the United Kingdom - - - - -		

(Signed) CAVENDISH BOYLE,
Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX II.

RETURN of the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries *viâ* the Suez Canal during the year 1891.

Countries.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
India - -	205	377,220	12,727	66	146,266	9,611
Australia - -	60	164,462	10,530	45	131,384	8,430
Java - -	21	35,568	599	3	2,528	68
Japan - -	20	32,682	754	5	8,207	239
Manilla - -	17	25,332	473	—	—	—
Burmah - -	13	20,890	419	—	—	—
Persia - -	7	9,200	196	—	—	—
China - -	3	5,981	284	8	13,787	505
Cochin China -	2	2,126	40	1	1,349	25
Straits Settlements -	2	3,759	61	1	2,400	64
New Caledonia -	1	2,312	43	—	—	—
Hong Kong -	1	2,356	63	—	—	—
Siam - -	1	1,617	23	—	—	—
Aden - -	—	—	—	2	3,304	79
Arabia - -	—	—	—	2	3,144	58
Perim - -	—	—	—	1	28	8
Mauritius - -	—	—	—	1	422	17
Ceylon - -	—	—	—	1	1,976	25
Tonkin - -	—	—	—	1	1,177	25
Total -	353	683,505	26,212	137	315,972	19,154

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1891.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
	Pesetas Cents.		Pesetas Cents.
Outstanding ground rents	48,204 51	Pension due to Mr. Byrne from 6th November 1882 to 31st December 1891, at 60*l.* per annum, 549*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*	14,760 59
„ house rents	2,933 00	Deposits outstanding	8,754 52
Cash balance in Colonial Treasury	68,656 42	Loan from Crown Agents, 3,500*l.*	94,089 00
Invested funds as follows:—		Amount overpaid by Crown Agents on 31st December 1891	2,686 09
£ s. d.		Grant in aid of Sailors' Mission for 1891	630 00
1,000 0 0 4 per cent. South Australia.		Works and buildings	6,500 00
2,363 11 5 3½ „ New South Wales.		Transit postage due to Spain	29,111 67
2,727 8 6 4 „ Canada.		„ „ „ France	8,955 37
930 4 2 4 „ Cape of Good Hope.		„ „ „ Italy	544 88
2,116 7 6 3 „ Canada.		„ „ „ United Kingdom	4,327 09
1,415 1 5 4 „ Jamaica.		„ „ „ Belgium	8 19
4,917 0 0 3½ „ Victoria.		Balance due to Malta, M.O. account	1,441 50
2,121 19 10 3 „ Ceylon.		„ United Kingdom, general account	46,319 87
1,038 18 9 3½ „ Natal.		Amount of money orders drawn by:	
18,630 11 7 at 26·88	500,789 96	United Kingdom on Gibraltar remaining unpaid	1,677 20
Accrued interest on invested funds, 239*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*	6,437 20	Malta „ „ „	196 00
North Front rents	6,925 72	Tangier „ „ „	40 00
Rent of limekiln	2,000 00	on Tangier „ „	197 00
„ contractor's store	461 95	Amount due to Spain for telegrams forwarded	11,474 16
„ Government dredger	250 00	„ Eastern Telegraph Company	366 35
„ cranes	740 00		231,979 39
„ petroleum stores	126 00		
Advances outstanding	9,405 85	Balance of assets over liabilities	469,597 11
Amount due by Egypt on P.P. account	62 70		
Cash in hands of Postmistress	11,893 15		
„ Tangier agent	3,882 52		
Value of postal orders unsold	35,260 70		
Amount due by Spain for telegrams received	3,525 13		
„ Cable Company to Colonial Government for transit messages forwarded.	18 76		
	701,576 57		701,576 57

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

No. 75.

GIBRALTAR.

[For Report for 1890, *see* Colonial Report (Annual) No. 49.]

Sir LOTHIAN NICHOLSON to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

MY LORD, Gibraltar, May 16, 1893.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1892, together with the report thereon of Mr. Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LOTHIAN NICHOLSON,
General and Governor.

The Most Hon.
the Marquess of Ripon, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Gibraltar,
May 15, 1893.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour herewith to submit my Report upon the Blue Book for 1892.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CAVENDISH BOYLE,
Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency
General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK for the year 1892.

FINANCE.

Revenue.

The public revenue of the Colony for the year amounted to 1,418,385 pesetas, showing a decrease on the revenue of 1891 of 110,032 pesetas:—

The principal items of decrease are tabulated as under:—

Decreases.

	Pesetas.
Duty on Wines - - - -	1,870
,, Malt - - - -	177
Rates, &c., on vessels (Port dues) - -	89,038
Fines, Police Magistrate's Court - -	1,553
Bills of health - - - -	4,830
Vice Admiralty fees - - - -	4,426
Cemetery fees - - - - -	2,222
Store rents - - - - -	2,907

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	Pts.
Slaughter-house fees - - - -	1,336
Hospital receipts - - - -	8,163
Postage and Money Order commission -	3,951
Telegraphs - - - - -	2,342
Rents (casual) - - - -	10,864

The principal items of increase are:—

Increases.

Duty on spirits - - - -	9,432
Fees on lighters discharging - - -	687
Sale of revenue stamps - - -	1,982
Rent of cranes - - - -	2,054
„ Post Boxes - - - -	1,584
House rents - - - - -	3,248
North front rents (casual) - - -	3,002
Special receipts (premium on gold) - -	5,455
Paying patients, Lunatic asylum - - - -	1,416

The Comparative Statements of Revenue under the principal headings are as under:—

Head of Service.	1891.	1892.
	Pts.	Pts.
Duty on wine - - - -	72,467	70,597
„ spirits - - - -	169,980	179,412
„ malt - - - -	28,856	28,679
Port dues - - - - -	415,119	326,081
Hulk rates, &c. - - - -	41,913	41,132
Taverns, 1st and 2nd class licences - -	86,598	86,503
Tobacconists - - - - -	8,390	8,887
Fines, Magistrate's Court - - -	6,495	4,942
Revenue stamps - - -	26,205	28,188
Bills of health - - - -	24,450	24,620
Slaughter-house fees - - -	14,990	15,654
Market stalls - - - -	41,467	41,538
Hospital receipts - - - -	32,028	23,864
Postage and Money Order commission -	200,899	196,947
Telegraph receipts - - - -	20,455	18,113
Ground rents - - - -	153,554	142,689
House rents - - - - -	17,440	20,688

So that in a total decrease in revenue amounting to Pts. 110,032 it will be seen that the items of Port dues and Bills of health account for a falling off of no less than Pts. 93,868

The shipping trade of the world was depressed during the year, hence the decline in one of the principal sources of revenue at Gibraltar. The other items of decreased takings are casual.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure for the year 1892 amounted to Pts. 1,804,587, but of this sum the following items are special:—

Expended on works at Southport Ditch due to the Colony from the Sanitary Commissioners -	42,407
Works consequent on Major Tulloch's Report due from Imperial Funds and Sanitary Rates -	22,865
Invested (by sale of surplus funds) in Freehold Property - - - - -	230,800
	Pts. 296,072

leaving the actual expenditure for the year at Pts. 1,508,515, against Pts. 1,572,128 in 1891.

The balance of assets over liabilities on December 31, 1892, stood at Pts. 202,057.

There is no public debt of the Colony. The debt of the Sanitary Commissioners secured on the general sanitary purposes rates stood at 56,000*l.*, the amount of their assessment was 10,277*l.* their total revenue was 30,365*l.*, and their gross expenditure amounted to 29,451*l.*

Shipping.

Heads.	Vessels.		Tons.		Crews.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Vessels entered and cleared - -	11,536	9,811	10,665,744	8,753,175	314,191	283,420
British - -	8,163	6,407	8,606,413	6,767,965	240,689	202,767
Foreign - -	3,373	3,404	2,059,331	1,985,210	73,502	80,653
Steam - -	10,209	8,430	10,513,726	8,633,398	305,102	274,679
Sailing - -	1,327	1,381	152,018	119,777	9,089	8,741
	Vessels.		Tons.		Crews.	
Decrease in 1892 -	1,725		1,912,569		30,771	

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Now these figures show a serious falling off on 1891, the returns of which year gave the following decreases as compared with 1890, namely, in vessels 1,085, in tons 822,949, and in crews 15,870.

As a commercial coaling station in times when the shipping trade is flourishing, Gibraltar has several rivals; in bad times the trade must perforce be greatly depreciated, and it is not easy to find a remedy. Many plans have been proposed, but none have as yet been found feasible.

Exchange.

In a previous report allusion was made to the depreciation of the silver currency of Spain, which is that of Gibraltar. The quarterly rates at which Imperial and Colonial dealings were brought to account in 1891 were respectively Pts. 25·98, Pts. 26·05, Pts. 26·20, and Pts. 26·88 to the pound sterling. In 1892 the returns show the rates to have been for the four quarters as under, viz:—

	Pts.	
First quarter - - -	28·03	to the pound.
Second „ - - -	28·85	„ „
Third „ - - -	28·85	„ „
Fourth „ - - -	28·96	„ „

and there appears to be but little likelihood of there being any permanent improvement in this connection.

The situation was financially a difficult one in 1891, how much more so has it not proved to be in the past year. The cost of living in a fortified town, such as Gibraltar, where, perforce, every article of consumption comes from the outside, and where nearly every article of luxury, and many of necessity, must be imported from England, increases adversely for the consumer and purchaser as the local currency is depreciated and the standard coin of Great Britain is appreciated. And here again it is almost impossible to find a solution to a problem which is exercising the minds of leading financiers in connection with the currency of the largest possessions of the Empire.

The market rates of exchange ruling in 1892 were as under:—

—	Highest.	Lowest.
	Pts.	Pts.
Ten days' bill - - - -	30·52 per £	28·15 per £
Sight - - - - -	30·57 per £	28·19 per £

Legislation.

Six Ordinances were passed during the year, namely:—

The Sale of Old Metals Ordinance,

An Ordinance to enable the Sanitary Commissioners to raise money for certain purposes,

The Civil Police Pensions Ordinance,

An Ordinance to provide for the enlistment of Coast Volunteers,

An Ordinance to provide for the Recognition of Probates, &c., granted in the United Kingdom,

And the Electric Light Loans Ordinance.

Population.

The estimated total population of Gibraltar, based on the Census Returns of 1891 and the natural increment of the people is as under:—

City and Territory	Civil	20,038
	Military	6,012
Port and Harbour		759

Divided as under:—

—	Males.	Females.
Civil	9,149	10,889
Military	5,305	707

Registration Returns.

The Registration Returns of the *whole* population give the births at 652, or a rate of 25·31 per 1,000, and the excess of births over deaths at 170.

The total of deaths registered was 482, equal to an average of 18·71 per 1,000. Of the births, 538 were amongst the civilian population and 114 amongst the military. In the death records 443 are returned as civilians and 39 as military. There were 174 marriages, of which 30 were amongst the military population.

But for actual statistical purposes of birth and death rates, the carefully corrected returns of the Health Officer will prove the most reliable. In these returns, the actual birth rate amongst the civilian population is given at 32·31 per 1,000, and the

excess of births over deaths amongst the same appears as 140; the birth rate for 1891 on the same calculations was 28 per 1,000 and the decennial average (1881–1890) was 29·1. The death rate amongst aliens is given at 1·82 per 1,000; amongst the total civil population it was 21·72, and amongst the *fixed* civil population it was 24·31. The rates on total and *fixed* civil population show a decrease on the decennial average (1881–1890) of 1·33 and 1·52 respectively.

The death returns of 1891 were abnormally low and the 1892 returns show an increase in the rate on the total civil population of 2·77 and in the rate on the *fixed* civil population of 3·61 per 1,000.

The Infantile Mortality Returns compared unfavourably with 1891 and with the decennial period of 1881–1890. The averages for 1892 were 183·4 per 1,000 births, for 1891 152·3, and for the decennial period 167·4.

Criminal Statistics.

473 persons were apprehended and brought before the Sitting Magistrate's Court in 1892.

The above total of 473 is made up as follows:—

"Natives"	143
"British"	53
"Aliens"	210
"Maltese"	67

The number of persons summoned before, and cases disposed of in, the Magistrate's Court in 1892 was 773, composed of:—

"Natives"	386
"British"	37
"Aliens"	284
"Maltese"	66

Of the first total 199 were dismissed with a caution, of the latter 173 were so dealt with. In the added totals 63 were imprisoned in default, 107 were imprisoned peremptorily, 440 were fined, 78 cases were dismissed, 117 were withdrawn, in 3 cases only was whipping awarded, 18 were bound over, and 11 were committed for trial.

Of the cases dealt with in the Supreme Court in its Criminal Jurisdiction, the following returns are given:—

Judgment for the Crown	6
" " prisoner	4
Bill thrown out	1

Of the convictions—

One was for attempt at murder, 4 for "other offences against the person";

One for "an offence against property."

The total number of persons committed to the Gibraltar Prison was 201, namely: 192 men, 4 women, and 5 juveniles. Four were for debt, 12 for safe custody, and 185 for purposes of penal imprisonment.

The daily average in prison was 24·22; the number of admissions to hospital was 7, and daily average on the sick list was ·40. Twenty-one had been once, 8 had been twice, and 57 three or more times, previously convicted.

In the Supreme Court there is also a return of the following "Causes and matters originated in 1892":—

Plenary Jurisdiction - - - - -	82
Matrimonial - - - - - -	2
Admiralty - - - - - - -	8
And transferred from the Consular Courts of Morocco	3

The return of proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court shows that there were two cases heard and pending therein, and that there were 201 documents, &c. dealt with during the year; whilst in the summary side of the Supreme Court 9 causes stood over from 1891, 413 plaints were filed, 190 causes were heard, 36 were withdrawn, 191 were "struck out," and 4 remain over.

In the Magistrate's Petty Debt Court, 1,006 plaints were filed, 265 causes were heard, 99 were withdrawn, 588 were "struck out" and 2 remain over.

Meteorological.

Returns taken at a station in—

Longitude 5° 20′ 53″ W.
Latitude 36° 6′ 20″ N.
50 feet above mean sea level.

Mean pressure, 29·971; mean air temperature, 65·3; mean minimum, 58·9; mean maximum, 70·1; absolute maximum on July 31, 91·0. For the year the mean tension of vapour was 455, and the mean relative humidity was 72.

The total rainfall was inches 46·00. The maximum fall (on the 7th March) was inches 2·43. During 123 days rain fell, of

which 18 were in the month of February and the same in the month of March.

The east wind was recorded during 152 days and the west wind during 133.

Civil Service.

The following appointments, promotions, &c., took place during the year:—

In January.

Mr. J. Bruzon was appointed to a supplementary clerkship in the Colonial Secretary's department. Mr. J. H. Imossi was promoted from second to first-class clerk in the Port Department. Mr. F. B. Planallo was promoted from third to second-class clerk in the same department.

In May.

Mr. E. M. Hutton, Registrar of the Supreme Court, was appointed to the Commission of the Peace. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Duke was appointed to act as inspecting medical officer and consulting surgeon of the Colonial Hospital.

In June.

Mr. A. Sanchez was appointed Assistant Registrar, and Mr. J. Discombe, third-class clerk in the establishment of the Supreme Court. Mr. J. C. Phillips, second-class clerk, was transferred from Police Magistrate's office to Registry of Supreme Court, and Mr. A. M. Requena from this latter department to that of the Police Magistrate. Mr. R. Giraldi was promoted from third to second-class clerk in the Crown Lands Office. Mr. J. Chipulina was promoted from second-class clerk to first-class clerk in the Post Office.

In July.

Surgeon-Colonel R. Lewer, Principal Medical Officer, was appointed Inspecting Medical Officer and Consulting Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital.

In August.

Mr. A. W. Fawkes, Police Magistrate, appointed to be Attorney-General and Queen's Advocate and Proctor in the Supreme Court of Gibraltar in its Admiralty jurisdiction. Mr. A. M. Coll was appointed Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.

In October.

Dr. J. E. Kerr appointed Port Surgeon. Dr. L. L. Vejano appointed District Medical Officer.

In November.

Mr. C. G. Walpole, M.A., Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, appointed to act as Chief Justice.

In December.

Mr. A. W. Fawkes, Attorney-General, appointed Queen's Counsel. Mr. E. M. Hutton, Registrar, Supreme Court, appointed to be Administrator-General under the Unpresented Estates Ordinance.

Education.

376 boys and 537 girls are returned in the Roman Catholic aided schools, the total Government grant being Pts. 23,216. In the Wesleyan day schools 130 boys and 73 girls are given. In the night schools 29 boys and 25 girls attended, and the Government contribution was Pts. 2,573. In the public school there were 204 boys and 176 girls; the Government grant was Pts. 3,847. In the infant and industrial schools, there were 197 boys and 135 girls in attendance, and the Government contribution was Pts. 3,325. The voluntary contributions for these four respective heads were Pts. 3,715 Roman Catholic, Pts. 695 Wesleyan, public school Pts. 1,652, and infant and industrial school Pts. 510.

Hospital.

The Colonial Hospital was maintained at a cost of Pts. 101,513, or Pts. 16,913 less than last year. The hospital receipts were Pts. 23,864, so that the total cost for the year 1892, was Pts. 77,649, against Pts. 86,393 in 1891.

617 patients were admitted, 502 males and 115 females, whilst 44 males and 10 females remained in hospital from the previous year; 12 cases of smallpox, one of scarlatina, 6 of enteric fever and 2 of erysipelas are returned. There were 51 deaths in all The classification of the cases treated was as under:—

Class	I.	General diseases	175
„	II.	Local „	381
„	III.	Poisons	2
„	IV.	Injuries	112
„	V.		1

362 males and 75 females were discharged cured, 87 males and 19 females were relieved. 10,524 out-patients were treated during the year.

Public Works.

The ordinary repairs and services were duly carried out, and, in addition, a Government quarter was erected on Crown property 616, whilst the Southport Ditch Pumping Station was partially restored and the machinery renewed at the cost of the Colonial Government on repayment by the Sanitary Commissioners. Works in connection with new drainage and water supply scheme were commenced under like conditions, and provision was made for repairs and additions to the Supreme Court, Hospital, Slaughter-houses, Police Station and Prison, which were duly completed.

Statistical Returns.

The usual returns will be found in the Appendices to this Report.

CAVENDISH BOYLE,
Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

RETURNS FOR THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Population.

Census. 1891.		*Estimated.* 1892.	
Civil -	*19,100	Civil - -	*20,038
Military -	5,896	Military (actual) -	6,012
Male -	13,906	Male -	14,454
Female -	11,090	Female -	11,596

	1891.	1892.
	£	£
Gross amount of public revenue,† converted at Pts. 25 to the £	61,136	56,735‡
Gross amount of public expenditure, converted at Pts. 25 to the £	62,885	72,183‡
Customs revenue, converted at Pts. 25 to the £	10,852	11,147
Public debt	—	—
	Tons.	Tons.
Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared	10,665,744	8,753,175
Tonnage of British vessels entered and cleared	8,606,413	6,767,965
Tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared	2,059,331	1,985,210
Tonnage of sailing vessels entered and cleared	152,018	119,777
Tonnage of steam vessels entered and cleared	10,513,726	8,633,398
Value of total imports	No returns available.	
Value of imports from the United Kingdom		
Value of total exports		
Value of total exports to the United Kingdom		

* Exclusive of port and harbour, 759.

† Exchange averaged Pts. 29 to the £.

‡ This difference of £15,448 is made up, as to about £12,000, of change from investments in England to land purchased for the Crown in the Colony, and of Advances on Account of Sanitary works, repayable by the Sanitary Commissioners. The whole of the difference was paid from the surplus funds of the Colony.

(Signed) CAVENDISH BOYLE,
Colonial Secretary.

GIBRALTAR. 1892.

APPENDIX II.

RETURN of the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries *vid* the Suez Canal during the year 1892.

Countries.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
India - -	159	312,630	12,248	61	131,745	8,962
Australia - -	57	107,503	11,053	45	136,199	8,719
Burmah - -	16	24,298	403	1	1,556	48
Straits Settlements -	2	2,663	44	5	9,820	201
Perim - -	1	656	64	—	—	—
Japan - -	19	32,315	803	8	13,229	238
Java - -	19	32,251	494	—	—	—
Manilla - -	19	28,489	501	—	—	—
China - -	2	3,295	93	1	1,417	23
Persia - -	2	2,710	52	—	—	—
Cochin China -	2	3,542	52	—	—	—
New Caledonia -	1	2,667	73	—	—	—
Aden - -	—	—	—	2	4,111	102
Ceylon - -	—	—	—	1	232	17
Hong Kong -	—	—	—	1	1,410	30
Total -	299	613,019	25,880	125	299,719	18,340

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 109.

GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1893.

(For Report for 1892, *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 75.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1894.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
75	Gibraltar	1892
76	Bahamas	"
77	Leeward Islands	"
78	Trinidad and Tobago	"
79	Malta	"
80	Gambia	"
81	Straits Settlements	"
82	Grenada	"
83	Barbados	"
84	St. Vincent	"
85	Hong Kong	"
86	St. Lucia	"
87	Falkland Islands	"
88	Gold Coast	"
89	Basutoland	1892–93
90	Ceylon	1892
91	Zululand	"
92	Mauritius	"
93	Labuan	"
94	British Honduras	"
95	Lagos	"
96	Sierra Leone	"
97	Fiji	"
98	Rodrigues	"
99	St. Helena	"
100	British Bechuanaland	1892–93
101	British Guiana	"
102	Newfoundland	1892
103	Jamaica	1892–93
104	Victoria	1892
105	Bermuda	1893
106	Gambia	"
107	Hong Kong	"
108	St. Vincent	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.

No. 109.

GIBRALTAR.

[For Report for 1892, *see* Colonial Report (Annual) No. 75.]

Sir ROBERT BIDDULPH to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

(Extract.) Gibraltar, June 21, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, the Blue Book for 1893, together with a report by the Colonial Secretary.

The shipping returns, which have since 1890 shown great depression, indicate a slight revival in the past year.

The chief cause of this revival is that a very large trade has sprung up of late years between Italy and the United States, and many of the vessels employed in it find it convenient to call at Gibraltar. In November 1891 the North German Lloyd's began to run passenger steamers regularly between New York and Genoa, and in December 1892 the Hamburg American Company followed their example. The latter Company have also cargo boats which run between Naples and New York.

These steamers bring a great number of passengers who land at Gibraltar, and, after staying two or three days, proceed on a tour through Europe, great facilities being now afforded for this by the railway which gives direct communication from Algeciras to all parts of Spain. Several new hotels have consequently been opened, and the passage of so many tourists has caused much money to circulate in the town.

There are some details worth noting in connection with the shipping trade. The years 1887, 1888, and 1889 showed a very great increase in the number of vessels using this port. After 1889, there was a yearly falling off which touched a very low point in 1892, in which year the total tonnage entered and cleared was very little more than it was in 1886, whilst that of British ships fell below the British tonnage of 1886.

The annual reports for the last three years have attributed this falling off to the competition of other ports, notably Malta and Algiers, but I fear that we cannot comfort ourselves with the idea that anything lost by Gibraltar has been gained by another British port, because the tonnage entered and cleared at Malta has not shown any increase of late years, but, on the contrary, a depression no less significant than that of Gibraltar, whose shipping returns for each year since 1887 have shown a higher figure than those of Malta, although in former years it had been less.

There can be little doubt that the missing ships have gone to Algiers, and the following table showing the amounts of coal exported from Great Britain to Gibraltar and Algiers respectively during the last few years, appears to support this contention;—

—	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Gibraltar (tons) -	551,019	501,012	409,174	312,608	312,866
Algiers (tons) -	77,730	82,567	92,248	145,144	186,131

Also a recent report from the British Consul-General at Algiers states that while in 1886 the number of British ships that called for coal was only 85, there were 263 in 1890, and 1,118 in 1893; and he adds that the number is increasing every day.

This transfer of the shipping trade from Gibraltar to Algiers is said to be due to two causes:—

(1.) To the geographical position of Algiers, which divides the distance better between Port Said and the United Kingdom;
(2.) To the fact that the charge for freight is the same, whilst the charges for insurance, demurrage, and coal are less at Algiers than at Gibraltar.

The first-named cause is beyond our power to remedy, but the second may be remedied by offering facilities for ships calling at Gibraltar, facilities which are demanded in the interests of our Country, and without which Gibraltar threatens to become of yearly diminishing value to Great Britain.

The vast importance of Gibraltar to the shipping trade of the United Kingdom is perhaps hardly known sufficiently, but it may be judged to some extent by the amount of tonnage entered and cleared. In 1889, when the tonnage reached its highest mark, it exhibited a larger figure than that of any British Colony during that year. In 1892, when it had diminished by

nearly one-third, it was only surpassed by Hong Kong, Canada, and Singapore.

From these facts it is possible to judge how important it is to British shipping that Gibraltar should be an efficient coaling station; and the more so when it is remembered that the trade of the port itself is insignificant. The large figures mentioned above, indicate the number of vesseis which call either for coal or orders, or with passengers, and attest the value of the geographical position of Gibraltar. It is this remarkable geographical position alone which has given it its great value in spite of the somewhat meagre facilities it affords in comparison with other ports.

A matter of perhaps minor importance to the public of the United Kingdom, but nevertheless of considerable weight to those who have to administer this Government, lies in the fact that about one-fourth of the revenue is derived from port and harbour dues.

The revenue of Gibraltar does, in fact, rise and fall with the amount of shipping that calls here. In the year 1889, when Gibraltar occupied so prominent a position in the shipping returns of our Colonial Empire, the revenue of Gibraltar touched its highest point. As the shipping returns fell in succeeding years, so did the revenue with the regularity of a barometer, and the small revival of 1893 has been accompanied by a corresponding rise in the revenue.

A more serious matter, however, and one which gravely threatens our revenue, is the continual and increasing depreciation of the currency. This depreciation acts adversely with regard to all property and sensibly affects the public exchequer.

The value of the currency, measured by a gold standard, has been diminishing since 1888, in which year there was a premium of 5*d.* on the sovereign, the par value of which, in gold, is 25·22 pesetas. In 1891 the exchange value of a sovereign rose to 29 pesetas, and in 1892 to over 30, whilst in 1893 it touched 31·37. In other words, the premium on the sovereign, which was 5*d.* in 1888, was nearly 5*s.* in 1893.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK for the Year 1893.

FINANCE.

Revenue.

The public revenue for the year amounted to Ptas. 1,522,980, an increase of Ptas. 104,595 over that for 1892; but, in the total revenue for 1893 is included a sum of Ptas. 122,834, profits of the Savings Bank for the years 1889 to 1892, brought to account in 1893.

The principal items of increase were :—

	Ptas.
Port Dues - - - - -	14,934
Licences - - - - -	2,820
Post Office Receipts - - -	4,869
Rents - - - - -	8,697
Special Receipts - - - -	99,146
	Ptas. 130,466

and the decreases were as follows :—

Customs - - - - -	7,172
Fees, &c. - - - - -	1,807
Interest - - - - -	10,284
Miscellaneous - - - -	6,608
	Ptas. 25,871

The decrease in interest was due to the sale of investments, the amount so realized being reinvested in local property, and the decrease of interest is thus partly balanced by the increase in rents.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure for 1893 amounted to Ptas. 1,460,148, showing a decrease of Ptas. 344,459 over 1892. In the expenditure of the latter year, however, is included Ptas. 230,800, the purchase money of the New Mole Parade property, and, therefore, merely a change of investment. Taking out this special charge, the net decrease for 1893 would be Ptas. 113,639, obtained chiefly from the following heads :—

	Ptas.
1. Salary of Governor - - -	16,985
2. Port Department - - -	11,598
3. Post Office - - - -	10,450
4. Public Works Extraordinary - -	71,055

the saving in the first item being due to lapse of a portion of the Governor's salary between the death of His Excellency General Sir Lothian Nicholson in June, and arrival of His Excellency General Sir R. Biddulph in October.

Assets and Liabilities.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities amounted in December 1893 to Ptas. 254,541, as compared with a balance in 1892 of Ptas. 202,057, a satisfactory improvement in the financial position of the Colony, due to close economy in all the departments, and the curtailment of all but unavoidable expenditure.

Shipping.

Vessels entered and cleared.

—	Vessels.		Tonnage.		Crews.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
British steam ships	6,033	6,167	6,731,068	7,058,687	200,660	198,255
„ sailing ships	374	400	36,897	30,780	2,107	2,223
Total British -	6,407	6,567	6,767,965	7,089,467	202,767	200,478
Foreign steamships	2,397	2,642	1,902,330	2,077,109	74,019	83,637
„ sailing ships	1,007	1,046	82,880	81,443	6,634	6,468
Total Foreign -	3,404	3,688	1,985,210	2,158,552	80,653	90,105
Total Vessels -	9,811	10,255	8,753,175	9,248,019	283,420	290,583
Increase in 1893 -	444		494,944		7,163	

These figures show a small increase on those of 1892, due partly to some slight improvement in the shipping trade generally, but chiefly to the increased number of steamers calling here on the voyage to and from New York.

Exchange.

The highest rate of exchange in 1893 was Ptas. 31·37 to the pound sterling, and the lowest Ptas. 29·00, the quarterly Government rates being as follows :—

	Ptas.
March quarter - - - -	29·13
June quarter - - - -	29·59
September quarter - - - -	29·20
December quarter - - - -	30·53

This continued and increasing depreciation of the currency is sorely felt in a place which produces nothing, but where supplies of every description, except fresh provisions, have to be imported from England, and paid for in sterling. Even the cost of the local supplies is increased, as the advanced price of all imported goods forces the suppliers of fresh provisions to raise their prices, so as to obtain a somewhat less unequal value for their wares. Unfortunately, the financial state of the country whose currency has been made the legal tender here leaves little hope of improvement in a condition of affairs over which the Colony has no control whatever.

Laws.

One Order in Council and four Ordinances were put in force during the year, viz.:—

An Order in Council applying the provisions of the "Colonial Probates Act, 1890," to Gibraltar.

An Ordinance to amend the "Sanitary Order Amendment Order, Gibraltar, 1891."

An Ordinance to amend the "Ordinance to make certain Offences punishable on Summary Conviction, Gibraltar, 1885."

An Ordinance to amend the "Unrepresented Estates Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1889."

An Ordinance to legalise the registration in the Supreme Court of Gibraltar, of a certain Deed of Conveyance dated 14th February, 1889.

Establishment.

General Sir L. Nicholson, R.E., K.C.B., died on the 27th June, and General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B., was appointed Governor in August, but did not take up the appointment until the 10th of October, and during the interval the Government was administered by Major-General G. J. Smart, R.A.

Population.

The total estimated population was as follows:—

City and Territory	Civil	19,100
	Military	5,896
Port and Harbour		759
Total		25,755

Divided as under:—

—	Males.	Females.
Civil	9,362	10,497
Military	5,226	670

The general death-rate, as calculated by the health officer, for the civil population only, was 17·74 per 1,000, the lowest on record since death registration was made compulsory in 1869.

The excess of births over deaths among the civil population was 139, but this does not show the actual increase in the population, which is probably about stationary, as there is much emigration and but little immigration.

The military are not included in these computations, as their exceptional conditions tend to greatly lower the death-rate, which in 1893 was 6·88 per 1,000 of military only.

Education.

The only schools of which any returns are furnished to the Government are those receiving State aid, and the returns are, therefore, not of much value for general educational statistics, as there are large private schools attended by some hundreds of pupils.

The State-aided schools are the following :—

School.	Number of Children on Roll.	Grant in aid.
		Ptas.
Roman Catholic Poor School - -	1,217	23,906
Wesleyan Day School - - -	188	1,872
Wesleyan Night School - - -	78	515
Public School - - - -	244	4,123
Infant and Industrial School - -	313	3,602
Hebrew Poor School - - -	105	830

Criminal Statistics.

The number of summary convictions before the Police Magistrate in 1893 was 735, or 67 more than in 1892. In addition, there were 367 persons brought before the Magistrate and discharged with a caution. 116 persons were discharged for want of prosecution, or 44 more than in 1892, and 77 cases were dismissed on the merits, or one less than in 1892. The majority of these cases were for minor offences.

Only 16 persons were committed for trial in the Supreme Court, including one case for murder, transferred from the Consular Court of Morocco, in which, however, the Bill was thrown out by the Grand Jury.

Meteorological.

Longitude of station, 5° 20′ 53″ W.
Latitude of station, 36° 6′ 20″ N.
Height above mean sea level, 50 feet.
Mean pressure, 30·007.
Mean air temperature, 66·2°.

GIBRALTAR. 1893.

Mean maximum, 71·7°.
Mean minimum, 59·9°.
Absolute maximum, 90° on 15th August.
Absolute minimum, 41° on 16th January.
Total rainfall, 26·26 inches.

The year was an exceptionally dry one.

General.

The gaol, asylum, and hospital returns call for no special remarks, as all these institutions were well and economically administered. A high standard of efficiency was maintained in the hospital, and the confidence felt in the treatment there was evidenced by the increasing number of out-patients who availed themselves of it, among whom are numbered many Spanish subjects from Linea and the surrounding country, who take the journey into Gibraltar to seek relief, in preference to availing themselves of the local hospitals.

No public works of any importance were carried out during the year, the recurrent and extraordinary repairs being effected at a cost of Ptas. 52,752 and Ptas. 43,142, respectively.

The Board of Sanitary Commissioners was reconstituted in March under the Sanitary Amendment Ordinance, 1893, and in November two of the Commissioners were deputed to represent the Board on the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed in London to consider the best method of drainage for Gibraltar. The Committee recommended a Southern Outfall at Europa Point, which will, it is hoped, still further improve the sanitary condition of Gibraltar, which the efforts of the Board have already done so much to advance in recent years.

(Signed) H. M. JACKSON,
Colonial Secretary.

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No. 146.

GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1894.

(For Report for 1893, *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 109.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1895.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
113	Barbados	1893
114	Malta	"
115	Zululand	"
116	British Honduras	"
117	Trinidad and Tobago	"
118	Falkland Islands	"
119	Rodrigues	"
120	Mauritius	"
121	Straits Settlements	"
122	Labuan	"
123	Basutoland	1893–94
124	St. Lucia	1893
125	St. Helena	"
126	Ceylon	"
127	Fiji	"
128	Grenada	"
129	Sierra Leone	"
130	British Bechuanaland	1893–94
131	British New Guinea	1892–3 & 1893–94
132	Lagos	1893
133	British Guiana	1893-94
134	Jamaica	"
135	Newfoundland	1893
136	Gold Coast	"
137	Zululand	1894
138	Bermuda	"
139	Bahamas	"
140	Barbados	"
141	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
142	Malta	"
143	Gambia	"
144	Windward Islands	"
145	Trinidad and Tobago	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.

No. 146.

GIBRALTAR.

[For Report for 1893, *see* Colonial Report (Annual) No. 109.]

Sir ROBERT BIDDULPH to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

SIR, Gibraltar, July 11, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, the Blue Book for 1894, together with a report thereon by the Colonial Secretary.

2. I am glad to observe that the revenue for 1894 has shown an appreciable increase over 1893, amounting to not less than 75,000 Pesetas, after deducting extraordinary receipts for both years. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by 64,000 Pesetas, and the surplus assets account shows an increase of 15,382 over the preceding year.

3. It is also satisfactory to find that the shipping entered and cleared during 1894 shows an increased tonnage, exhibiting a recovery of more than a million tons from the great depression of the year 1892. This increase has not, however, been accompanied by a corresponding increase in coaling, for the amount of coal taken by ships in 1894 was rather less than in 1893.

4. The calling of ships, from whatever cause, is, nevertheless, advantageous to the place, since the port dues form the principal item of revenue.

5. With a view to giving facilities to vessels which call here, an arrangement has been made with Lloyds, whereby a ship may have its orders signalled to it without entering the port, for which in certain cases a small fee is paid in lieu of port dues.

6. The general condition of Gibraltar during the past year has been satisfactory. The health has been good, although the small-pox hospital was open during the whole year. The prevalence of that malady is not due to any neglect on the part of the medical or sanitary authorities of this place, and very few of the cases admitted could be attributed to infection in Gibraltar. The disease was imported from Linea, where it was very virulent and where few sanitary precautions are observed, and many of the cases were landed from ships in the Bay.

7. Serious crimes on the part of the inhabitants of Gibraltar are rare. On the 31st December 1894 there were but 15 persons in prison, of whom only three were natives of Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR. 1894.

8. Very little legislation has been needed. Out of eight Ordinances passed in 1894, six were to amend old enactments and were of no great importance. The two new laws were to deal with municipal matters of a minor character.

9. The extensive works now being carried on by the Admiralty have caused a great demand for labour, which is largely supplied by Spaniards who come in daily for the purpose.

I have, &c.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
General and Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1894.

Revenue.

The Revenue from all sources during the year 1894, amounted to Ptas. 1,580,419, a net increase of Ptas. 57,438 over that for 1893.

The Heads showing increase of Ptas. 2,500 and upwards were:—

	Ptas.
Duty on Wines - - - -	8,115
Port dues on vessels entering - -	17,106
Hospital receipts - - - -	8,298
Postage and Commission on Money Orders	11,957
Telegraph Service - - -	5,674
North Front Rents - - -	3,534

The increases in Post-office, Money-order, and Telegraph services are mainly due to the adjustments for those services with Spain having been effected more punctually than has hitherto been found practicable, so that five quarters were brought to account in 1894. The increase of receipts is balanced by an almost corresponding increase in payments for Post-office services due to the same cause.

The income for the year was increased by repayments by the War Office and the Sanitary Commission of amounts due from them in connection with the South-port Ditch Pumping Station, and the Deep Borings on the North Front.

The only decreases of over Ptas. 2,500 were in Hulk Licences, which yielded Ptas. 5,095 less than in 1893, owing to the number of hulks being lessened, which, to some extent, relieves the overcrowding of the anchorage; and, under head of Interest on Investments in England, which was Ptas. 3,192 less than the previous year. This difference represents the interest on investments realized early in 1893, the proceeds of which were reinvested in property in Gibraltar. The Savings Bank Profits show an apparent decrease of Ptas. 61,746, but this is caused by

the profits for 1889 to 1892, inclusive, having been brought to account in 1893.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for 1894, was Ptas. 1,516,375 or Ptas. 56,227 above that of 1893, but it includes an amount of Ptas. 78,000 for purchase of the "Grange" property.

The only increases above Ptas. 2,500 were in Post

	Ptas.
Office and Money Order System - -	9,574
Supreme Court - - - - -	5,325
Hospital - - - - - -	9,376

The first of these has already been explained. The increase under head of Supreme Court was owing to undrawn salaries for 1893 being brought to account in 1894; and the increased cost of the hospital was owing to a large number of patients treated, and was nearly balanced by increased receipts from paying patients.

The following services showed decreased expenditure owing to reduction of establishment:—

	Ptas.
Police Court - - - - -	2,813
Police Department - - - -	5,255
Colonial Engineer's Department -	18,295

Pensions were reduced by Ptas. 4,442, and on Public Works recurrent and extraordinary there was expended Ptas. 24,746 less than in 1893.

Assets and Liabilities.

The balance of assets over liabilities on the 31st December 1894 amounted to Ptas. 269,924 as compared to Ptas. 254,541 in 1893.

In his annual financial report, the Colonial Treasurer points out that not only has the Government "paid its way," but the purchase of "Grange" property has been met from current funds, and a sum of 1,030*l.* sterling has been added to our small investments in England, which now reach about 6,000*l.* Mr. Williams adds, "I venture to think that this is a very satisfactory "state of things, for, though the amounts are small, it indicates "a revival in the finances of the Colony, and economy and care in "administration."

There is no Public Debt. The debt of the Sanitary Commissioners secured on the general sanitary purposes rates stood at 52,200*l.* sterling; the amount of their receipts from assessment was 14,414*l.*, their gross revenue was 32,704*l.* and total expenditure 30,355*l.*

GIBRALTAR. 1894.

Shipping.

Vessels entered and cleared.

Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Crews.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
British steam ships	6,167	6,366	7,058,687	7,571,910	198,255	207,166
„ sailing ships	400	421	30,780	23,859	2,223	1,924
Total British ships	6,567	6,787	7,089,467	7,595,769	200,478	200,090
Foreign steamships	2,642	2,509	2,077,109	2,170,532	83,637	87,804
„ sailing ships	1,046	955	81,443	74,706	6,468	5,634
Total Foreign ships	3,688	3,464	2,158,552	2,245,238	90,105	93,438
Total Vessels	10,255	10,251	9,248,019	9,841,007	290,583	302,528
Increase or Decrease in 1894	4 Decrease.		592,988 Increase.		11,945 Increase.	

These figures are on the whole satisfactory, as, though the number of vessels entering is about the same, there has been an increase of tonnage of very nearly six per cent. The port dues have not increased quite in the same ratio, as all vessels above 1,800 tons pay the same rate, so that the large passenger steamships of 6,000 tons and upwards pay no more than the vessels of 3,000 tons and upwards, which they have replaced.

Gibraltar, as a port of call for shipping, is thus only just holding its own, while neighbouring ports are showing considerable increase. Improved facilities for repairs to vessels and for quick despatch in coaling could not fail to attract many vessels which now go elsewhere.

Exchange.

The highest rate of exchange in 1894 was Ptas. 31·27 to the £ sterling, and the lowest Ptas. 27·87. The Government quarterly rates were as follows:—

	Ptas.
March quarter - - - -	30·73
June quarter - - - -	30·84
September quarter - - - -	30·55
December quarter - - - -	30·53

Towards the end of the year, there was a sudden rise in the value of the Peseta, which fluctuated as much as ten per cent. in a few weeks, but it is returning tolerably steadily to the former rates, the exchange on the 12th instant being Pesetas 29·20. It is very

difficult to find the reason of these sudden fluctuations, which local bankers profess themselves unable to explain, but there is a general opinion that the exchange value of the Peseta will not vary long from about Pesetas 30·50 to the £ sterling.

Legislation.

The laws passed during the year were:—

No. 1. An Ordinance to Control the Introduction for Sale of Water in Gibraltar.

No. 2. An Ordinance to Amend Certain Enactments in Force in Gibraltar.

No. 3. An Ordinance to Amend the Coroner's Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1889.

No. 4. An Ordinance to Amend the Post Office (Protection) Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1885.

No. 5. The Petroleum Amendment Ordinance.

No. 6. The Colonial Hospital Amendment Ordinance.

No. 7. The Traffic Regulation Ordinance.

No. 8. An Ordinance to Amend the Hackney Carriage Ordinance, Gibraltar 1890.

Establishment.

In January 1894, Mr. Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G., was transferred to British Guiana, and the post of Colonial Secretary was filled by the transfer of Captain Henry M. Jackson, C.M.G., from the Bahamas.

In the same month the Colonial Engineer and Inspector of Schools, Captain Buckle, was appointed Director of Public Works in Trinidad, and his duties were provided for by the provisional appointment of Colonel Fellowes, Commanding Royal Engineers, as Acting Colonial Engineer; Mr. A. M. Coll, M.A., B.C.L., being appointed Inspector of Schools.

During the latter part of the year, arrangements were made to amalgamate the Port and Treasury Departments, and the change took effect from 1st January 1895, the combined departments being placed under charge of the Colonial Treasurer, the former Captain of the Port, Captain Baker, R.N., being retired on pension on 31st December 1894.

Education.

The figures show no great change, the number of children on the books in 1894 being 1,784, with an average attendance of 1,272, as compared with 1,742, with an attendance of 1,263, in 1893. The main difference is that the large poor schools managed

GIBRALTAR. 1894.

by the Christian Brothers appear to be attracting the children from the other schools, as will be seen by the following table:—

Name of School.	Number on books.	
	1893.	1894.
Roman Catholic Poor Schools (Christian Brothers) - - - -	1,071	1,227
Wesleyan - - - - -	120	95
Infant Industrial - - - -	182	173
Public - - - - -	258	222
Hebrew Poor - - - -	111	67
	1,742	1,784

The Inspector's report is on the whole satisfactory, though he observes a tendency to devote much time and trouble to more advanced subjects before the children are sufficiently grounded in the elementary ones.

The Roman Catholics are building large new poor schools in the town, to replace their present premises, and the Hebrew community are preparing to erect new buildings, their present accommodation being quite inadequate.

Hospitals.

The Colonial Hospital well maintained its efficiency during the year, in the course of which 14,911 out-patients attended the dispensary, as compared with 11,532 in 1893. The in-patients also showed a considerable increase, there being 715 persons treated in 1894, as against 602 in 1893.

The cost was Ptas. 9,376, more than in 1893, but this is almost entirely due to the heavy charges incurred for the branch small-pox hospital on the North Front, which had to be kept open throughout the year, entailing extra nurses and watchmen. Owing to the exceptionally dry summer, and the large number of patients, water ran short and had to be purchased daily for some months. When these heavy unforeseen charges are taken into consideration, and also the great increase in the number of both in and out-patients attending the general hospital, it will be seen that the increased cost was due to unavoidable causes, and not to want of economy in administration.

The Lunatic Asylum was well and carefully managed, an average number of 56 patients being maintained at a rate of Ptas. 736 a head, the average number in 1893 having been 46, and the cost of maintenance Ptas. 862 a head.

5535

Criminal Statistics.

The number of summary convictions before the police magistrate in 1894 was 1,084, or 349 more than in 1893. In addition, 319 were brought up and discharged with a caution, 187 persons were discharged for want of prosecution, being 71 more than in 1893; and 59 cases were dismissed on the merits, or 18 less than in 1893. The majority of these cases were for minor offences.

Fifteen persons were committed for trial in the Supreme Court namely:—

6 for offences against the person.
4 for offences against property.
1 for uttering counterfeit coins.
1 for attempted suicide.
2 for perjury.
1 for forgery and fraud.

Public Works.

The only public work beyond the ordinary and special repairs to existing buildings was the erection of a new post office at Tangier, the structure of which was completed in 1894, though the fittings were not finished until early in the present year. The work has been well carried out, and the building is found to be suitable and convenient.

H. JACKSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Gibraltar, June 29, 1895.

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 171.

GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1895.

(For Report for 1894, *see* No. 146 of this Series.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
July 1896.

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1896.

[C.—7944.-23.] *Price* 1*d.*

COLONIAL REPORTS.

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ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
138	Bermuda	1894
139	Bahamas	,,
140	Barbados	,,
141	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
142	Malta	,,
143	Gambia	,,
144	Windward Islands	,,
145	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
146	Gibraltar	,,
147	Falkland Islands	,,
148	Hong Kong	,,
149	Straits Settlements	,,
150	Lagos	,,
151	Seychelles	,,
152	Basutoland	1894–5
153	Fiji	1894
154	St. Helena	,,
155	Ceylon	,,
156	Mauritius	,,
157	Labuan	,,
158	Gold Coast	,,
159	British Guiana	,,
160	Sierra Leone	,,
161	Jamaica	1894–5
162	British Honduras	1894
163	British Bechuanaland	1894–5
164	Newfoundland	1894
165	Gambia	,,
166	Bermuda	,,
167	Leeward Islands	,,
168	British New Guinea	1894–5
169	Zululand	1895
170	Sierra Leone	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.

No. 171.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1894, *see* No. 146.)

Sir R. BIDDULPH to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

SIR, Gibraltar, June 11, 1896.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a report by the Colonial Secretary, together with the Blue Book for the year 1895.

2. The receipts for the year exceeded the expenditure by no less than Ptas. 162,926, that is, more than one-tenth. This has enabled us to add about 4,000*l.* to our investments, and also to meet out of current revenue the demands made for drainage works, which would otherwise have had to be charged to a loan.

3. I regret to find that there has been a considerable decrease in the amount of shipping that has used the port, that is, the successive increase which took place in the years 1893 and 1894 has received a check, the total tonnage being less than in the year 1893, though greater than in 1892. It is to be observed that the falling off was not so great in British ships as in foreign ships, since the tonnage of the former was greater than that in 1893, though less than that in 1894. Thus the tonnage of British ships for the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 was between 76 and 78 per cent. of the whole, but in the year 1895 it was over 86 per cent.

4. I believe that the measures which are in progress for providing a sheltered harbour for steamers to coal in cannot fail to attract more vessels to the port. During the past year measures were taken for removing the wreck of the "Mount Olivet," an iron steamer which foundered in the anchorage in 1890, and has since been a source of danger and inconvenience to the shipping. A temporary diminution of the space for anchorage having been caused by the Admiralty works now in progress, this removal has proved to be a great convenience at the present moment.

5. The general health of Gibraltar was very good during the year 1895, and there was a remarkably small amount of fever during the hot weather. The rainfall during the preceding season 1894–5 was very large, having been only exceeded three times in the last 100 years, viz., in 1796–7, 1854–5, and 1891–2.

6. The Colonial Secretary's Report deals with all other topics of interest, and there is, therefore, no necessity for my alluding to them.

I have, &c.
ROBERT BIDDULPH,
General and Governor.

GIBRALTAR. 1895.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1895.

REVENUE.

The Revenue for 1895 amounted to Ptas. 1,548,201, or Ptas. 32,218 less than that for the previous year, which came to Ptas. 1,580,419. In 1894, however, sums amounting to Ptas. 74,146, which had been disbursed from Colonial Revenues in previous years on works connected with the water supply of Gibraltar, were recovered from the War Department and the Sanitary Commissioners, so that the receipts in that year from ordinary sources of revenue only amounted to Pesetas 1,506,273, or Ptas. 41,928 less than they yielded in 1895.

The heads of Revenue which gave increases of over Ptas. 2,000 were the following:

	Increase of Ptas.
Duty on spirits imported - - -	13,882
„ on malt liquors imported - -	2,445
Tavern licenses - - - -	2,476
Postage and Money Order commission -	41,609
Sale of revenue stamps - - -	3,125
Fees on documents connected with landed property - - - - -	4,026
Savings bank profits - - - -	16,957
Hospital fees - - - -	4,744
North Front rents - - - -	5,726
House rents - - - - -	2,905
Miscellaneous - - - -	2,288

The increase in consumption of spirits and malt liquors is stated to be due to the large number of foreign workmen taken on the harbour works during the year, and to these works, which put in circulation large sums of money, are also partly attributable the increases in Money Order and Savings Bank business. The receipts for postage were also swelled by the purchase by collectors of large stocks of stamps which were about to be withdrawn from issue. The other increases are casual fluctuations and call for no special remarks.

Decreases exceeding Ptas. 2,000 are shown by the following Heads of Revenue, viz.:—

	Decrease of Ptas.
Duty on wines imported - - -	3,359
Storage of „ „ - - - -	2,169
Port dues on vessels arriving - -	32,231
Bills of health - - - -	2,420
Hulk licenses - - - -	3,347
Government telegraph service - -	4,333
Slaughter house fees - - -	2,438
Ground rents - - - -	4,358
Rent of Government property - -	2,588

The only serious decrease is that due to the smaller number of vessels calling here, and this is reported on under the head of shipping.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for 1895 was Ptas. 1,385,275, being Ptas. 131,100 less than that of the previous year. But in 1894 there was a special payment of Pesetas 78,000 for property acquired by the Colonial Government, and, excluding this, the year 1895 showed an economy in public expenditure of Ptas. 53,100 over the preceding year.

The following Departments and Services showed the increases stated below, viz.:—

	Ptas.
Colonial Secretary's Department - -	13,147
Police - - - - -	2,287
Colonial Hospital - - - -	4,394
Pensions - - - - -	8,777
Public Works recurrent - - -	2,949

The increase in the Colonial Secretary's Department is due to the transfer to that Department of the charge of Crown Property, and that in the Police to the extra constables to keep order among the largely increased number of workmen entering the gates daily. The hospital expenditure was raised by the large number of accident cases brought for treatment, but these are paying patients, being chiefly from the New Mole Works. The increase in expenditure is therefore balanced by the increased receipts shown under the heading of Revenue. Pensions were increased by the retirement of officers in connection with the amalgamation of the Port and Treasury Departments, and the increase is more than made up by the saving in cost of administration.

The departments and heads of service which showed a reduction in cost of administration were as follows:—

	Ptas.
Colonial Treasury and Port Department -	40,140
Post Office - - - - -	14,166
Police Magistrate's Office - - -	3,376
Lunatic Asylum - - - -	4,658
Colonial Engineer's Department - -	3,167
Public Works Extraordinary - -	2,155

The saving in the Treasury and Port Department is due to reduction of staff on amalgamation, but against this must be set the cost of the Crown Lands Branch Office, about 12,000 Ptas. which is merely transferred to another Department, and also the increase in pensions owing to compulsory retirement of officers on amalgamation. In the Post Office the saving is due to lower contracts for the carriage of mails, and in the other departments it is due to reduction of staff.

GIBRALTAR. 1895.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The statement furnished by the Treasurer places the balance of assets over liabilities at Ptas. 422,141, as compared with Ptas. 269,924 on 31st December 1894. The increase is mainly due to the investment of Pesetas 105,432 in the past year, and to the cash balances in the Colonial Treasury, and with the Post Office and the Crown Agents, which are together Ptas. 43,737 in excess of those held on 31st December 1894.

With regard to the liability shown as salary due to Major Tulloch, Consulting Engineer of the Drainage Works, which is given as Ptas. 19,525, it may be well to explain that this salary had been charged to the Drainage Works Account, but, the colonial revenue being liable to refund the same under the terms of Major Tulloch's appointment, it is shown in the return as a liability, and it has since been repaid to the Drainage Works Account.

There is no public debt. The debt of the Sanitary Commissioners secured on a General Sanitary Purposes Rate, stood at Ptas. 1,192,000; their total revenue during the year amounted to Ptas. 742,725, and their total expenditure to Ptas. 679,842.

SHIPPING.

Vessels entered and cleared.

Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Crews.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
British steam ships	6,366	5,952	7,571,910	7,281,251	207,166	200,545
British sailing ships	421	482	23,859	41,298	1,924	2,484
Total British ships	6,787	6,444	7,595,769	7,322,549	209,090	203,029
Foreign steam ships	2,509	1,859	2,170,532	1,675,708	87,804	66,346
Foreign sailing ships	955	861	74,706	79,999	5,634	5,489
Total Foreign ships	3,464	2,720	2,245,238	1,755,707	93,438	71,925
Total vessels	10,251	9,164	9,841,007	9,078,256	302,528	274,954
Decrease in 1895	1,087		762,751		28,574	

It is impossible to regard so serious a falling off without concern, but there is no reason to anticipate that it shows a loss of trade which is beyond our power to regain. One of the causes is unquestionably the competition of Algiers as a coaling port. In the Report for 1895 of the Chamber of Commerce of Gibraltar the directors observe, that "the returns of the coal trade show a "decrease of 6,000 tons in 1895 compared with 1894, and there

" is no denying the fact that owners are sending their steamers to "Algiers in preference to this port owing to the greater facilities "which the former affords for bunkering steamers."

They add "until steamers can coal here in a sheltered harbour "the directors feel that the coaling trade will not revive." Another cause of the diminution in the number of vessels calling has been the depression of trade both general and local, the import trade through Linea having been closed since the end of 1894. Happily the general trade has slightly revived, and measures are contemplated, both with regard to the local trade with Spain and for providing a sheltered harbour, which will, it is hoped, offer the advantages desired.

EXCHANGE.

The rate of exchange has been much fluctuating and has covered a wide range. The highest rate during the year was Ptas. 30·76 to the £ sterling and the lowest, Ptas. 27·08. The quarterly Government rates were as follows:—

	Increase of Ptas.
March quarter - - - - -	28·70
June do - - - - -	27·43
September „ - - - - -	28·23
December „ - - - - -	29·31

The rapid fluctuations led to a good deal of speculation, but, on the whole, after the steady fall for the last few years in the value of the peseta, any change is welcome which holds out a possibility of its some day rising above the ptas. 29·50 to the £ sterling, which has come to be regarded as its normal value.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

In January 1895, Mr. John Bennett was appointed Chief of Police in succession to the late Mr. William Seed.

In March, Chief Justice Sir H. Burford-Hancock was transferred to Jamaica, and the vacancy was filled by appointment of Mr. Stephen Gatty.

In May, the post of coroner, which had become vacant on the death of Mr. Seed was conferred on Mr. G. F. Cornwell, Q.C.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Towards the end of the year the works in connection with the new drainage system were opened. When finished, the whole of the sewerage of Gibraltar, which now discharges into the bay in front of the town and at Rosia, will be conducted to an outfall at Europa Point, where the strong currents of the Straits will carry it clear of the Rock. Advisable as this change was beforehand for

ordinary sanitary reasons, it has now become an absolute necessity in view of the works going on to convert the portion of the bay in front of the town into an enclosed harbour. No other public works of importance were undertaken by the Government, as the existing public buildings and institutions are sufficient for the needs of the place, and only the usual expenditure was incurred in keeping them in order.

LEGISLATION.

One Order in Council and 24 Ordinances were passed during the year, and are enumerated below. Of these, the Bankruptcy Order in Council has brought local law into accordance with English practice, and under this Order the jurisdiction in Bankruptcy has been transferred to the Supreme Court. Of the Ordinances, Nos. 1 and 5 to 20, inclusive, were passed to adapt to local conditions Imperial Acts which it was thought might prove useful; No. 2 was intended to bring under proper control an old and useful charitable fund, the conditions of which had never been clearly defined; and Nos. 3, 4, and 23, were passed to remove certain defects which had been found in the working of the laws which they amend.

The Sanitary Loans Ordinance (No. 21) enables the Commissioners to raise loans on terms more satisfactory both to themselves and to the investors, and the first loans raised under this Ordinance have been successful.

The Electric Lighting Ordinance vests in the local government the necessary powers to introduce this system of lighting, the installation of which will shortly be begun.

No. 24 confers patent rights on a certain invention.

The laws passed in 1895 were:—

The Bankruptcy Order in Council, Gibraltar, 1894.

1. The Uniforms Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
2. The British Protestant Poor Fund Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
3. The Revenue Order Amendment Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
4. The Sketching Amendment Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
5. The Settled Land Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
6. The Truck Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
7. The Oaths Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
8. The Law of Libel Amendment Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
9. The Factors Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
10. The Arbitration Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
11. The Partnership Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
12. The Custody of Children Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
13. The Slander of Women Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.

14. The Penal Servitude Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
15. The Conveyance and Law of Property Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
16. The Accumulations Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
17. The Voluntary Conveyances Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
18. The Trustee Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
19. The Married Woman's Property Amendment Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
20. The Sale of Goods Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
21. The Sanitary Loans Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
22. The Electric Lighting Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
23. The Sanitary Order Amendment Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1895.
24. The Improvements in thawing Frozen Food Ordinance. Gibraltar, 1895.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of summary convictions in the police magistrate's court was 854, or 230 less than in the previous year. 280 persons were brought before the police magistrate and discharged with a caution; 202 were discharged for want of prosecution, and 76 were dismissed on the merits, the majority of these being minor offences.

23 Cases were committed for trial in the Supreme Court, namely:—

12 for offences against the person.
5 for offences against property.
1 for attempt at rape.
1 for child murder.
2 for attempted murder.
1 for murder.

Verdicts for the Crown were returned in 10 of these cases, iz.:—

5 for offences against the person.
3 for offences against property.
1 for attempt at murder.
1 for murder.

Verdicts of not guilty were returned in eight cases, viz.:—

5 for offences against the person.
1 for offence against property.
1 for attempt at rape.
1 for child murder.

In two cases the bills were thrown out by the grand jury. In the case of murder, the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to death, and the sentence was duly carried out.

Under charge of the excellent and trustworthy gaoler, the civil prison has been kept in a high state of efficiency.

EDUCATION.

The number of children on the books is almost the same as in 1894, as will be seen from the following table :—

Name of School.	Number on Books.	
	1894.	1895.
Roman Catholic Poor Schools, Christian Brothers.	1,227	1,224
Wesleyan - - - - -	95	102
Infant Industrial - - - -	173	174
Public - - - - -	222	200
Hebrew Poor - - - -	67	79
	1,784	1,779

Out of the 1,779 children on the books, there was an average daily attendance of 1,331.

The large new Roman Catholic school buildings are well advanced, and the Hebrew Community will probably finish their handsome new poor schools within the year. These will afford greatly increased accommodation, so that in 1897 the number of children attending these schools is likely to be larger, especially in the case of the Hebrew Community, whose children do not attend schools of other denominations.

The education returns in the Blue Book in this, as in former years, are confined to aided schools, and therefore do not give any idea of the real state of education in Gibraltar. No effort seems ever to have been made to obtain information as to other private schools, of which there are several large and well-kept ones. Next year an attempt will be made to obtain this information.

GENERAL.

The Blue Book of Gibraltar does not offer much scope for a lengthy or detailed report, as, although when the works which have been commenced by Her Majesty's Government, and those for which the consent of Parliament has been obtained, are completed, the character of the place will be considerably changed, yet the change must necessarily be gradual, and the chief effect at present of these works is that the money put in circulation improves the condition of the people, as no one in Gibraltar who desires work is unable to obtain it. The only staple trade, the coaling trade may be said to be somewhat stationary with a tendency towards depreciation, but the merchants engaged in it, who are best qualified to judge, expect that the improved facilities which will

be afforded by the completion of the harbour will do much to secure a return of their trade to its former importance. Gibraltar is too well known to make it useful or desirable to point out the advantages of its climate or the drawbacks of its currency. We have no wish to attract fresh population to our already overcrowded streets, nor is there any new industry awaiting capital and enterprise for its development, and thus there is little left for remark, except to show that our modest revenues have been carefully and economically administered and for the best interests of the people.

H. M. JACKSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Gibraltar, June 2, 1896.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 202.

GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1896.

(For Report for 1895, *see* No. 171.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1897.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
169	Zululand	1895
170	Sierra Leone	,,
171	Gibraltar	,,
172	Malta	,,
173	Barbados	,,
174	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
175	Falkland Islands	,,
176	St. Helena	,,
177	Bahamas	,,
178	Hong Kong	,,
179	Windward Isl'	,,
180	Labuan	,,
181	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
182	Seychelles	,,
183	Mauritius and Rodrigues	1894 and 1895
184	British Honduras	1895
185	Lagos	,,
186	Basutoland	1895–96
187	Ceylon	1895
188	British Guiana	1895–96
189	Gold Coast	1895
190	Jamaica	1895–96
191	Canada	1895
192	Bermuda	1896
193	Bahamas	,,
194	Zululand	,,
195	Gambia	,,
196	Malta	,,
197	British New Guinea	1895–96
198	Turks and Caicos Islands	1896
199	Barbados	,,
200	Leeward Islands...	1895
201	Trinidad and Tobago	1896

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	Solomon Islands.

No. 202.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1895, *see* No. 171 of this Series.)

GOVERNOR SIR R. BIDDULPH to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Gibraltar,
July 12, 1897.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for 1896, together with a report by the Colonial Secretary.

2. It is with regret that I notice the large falling off in the number of ships which used this Port during the past year,—a decrease entirely in British shipping, since there was a considerable increase in the tonnage of foreign shipping which entered Gibraltar.

3. Notwithstanding this falling off which affects our principal head of revenue, it is satisfactory to find that the total revenue shows an increase of Pesetas 33,584 over that for 1895, and has been sufficient to provide for extraordinary expenditure, which increased the ordinary expenditure by 12½ per cent.

4. The Colonial Secretary's report draws attention to the loss accruing to the public by the use of a depreciated currency. I need only add that the actual loss suffered by the Government in making their necessary remittances to England amounted to 31,000 Pesetas, and that the value of the dollar, which is 4s. at par, fell to 3s. 2¼d. during the year, and has since fallen to 3s. 1d. There is reason to expect that it will fall still lower.

5. I need only refer to the Colonial Secretary's report for further observations on the transactions of the year 1896.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
General and Governor.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1896.

Revenue.

The gross revenue for 1896 was Pesetas 1,581,785, an increase of Pesetas 33,584 over that for 1895, as may be seen from the following comparative statement :—

	1895. Pesetas.	1896. Pesetas.
Customs	289,505	295,773
Port Dues	361,716	338,046
Licences, &c.	136,855	140,534
Fees of Office, &c.	277,043	255,634
Post and Telegraph Office	276,683	343,515
Rents	192,172	193,961
Interest	6,065	10,591
Miscellaneous...	8,162	3,731
Total Pesetas	1,548,201	1,581,785

The increase under head of Customs was in the duty on spirits, the demand being probably due to the large number of men coming into Gibraltar daily for the various large works.

Port Dues show the only serious decrease, being Pesetas 23,670 less than in 1895. This was due to the smaller number of vessels calling here, the reasons for which are given under the head of shipping.

Licences show a small increase partly due to the number of foreign workmen referred to above, to meet whose requirements fresh eating-houses have been opened, and food is also supplied to them by licensed hawkers.

The decrease of Pesetas 21,409 in Fees of Office, &c. is due to the profits of the Savings Bank in 1895 having been swelled by the receipt of a refund of four years income tax.

The exceptional increase of Pesetas 66,832 in the Post Office receipts, while partly owing to increase of business, was chiefly caused by the purchase by dealers of large quantities of high value stamps of denominations about to be withdrawn from circulation.

The other items call for no special report, the increase in Interest being caused by additional investments of the previous year.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure in 1896 was Pesetas 1,508,705 as against Pesetas 1,385,275 in 1895.

A comparison of the mere totals, however, is no guide as to whether the expenditure is really increasing or not, as they include both the ordinary expenditure, without which the administration of the Government cannot be carried on, and the

extraordinary expenditure, which is only incurred when justified by the means at the disposal of the Government or the beneficial result to be derived.

In the following table a separation of these is effected :—

Ordinary Expenditure.	1895. Pesetas.	1896. Pesetas.
1. Establishments	1,144,999	1,143,566
2. Pensions	68,551	66,571
3. Ecclesiastical	25,220	25,220
4. Public Works Annually Recurrent	48,200	47,015
5. Miscellaneous	64,103	59,815
Total Pesetas	1,351,073	1,342,187
Special Expenditure.		
1. Public Works Extraordinary ...	23,742	114,131
2. Miscellaneous	10,460	52,387
Total Pesetas	34,202	166,518
Grand Total Pesetas	1,385,275	1,508,705

In dividing the heading "Miscellaneous" for the purposes of the foregoing comparison, the amount shown under "Ordinary Expenditure" includes all the small miscellaneous services which recur every year, and that shown under "Special Expenditure" includes special grants and other charges peculiar to the year in which they were incurred.

From the above table it will be seen that the Current or Ordinary Expenditure is not increasing, but showed a small decrease of Pesetas 8,886 as compared with 1895, in which year a saving of Pesetas 53,100 had been effected over the preceding year, so that the ordinary services of the Government are being carried on with steady economy.

The excess of Pesetas 41,927 of special miscellaneous payments in 1896 over 1895 is caused by the payment of Pesetas 12,500 towards the building of the Hebrew Poor School, a grant which was sanctioned in 1893 but not claimed until 1896, and by the payment to Major Tulloch, of back salary due to him as Consulting Engineer for the Drainage Works, from September, 1892, to September, 1896, amounting to Pesetas 23,880. There was also a payment of Pesetas 7,405 to Mr. W. H. Preece, Consulting Engineer for electric lighting, as salary while engaged in preparing the plans of the works, but as these works have since been started and are now in progress, the salary of the Consulting Engineer will in future be charged to that head.

In "Public Works Extraordinary" the increase is more than accounted for by the charges on the New Drainage Works amounting to Pesetas 86,875, and on the Electric Lighting Works

to Pesetas 12,249. That these heavy extra charges have been met from General Revenue, and that we have still been able to show a cash balance of Pesetas 58,432 at the close of the year, gives, I think, reasonable ground for satisfaction.

Shipping.

Vessels entered and cleared.

Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Crews.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
British steam ships	5,952	5,442	7,281,251	6,688,261	200,545	188,423
British sailing ships	482	330	41,298	30,560	2,484	1,821
Total British ships	6,434	5,772	7,322,549	6,718,821	203,029	190,244
Foreign steam ships	1,859	2,007	1,675,708	1,866,428	66,346	74,112
Foreign sailing ships	861	747	79,999	75,682	5,489	4,993
Total Foreign ships	2,720	2,754	1,755,707	1,942,110	71,835	79,105
Grand total - -	9,154	8,526	9,078,256	8,660,931	274,864	269,349
Decrease - -	628		417,325		5,515	

The above table shows a very serious falling off in the Shipping, the more serious because 1895 itself showed a decrease of 1,087 in the number of vessels entering and clearing as compared with 1894. The falling off is largely attributed to the depression in the grain trade, and this is supported by the fact that the difference in the number of vessels from Black Sea ports calling at Gibraltar in 1896, as compared with 1895, was alone almost sufficient to account for the above decrease. It is somewhat reassuring to find that, in their report for 1896, the Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce are able to speak of a revival of the shipping trade during the closing months of last year, a revival which has been well maintained during the first five months of the current year. The Chamber of Commerce also refer to the increased facilities for coaling and for other business afforded by the Government by the removal of restrictions formerly existing, and it is hoped that as these facilities become more widely known they may materially assist in attracting vessels to the port. Gibraltar cannot, however, hope to compete on even terms with Algiers and other Mediterranean Coaling Ports until we are able to afford to vessels the security and the other advantages of an enclosed harbour such as those ports already possess.

Exchange and Currency.

The Blue Book reports for years past tell the same story of a steady fall in the value of the Spanish currency, which has been

adopted as the legal tender of Gibraltar. At the time of its adoption it seems to have been anticipated that, among the Countries of the Latin Union at all events, exchange would not greatly vary, but that the franc, the peseta and the lire would represent about the same value. The expectation has not been realised, and at the International Telegraph Convention, held at Buda Pesth in 1896, the franc having been accepted as the medium of account, the exchange value of the franc was fixed with the consent of the Spanish Delegates at Pesetas 1·20, subject to revision before the Convention should take effect on the 1st July, 1897. That revision has now taken place, and the value of the franc been fixed at Pesetas 1·29 for accounting purposes, the rate to be settled afresh every quarter. The report on the Blue Book for 1895 mentions Pesetas 29·50 as being generally accepted as the rate below which the value of the sovereign is not likely to fall, but to-day that rate must be increased at least 7 per cent., the daily rate not having been under Pesetas 31·50 for several months, and having latterly ruled at Pesetas 32·15 at which it stands to-day. Such a state of affairs cannot be viewed without grave anxiety by those responsible for the finances of Gibraltar, but a report of this nature, which is only explanatory of the returns in the Blue Book and of the causes for their variation from those of former years, is not the place in which to proffer reasons for the depreciation of the currency of a foreign country, or to suggest means whereby Gibraltar may be saved from the consequences thereof. It is enough to draw attention to the facts which the pages of the Blue Book themselves disclose.

The Quarterly Rates for 1896 were :—

March Quarter	...	...	...	Pesetas	29·38
June „	...	...	...	„	30·26
September „	...	...	...	„	29·86
December „	...	...	...	„	29·75

At the time of writing this Report the quarterly rate is Pesetas 31·95.

Public Works.

No large works have been undertaken in the past year with the exception of the Electric Lighting, the works in connection with which have made fair progress. Good progress has been made with the Main Sewerage Works, which, however, are not being carried out by the local Government, which only contributes its proportionate share of the cost, the entire control of the works being vested in the Consulting Engineer. The public buildings generally are in good condition.

Legislation.

Twelve Ordinances were passed during 1896. Of these the most important were, No. 2, "The Sanitary Loans Ordinance,"

under which the system of raising these loans was altered, and greater facilities were afforded for registration and exchange of the debentures ;

No. 5, "The titles to Lands Order Amendment Ordinance" by which the system of registration of Deeds has been amended on the lines now adopted in England ;

No. 7, "The Port Order Amendment Ordinance" to give increased powers to the Governor to provide for the convenience and security of vessels entering the Port, and to facilitate the removal of sunken vessels and other obstructions ;

No. 8, "The Savings Bank Amendment Ordinance" to limit deposits and to remedy defects in the existing law ;

No. 9, "The Tobacco Ordinance" to regulate the trade in tobacco and to provide for proper supervision over its export ; and

Nos. 11 and 12 respectively, "The Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Ordinance," and "The Mortgagees Legal Costs Ordinance" which were to adapt the local legislation to the Imperial Statutes passed in 59 and 60 Victoria.

Vital Statistics.

The past year has been a very healthy one. The number of births registered was 664, equal to a rate of 25·03 per thousand ; the number of deaths being only 453, equal to 17·07 per thousand, a very low death rate which shows the value of the work of the Sanitary Commissioners in this very crowded town.

Education.

The number of children on the books of the aided private schools was somewhat less, being 1,656, with an average attendance of 1,267, as compared with 1,779 with an average attendance of 1,331 in 1895. The difference arose from the closing of the Wesleyan Schools and of the Hebrew Poor School. The handsome and commodious buildings for the latter are now completed, and it is expected that a very large number of the children of that congregation, who do not attend the schools of other denominations, will reap the benefit. An attempt has been made to obtain statistics from the private schools which do not seek State aid, and returns have been received from several, the whole number of children under tuition in these schools being shown as 635. The largest of the unaided schools is the excellently conducted middle class school of the Christian Brothers on the Line Wall, which has 129 boys on the books and an average attendance of 123. The whole number of children shown as attending school in Gibraltar is 2,291, not including those taught in the Military Schools.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of offences reported to the Police during the year was 1,336, of which 1,321 were brought to trial. These figures show a sensible falling off as compared with the previous year, when 1,450 offences were reported, and 1,431 brought to trial. This is the more creditable as the number of persons visiting Gibraltar by day has much increased, the average number entering the gates daily and leaving again at night being now between 8,000 and 9,000.

Of the 1,321 cases brought before the Magistrate, 405 were discharged, 19 were committed for trial in a superior Court, and 897 were summarily convicted, mostly for trivial offences, only 36 being sentenced to short terms of imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Of the cases sent for trial only five were convicted, three being for manslaughter and two for larceny. The Gaol maintained its high state of efficiency, and the health of the prisoners was excellent. The average number in confinement was between 17 and 18.

Hospitals and Asylum.

The condition of these Institutions is very satisfactory, and reflects much credit on the capable staff. The number of outdoor patients attending the dispensary at the Colonial Hospital had so greatly increased that it was found necessary to discontinue the supply of medicines gratis, except to patients of the poorer class. A nominal charge of half a peseta is now levied for each prescription made up at the dispensary for persons not furnished with a certificate from the proper authority that they are not in a position to pay. This has had the effect of saving the hospital considerable loss, while the charge is not heavy enough to deter patients from attending.

The grounds of the Lunatic Asylum have been much improved, and the institution will compare favourably with that of any Colony.

General.

The other returns call for no special remark, as they show little variation from those of previous years. The important works now in progress, Military, Naval, and Civil, employ some thousands of able-bodied men, the majority of whom have to be drawn from the neighbouring Spanish territory. Their good behaviour has been universally remarked on by those who have witnessed the crowded state of the streets when they are going to and returning from work, and the absence of anything like disorder speaks well not only for the law-abiding disposition of the people, but also for the tact and judgment shown by the police in dealing with them.

GIBRALTAR. 1896.

The coal trade showed a slight falling off, but the early months of the present year have presented a marked improvement. General trade is greatly depressed, as, though many thousands of pounds are paid away monthly in wages to the people of the surrounding towns, the closing of the Linea Custom House and the stringent measures adopted to prevent the introduction of goods or provisions from Gibraltar allow but a small portion of the earnings of these people to find its way into our shops. By a Spanish Royal Decree published in September last, the Custom House at Linea was declared open to a limited number of articles, but, in addition to the duties, such heavy fees are exacted for entries, and so many other obstacles are thrown in the way of importers, that trade by land between Gibraltar and Linea has practically ceased.

The general trade by sea between Gibraltar and the first-class Custom House at Algeciras has also been materially hampered by the imposition of fresh and harassing restrictions, among others those compelling the small craft carrying goods between Gibraltar and Algeciras to make Customs declarations and to provide themselves with documents never before required.

H. JACKSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Gibraltar,
July 3, 1897.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 248.

GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1897.

(For Report for 1896, *see* No. 202.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

November 1898.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
221	Labuan	1896
222	British Guiana	1896–97
223	Rodrigues	1896
224	Basutoland	1896–97
225	Jamaica	,,
226	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
227	Leeward Islands	1896
228	Bermuda	1897
229	Gambia	,,
230	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
231	Barbados	,,
232	Lagos	,,
233	St. Vincent	,,
234	Sierra Leone	,,
235	Falkland Islands	,,
236	Straits Settlements	,,
237	British New Guinea	1896–97
238	Bahamas...	1897
239	St. Lucia...	,,
240	St. Helena	,,
241	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
242	British Honduras	,,
243	Malta	,,
244	Fiji	,,
245	Hong Kong	,,
246	Leeward Islands	,,
247	Grenada	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast...	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.

No. 248.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1896, *see* No. 202.)

GOVERNOR SIR R. BIDDULPH to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Gibraltar,
12th October 1898.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Annual Blue Book for 1897, together with a report on the same by the Colonial Secretary.

2. The Revenue and Expenditure returns are, on the whole, satisfactory. The former exceeded the latter by 121,000 pesetas, and the actual expenditure was 38,855 pesetas less than had been estimated.

3. The shipping returns show a slight increase, being nearly 60,000 tons better than in 1896. The increase has, however, been wholly in foreign ships, British shipping continuing to show the decline which I noticed in my last Annual Report.

4. The progressive fall in the value of the currency, which has been brought to notice during the last six years, continued during 1897, but any comment upon it is superfluous in view of the currency crisis which has taken place during 1898, and which will probably occupy a prominent place in the next Annual Report on Gibraltar.

5. It is with real satisfaction that I invite your attention to the small amount of crime in Gibraltar, an amount which shows an annual decrease, as appears from the number of offences reported to the police during the last four years, viz :—

1894	1,709
1895	1,450
1896	1,336
1897	1,104

848—750—10/98 Wt 21620 D & S—5 (B)

GIBRALTAR, 1897.

There were but twelve persons tried in the Supreme Court, of whom two were acquitted. The daily average number in prison is less than 19, and not more than one-third of the prison population are natives of Gibraltar.

6. The general cleanliness and good order of the town and its inhabitants is a matter of common notoriety. It is no more than ought to be the case in a fortress, but it is not the less creditable to all classes, and to the officials who supervise them, in a place where many of the conditions are very adverse to such a result.

I have &c.,

ROBERT BIDDULPH,

General and Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1897.

REVENUE.

The following comparative statement shows the Revenue collected in 1896 and 1897:—

—	1896.	1897.
	Pts.	Pts.
Customs	295,773	316,656
Port Dues	338,046	338,098
Licenses, &c.	140,534	136,403
Fees of Office, &c.	255,634	271,429
Post and Telegraph Office ...	343,515	259,320
House and Ground Rents ...	193,961	190,461
Interest on Investments ...	10,591	11,252
Miscellaneous	3,731	129,162
Total Pts. ...	1,581,785	1,652,781

The net increase was therefore 70,996 ptas. over the revenue for the previous year.

Customs show a small increase, as the consumption of wines, spirits, and malt liquors, which were the only dutiable articles in 1897, depends in some measure on the labour market, and during the past year there was ample employment for labour of all kinds.

Licenses show a small falling off, the number of tavern licenses being slightly reduced.

Fees of office show a slight increase. Under this head are included Savings Bank profits and Hospital fees, both of which exceeded the amounts collected on those sub-heads in 1896.

Post Office receipts show a rather marked decrease, due wholly to large sales in 1896 of stamps of denominations about to be withdrawn from circulation. The general Post Office business has increased.

"Miscellaneous" includes the sale of "The Grange" property to the War Department, and other special receipts which make up the excess over the receipts under the same head in 1896.

EXPENDITURE.

The Expenditure from General Revenue in 1897 varied very little from that of the previous year, as will be seen from the following table which distinguishes between the ordinary expenditure and the special expenditure, which is only incurred when means allow.

——	1896.	1897.
	Pts.	Pts.
Ordinary Expenditure :—		
1. Establishments	1,143,566	1,175,178
2. Pensions	[66,571	57,770
3. Ecclesiastical	25,220	25,220
4. Public Works, annual ...	47,015	49,275
5. Miscellaneous	59,815	61,140
Total Pts. ...	1,342,187	1,368,583
Special Expenditure :—		
1. Public Works, special ...	114,131	163,201
2. Miscellaneous	52,387	—
Total Pts. ...	166,518	163,201
Total Expenditure Pts. ...	1,508,705	1,531,784

GIBRALTAR, 1897.

The small apparent increase under head of Establishments is not due to creation of fresh offices, but to the slight increase inevitable where so many salaries rise by annual increments, and also partly to balances of salaries undrawn in 1896 having been paid up in 1897.

In special expenditure the increase in special public works is caused by a larger amount having been contributed to the new drainage works. There was no other special expenditure chargeable to ordinary Revenue, but a considerable sum, amounting to 514,077 ptas., was advanced from Revenue funds towards the cost of installation of the electric lighting. This, however, is capital expenditure, and has since been repaid from a loan raised for the purpose, and is therefore shown in the Blue Book under the head of Advances.

SHIPPING.

Vessels Entered and Cleared.

Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Crews.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
British Steam Ships	5,442	5,291	6,688,261	6,630,465	188,423	184,452
Do. Sailing Do.	330	265	30,560	24,528	1,821	1,143
Total British Ships ...	5,772	5,556	6,718,821	6,654,993	190,244	185,895
Foreign Steam Ships...	2,007	2,177	1,866,428	1,991,603	74,112	79,058
Do. Sailing Do.	747	745	75,682	73,573	4,993	4,773
Total Foreign Ships ...	2,754	2,992	1,942,110	2,065,176	79,105	83,831
Grand Total	8,562	8,478	8,660,931	8,720,169	269,349	269,726
	48 Decrease.		59,238 Increase.		377 Increase.	

GIBRALTAR, 1897.

The above return may be regarded as satisfactory inasmuch as, though there is a small decrease in the number of vessels, there is an increase of tonnage, so that there is no real falling off in the shipping trade. The Blue Book for 1896 showed a decrease of 628 in the number of vessels, with a decrease in tonnage of 417,325 tons as compared with 1895, in which year the number of vessels was 1,087 less than in 1894 and the tonnage 762,751 tons less. Last year's returns not only show that this falling off has been arrested, but are also more satisfactory since the arrest may fairly be attributed to the increased facilities given to vessels calling either for coal or for orders. It may be reasonably hoped that the year marks a fresh start, as, since the close of 1897, port dues have been materially reduced, and the works on the Commercial and Coaling Mole, which were begun in the latter part of 1897, have been pushed forward so rapidly that a portion of the new wharves will shortly be opened to traffic. The facilities afforded by the new works for coaling alongside a wharf in sheltered waters, at any hour by day or by night, will be unsurpassed anywhere, while the reduction in the port dues already effected, which makes Gibraltar as cheap a port as any in the Mediterranean, adds to its advantages as a port of call for orders or for coal. Besides the works directly intended for the improvement of the shipping facilities, others to increase the supply of drinking water are making good progress, and, before long, the plentiful supply of fresh water for the shipping will greatly add to the advantages of the port. It is encouraging to note that during 1897 the number of steamers calling for bunker coal was 49 more than in 1896, the number of tons supplied being 280,586, or 20,591 tons more than in 1896.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

The financial condition of Spain led to a still further depreciation of the currency of that country, which was also throughout 1897 the sole legal tender currency of Gibraltar. The value of the sovereign, which had averaged 29.80 pesetas in 1896, had reached 33.25 pesetas by the end of 1897. The rise in the value of gold led to a corresponding rise in the prices of all imported goods, since the importer who had to pay in gold and to sell for silver, was forced to fix his silver prices at a figure which seemed likely to cover all possible fluctuations. Owners of house property began to fix their rents in sterling, and the cost of living generally increased with startling rapidity. All business was unsettled, and the way was prepared for the crisis which followed upon the opening of hostilities between Spain and the United States of America in April of the present year. The complete disorganisation which then ensued still further raised prices, and forced on the change in the currency which has since been

introduced, but which is outside the scope of this report, since it was effected after the period covered by the Blue Book.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The installation of electric lighting continued to make good progress, though the supply of the machinery was unfortunately delayed through the engineers strike. The works will be running before the close of the current year. The new main sewer has been finished, and is being taken over by the Sanitary Commissioners. The only other works, beyond the ordinary maintenance of public buildings, were the alterations to the additional premises taken over for the Colonial Secretary's Office, and the remodelling of the Treasury and Port Department Offices, so as to provide separate accommodation for the two Departments, which were reorganized at the close of the year.

LEGISLATION.

One Order in Council and six Ordinances were added to the Laws in 1897. The Order in Council amended former Orders so as to allow of all fees, duties, and charges payable to Her Majesty being collected in British sterling money, instead of in Spanish currency, which had been sole legal tender since the Order in Council of 1881.

Of the Ordinances passed, those of chief public interest were the following :—

No. 3. "The Merchant Shipping Amendment Ordinance," which provides for the examination of, and issue of certificates of competency to, masters, mates, engineers, and pilots.

No. 4. "The Shipping Master's Fees Ordinance" to provide for the payment of fees similar to those charged under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," for the engagement and discharge of seamen.

No. 6. "The Larceny Ordinance" which is a transcript of the "Larceny Act, 1896," and provides for persons in Gibraltar in possession of property stolen outside the Colony being dealt with by the local courts in the same manner as if the property had been stolen in Gibraltar.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

In August 1897, Mr. Ralph Williams, Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Revenues, and Captain of the Port, was appointed

GIBRALTAR, 1897.

Colonial Secretary of Barbados, and the departments were separated, Mr. Alfred Craven Greenwood being appointed Treasurer and Collector, and Commander Lionel Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., Acting Captain of the Port, an appointment which has since been confirmed. Colonel M. H. Purcell, R.E., who had been Acting Colonial Engineer since February 1896, left the station in December 1897, and Colonel W. H. Rathborne, Commanding Royal Engineer, took over the duties of the acting appointment.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Colony maintained its reputation for good health in spite of a slight prevalence of measles and of a good many cases of diphtheria. The death-rate per 1,000 was only 20·64, while there was a birth-rate of 24·42.

EDUCATION.

The reports received for 1897 are not wholly satisfactory. The number of children on the books was 1,622, with an average attendance of 1,213, the number in 1896 being 1,656, with an average of 1,267. The unaided private schools have sent in very incomplete returns, which show 565 children on the books, the whole number under tuition in aided and unaided schools in 1897 being thus 2,187, as against 2,291 in 1896. The Hebrew schools, which were completed as far as the edifice was concerned, at the time of my last report, remained closed throughout 1897, but they have since been opened.

Although there is some falling off in the number of scholars, it is satisfactory to note that the Inspector reports most favourably on the manner in which the schools are conducted, and that the standard of efficiency is steadily rising.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The total number of offences reported to the police in 1897 was 1,104, of which 1,085 were brought to trial. This compares very favourably with the previous year, when 1,336 cases were reported and 1,321 brought to trial. Of the cases brought to trial 687 were summarily convicted as against 897 in 1896, and 15 were committed for trial before the Supreme Court, 19 cases having been committed in 1896. Of the summary convictions only 133 were punished by imprisonment, and of these only 3 sentences were for over 3 months.

The absence of serious crime and the general good behaviour of the people is very noticeable, and it must be borne in mind that a considerable proportion of the persons brought to trial do not belong to Gibraltar, but are among the large crowds of aliens entering the gates daily.

The average number of prisoners in the gaol daily was between 18 and 19. The prison was maintained in a high state of efficiency, and the health of the prisoners was excellent.

H. M. JACKSON,

Colonial Secretary.

Gibraltar, 7th October, 1898.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 276.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1898.

(For Report for 1897, *see* No. 248.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

October, 1899.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
250	Mauritius and Rodrigues	1897
251	Solomon Islands	1897–98
252	Seychelles	1897
253	Labuan	"
254	Ceylon	"
255	Basutoland	1897–98
256	Newfoundland	1896–97
257	Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands ...	1898
258	British New Guinea	1897–98
259	Bermuda	1898
260	Niger.—West African Frontier Force ...	1897–98
261	Jamaica	"
262	Barbados	1898
263	Falkland Islands	"
264	Gambia	"
265	St. Helena	"
266	Leeward Islands	"
267	St. Lucia	"
268	Fiji	"
269	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
270	Malta	"
271	Gold Coast	"
272	Trinidad...	"
273	Sierra Leone	"
274	Ceylon	"
275	British Solomon Islands	1898–99

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla	Vital Statistics, 1898.

No. 276.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1897, *see* No. 248.)

No. 1.

GOVERNOR SIR R. BIDDULPH to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

[*Answered by No. 2.*]

Gibraltar,
16th September 1899.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Annual Blue Book for 1898, together with a Report by the Colonial Secretary.

2. Without entering more particularly on the statistics for 1898, which have been put very clearly by Sir Henry Jackson, it may be of interest to draw attention to the general state of Gibraltar, as shown by the reports of the past five years.

3. During each of those years the revenue has exceeded the expenditure by sums varying from £2,000 to £7,000, and amounting in all to £21,210. This surplus has enabled us to defray not only the charge due by the Government on account of the new main drainage, but also a large portion of the capital sum involved in establishing electric light works, the cost of which up to the 31st December 1898 (£26,186) has been met by a loan of only £15,000, the remaining £11,186 having been provided out of current revenue. Our cash balances have increased from £2,403 to £4,608, and the balance of assets over liabilities from £8,638 to £29,795* These figures are especially satisfactory because the revenue of Gibraltar is not of a nature which is likely to show expansion, and care is consequently needed to prevent some unforeseen expenditure involving the Government in a deficit.

4. But whilst the same necessity for providing a sufficient revenue to cover the necessary local expenditure exists for Gibraltar as for the other foreign possessions of the Crown, Gibraltar differs from all the others in being unable to augment its financial resources by encouraging an increase of population and trade. The whole territory being comprised within the fortress, Gibraltar is in the position of a fortified city with a large population, but which has no adjoining territory for an outlet or for suburbs.

* The assets for 1898 would have been £21,795 but for the sale to the Admiralty of a property which had been bought in 1892.

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GIBRALTAR, 1898.

5. In the early part of the century it was also the policy of the British Government to make use of Gibraltar as a commercial base, and consequently the population was allowed to increase by the grant of permits of residence to persons who were not British subjects, but whose descendants have acquired British nationality by birthright. Accordingly each decade during the present century has shown a progressive increase in the number of the inhabitants, notwithstanding that for many years past aliens have not been allowed to settle in the territory. To combat this increase has been the more recent policy of Her Majesty's Government, as the congested state of the town of Gibraltar creates a danger to the fortress, whether in time of peace or of war.

6. The difficulty of effecting a reduction of the population in time of peace is naturally very great. To bring it about it is necessary to act in two directions :—

1st. By causing the actual removal of a portion of the population.

2nd. By taking measures to prevent an increase in the number of persons who would acquire a right of residence by being born in Gibraltar, or whom, owing to a lifelong residence in Gibraltar in a dependent position, it might ultimately be found impossible to remove from motives of humanity.

7. For the first of these objects the following measures are taken :—

(*a*) The prevention of all building which would have the effect of increasing the accommodation available for residence.

(*b*) The enforcement of the sanitary byelaws which deal with the overcrowding of tenements.

The Governor has statutory power which enables him to carry out the former measure. The latter is one of considerable difficulty, because it cannot be carried out in its entirety without removing persons from British territory, a measure for which there is no power in the case of persons possessing British nationality. In such cases it is only by exercising patient and steady pressure that the object can be attained.

8. Lately several blocks of buildings, which contained a considerable number of persons, have been cleared away, with the object of rebuilding either official or private residences, and this has caused a reduction of the inhabitants to the extent of forty or fifty persons at a time. These opportunities are, however, of rare occurrence, and the experience of the past shows that it is by the taking of measures to prevent the introduction of persons who may acquire a right of residence that the future increase of the population may be controlled to some extent.

9. A consideration of the powers possessed by the Governor under the Aliens Order in Council will show that permission given to aliens to reside in the territory need not, under certain conditions, be prejudicial to the objects in view. Such persons can be summarily removed from British territory at any moment. Meanwhile they occupy house room which would otherwise be occupied by British subjects whom there is no power to remove.

10. The admission of such aliens has, however, to be very carefully dealt with, and the conditions of their residence closely watched. Men who are required as servants, labourers, shop assistants, &c., can with safety be allowed to reside, if their masters undertake to house them, but they cannot be permitted to have wives resident in British territory, or if that is specially allowed in the rare case of a person who is a householder, it is stipulated that his wife shall not be allowed to give birth in British territory to a child which would thus acquire British nationality. A violation of this rule is visited by fine and expulsion under the Aliens Law. For the same reason aliens living in concubinage are expelled from Gibraltar. The admission of women to act as domestic servants is allowed under certain conditions, but steps are taken to prevent, if possible, their acquiring British nationality by marriage.

11. The admission of other persons of either sex is as a rule objectionable. All sorts of pretexts are put forward with this end, and each case has to be considered on its merits with a view to the possible results hereafter. In time past this was not done, and consequently there are many families now resident here who would not have acquired British nationality if their cases had been originally dealt with from this point of view.

12. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction that I invite attention to the facts stated in the Colonial Secretary's Report, which show that there has been a marked decrease in the native population since the last census, a decrease which is the more remarkable inasmuch as there is an increase in the number of Maltese and of natives of the United Kingdom.

13. A considerable number of British subjects, unable any longer to find accommodation in Gibraltar, have established their residences at Linea, which has within the last generation become a large town depending mainly on Gibraltar, to which it acts as a suburb. Thirty years ago Linea is stated to have contained about 500 inhabitants. In January 1894 it contained about 14,000 souls. It is now said to contain over 40,000. The late rapid increase has been caused by the demand for labour in Gibraltar in connection with the military and naval works now in progress, which demand has caused a large influx of men from other parts of Spain, who have brought their families and settled in Linea. The number of persons who enter Gibraltar daily from Linea is about 10,000.

GIBRALTAR, 1898.

14. The want of space on shore, and the extremely limited amount of wharf accommodation, has led in time past to the establishment of hulks in the bay, which were used as depôts for coal and merchandise. For coal they are at present an absolute necessity, but it is evidently desirable to reduce their numbers as much as possible, as they crowd the anchorage and make it difficult for merchant vessels visiting the port. When, therefore, it was decided to lengthen the New Mole for the use of Her Majesty's ships, it was proposed that by a similar extension from the end of the Old Mole wharfage accommodation should be provided, which would give facilities for merchant ships, and would also form a closed harbour. The completion of this commercial mole will enable us to abolish the hulks. Their number has already been largely reduced by measures which have been found advisable, such as the forbidding of storage of wine and tobacco in hulks. The former gave improper facilities for the crews of ships to obtain liquor, and the latter facilitated smuggling, which it is the object of the Government to check. Accordingly the number of hulks, which was 46 on the 1st of January 1894, was only 28 on the 1st January 1899.

15. The formation of the commercial mole entails a heavy expenditure on the Local Government, which has undertaken to bear four-sevenths of the cost, estimated at £700,000. Accordingly the Local Government is liable for £400,000, equal to about eight years' revenue. This sum will be advanced as required from the Imperial treasury, repayment of capital with interest being made by an annual payment of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. until the debt is extinguished.

16. The importance of Gibraltar as a naval base makes it essential that every facility should be afforded for merchant ships as well as for ships of war to obtain supplies of coals, water, and stores. When the commercial mole is completed merchant ships will obtain these facilities to an extent not less than that offered by any port in the Mediterranean.

17. The provision of fresh water for ships has always been a matter of difficulty, as there exists no public supply in excess of that required for local needs. Indeed, after an exceptionally dry season there have been apprehensions of a water famine. With a view to maintaining a supply of water, which shall be sufficient both for local use and for shipping, four large reservoirs have been constructed in the interior of the rock, where they are perfectly secure from external injury. These reservoirs, which will contain 5,000,000 gallons, will be ready to receive water during the next rainy season, beginning about November 1899. This work has been carried out by the Sanitary Commissioners, and reflects credit upon their engineer, Mr. Copland, by whom it has been designed and executed.

18. I would here take the opportunity of alluding to the good work performed by the Sanitary Commissioners, under whose

supervision the sanitary work of Gibraltar is carried out. This work includes the charge of the roads, lighting and cleansing, together with the enforcement of proper sanitary measures in dwelling houses, and the provision of a water supply. That their work is carried out efficiently is visible in the results shown, among which may be mentioned the death-rate of Gibraltar, which for 1898 was only 17·79 per 1,000.

19. One of the most noticeable facts in connection with the health returns is the small amount of Mediterranean fever, and it is to be observed that, if taken in time, the cases that occur are quickly cured. The long, obstinate cases which are sometimes seen are nearly always traceable to neglect in the early stage, or to want of care when approaching convalescence.

20. In concluding this my sixth and last Annual Report on Gibraltar, I wish to place on record my appreciation of the services of the Government officials of all grades, whose loyalty and industry are most marked. I would also draw particular attention to the general good behaviour of the inhabitants. My former reports have shown how small is our prison population, and what a small proportion of these are natives of Gibraltar. The year 1898 was no exception, since there were only eight natives of Gibraltar in prison on the 31st December 1898. The orderly behaviour of the somewhat crowded population of the fortress is an important matter, and affords ground for great satisfaction.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT BIDDULPH,
General and Governor.

REPORT ON THE GIBRALTAR BLUE BOOK FOR 1898.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table gives the Heads of Revenue and Expenditure for 1898 as compared with 1897. Up to April 1898, the Government accounts were kept in pesetas and centimos, and since that date they have been kept in British sterling. For purposes of comparison, all amounts given in pesetas in former Blue Books have in the Returns in this Report been converted to sterling at the average official quarterly rate of the year to which they refer :—

LONDON:
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1898.

Revenue.	1897.	1898.	Expenditure.	1897.	1898.
	£	£		£	£
1. Customs	9,942	12,229	1. Establishments :		
			Personal Emoluments	26,839	27,603
			Other charges	9,943	10,860
2. Port Dues and Wharfage	10,615	7,053	2. Pensions	1,814	1,628
3. Licenses and Internal Revenue	4,283	4,085	3. Ecclesiastical Grants	792	821
4. Fees and Reimbursements in Aid ...	8,583	7,004	4. Public Works—Ordinary	1,547	1,797
5. Post and Telegraph Offices	8,142	12,143	5. „ „ Extraordinary	5,124	2,646
6. Rents of Government Property	5,980	5,039	6. Crown Agents	115	88
7. Interest on Investments	353	350	7. Charges on Debt	—	224
8. Miscellaneous	3,869	8,068	8. Miscellaneous	1,915	2,463
9. Gain on Exchange	125	48	9. Loss on Exchange	5	808
Total ... ... £	51,893	56,019	Total ... ... £	48,094	48,878

In addition to the above there was a Capital Expenditure amounting on the 31st December 1898 to £26,186, which was met by advances from General Revenue Funds. Of this £15,000 was repaid in 1898 by a loan of £15,000 from Savings Bank Funds, leaving £11,186 still due to General Revenue.

The principal variations in the above table are due to the following causes :—

Customs Receipts.

The increase in 1898 is due partly to the introduction of a tax on tobacco, and partly to a large importation of wine to make up deficient stocks.

Port Dues.

A considerable decrease, the port dues having been lowered from the 1st of April.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

An increase, due to sales of stamps to dealers, the issue charged in Spanish currency having been withdrawn in 1898.

Rents.

A decrease, owing to loss of rent on property sold to the Admiralty.

Miscellaneous.

The variations between 1897 and 1898 are due almost entirely to sales of land to the War Department and the Admiralty.

The apparent increase in ordinary expenditure in 1898 is mainly due to the adoption of sterling on the 1st April, when the charges on general revenue were re-assessed at pts. 30 to the £, while in the comparative statement the expenditure in 1897 has been converted at pts. 31.85, the average official rate of the year.

In Public Works Extraordinary there was an expenditure on the New Drainage Works of £3,903 in 1897, and £1,839 in 1898.

The heavy loss on Exchange is due to the revaluation of outstanding balances quarterly, with a steadily falling rate of exchange.

GIBRALTAR, 1898.

The following was the total Revenue and Expenditure in the last five years :—

——	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	51,146	54,514	53,080	51,893	56,019
Expenditure ...	49,073	48,777	50,620	48,094	48,878

Changes in Taxation.

By the Revenue Ordinance, 1898, which came into operation on the 1st April, a new tax of 1*d.* per lb. was levied on tobacco, and the Port dues were lowered and were regraded on a scale calculated to reduce this source of revenue by one half. The return from the tobacco was not large during the past year, as the Ordinance did not come into force until the 1st of April, and the importers had time to fill up their stocks beforehand. Tavern and wine licenses, of which there had been only two rates, were regraded on a sliding scale according to the rateable value of the premises licensed.

Assets and Liabilities.

The Assets and Liabilities on 31st December 1898 were as follows:—

Assets.		Liabilities.	
	£		£
Rents Outstanding	2,169	Personal Emoluments	20
Invested Funds	10,668	Pensions	170
Interest Due on Invested Funds	156	Deposits	360
Savings Bank Profits, 1897	2,053	Public Works	100
Advances, viz.:—		Due Drainage Works	251
Electric Lighting £26,186		„ Consulting Engineer (Electric Lighting) ...	125
Drainage Works... 681		Electric Lighting Loan	15,000
Sundry 265		Transit Postage due to Foreign Countries	879
	27,132	Telegraph Rates „ „	283
Asylum Fees due	23	Overdraft, Anglo-Egyptian Bank	20
Due Egyptian Parcel Post	5		17,208
„ for Telegrams sent	112	Balance Assets over Liabilities	29,795
„ for Cost of Special Police in Admiralty Works ...	77		
Cash balance in hand	4,608		
Total ... ... £	47,003	Total ... ... £	47,003

GIBRALTAR, 1898.

Public Debt.

The only Public Debt of Gibraltar is the loan from the Savings Bank of £15,000 for the installation of the electric light. It is repayable in 30 years by half yearly payments from General Revenue Funds for interest and sinking fund.

Currency.

Under an Order in Council of 1872, as amended and continued by an Order in 1881, the legal tender currency of Gibraltar from 1872 up to October last, was that of Spain, but the financial condition of the latter country led of late years to such violent fluctuations in the value of the peseta, that the situation, which had been growing yearly more acute, as a reference to former Blue Book reports will readily show, became intolerable as the Cuban revolution progressed and the danger of war with the United States seemed more imminent. In the meantime the Government of Gibraltar had assumed a heavy gold liability for the construction of the Commercial and Coaling Mole, and as the Spanish currency became more depreciated the necessity became more urgent for the public revenue of Gibraltar to be collected in a less unstable medium. The situation had been foreseen and provided against, as by an Order in Council passed in July 1897 the Currency Order in Council of 1881 was amended, and it was provided that where any fees, duties, or charges payable under any enactment in force, or which should thereafter become in force in Gibraltar, were assessed in denominations of the lawful money of the United Kingdom, such money should be the only lawful tender in payment thereof. Accordingly the Revenue Ordinance of 1898 was passed on the 30th March with effect from the 1st April, and in it all Customs duties, fees for licenses, port dues, and other charges were assessed in British money. This was followed by the Revision of Fees Ordinance passed on the 31st March 1898, by which all enactments under which fees, other than those provided for in the former Ordinance, were collected, were amended and the fees assessed in British money. The stability of the Government revenues was thus assured, but Spanish money still remained the legal tender of Gibraltar in private transactions, and fines inflicted by the different Courts were still paid in pesetas, as penalties, whether recovered under law or under rules passed under authority of any law, were not included in the terms of the Order in Council of 1897. The declaration of war between Spain and the United States in April 1898 was speedily followed by a heavy depreciation in the value of the currency of the former country, and in May, on the Madrid Exchange, gold rose to a premium of 120 per cent. The effect on business in Gibraltar was disastrous, as importers who purchased their goods with gold were selling them for depreciated silver, and were forced to put their prices at a figure which would enable them

to cover their liabilities should the dollar fall to its metallic value. The inconvenience was accentuated by the publication in Spain of a Decree prohibiting the export of silver, and the desire became general among all classes in Gibraltar to put an end to the risk and uncertainty attending all business transactions. With a view of obtaining the fullest possible information, and of ascertaining what was the wish of the majority of the business community, the Secretary of State sent out the Right Honourable Sir Ralph Thompson to conduct an enquiry on the spot. The result left no doubt as to the necessity for a change, and in August 1898, Orders were passed by the Queen in Council repealing the Currency Order of 1881, under which Spanish currency had been continued as the legal tender currency of Gibraltar, and making British money the legal tender in Gibraltar, and declaring certain portions of the Coinage Act, 1870, to be in force here. These Orders were to take effect from the date of proclamation by the Governor, and they were duly proclaimed on the 1st October 1898. On the same day the Gibraltar Laws Revision Ordinance was passed, adapting to the altered currency all those enactments which had not been affected by the Order in Council in 1897, and revised rules were also published providing for the recovery of penalties in British money. British money is thus now the sole legal tender in Gibraltar, except in payment of liabilities incurred before the proclamation of the above Orders, and except as provided by Section 6 of the Coinage Act, 1870, which allows contracts to be made in the currency of some other part of Her Majesty's dominions or of some foreign state. Spanish money, however, continues to be freely current.

Revenue of Public Boards.

There is no Municipality in Gibraltar, the charge of the streets and roads, the water supply, lighting and drainage, and the general sanitary control being vested in tbe Sanitary Commissioners, a Public Board selected partly from a panel of ratepayers presented by the Grand Jury, and partly from the Civil, Military, and Naval Officials serving in Gibraltar. The revenue and expenditure of this Board for the last five years (including loans) is as follows :—

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	26,460	26,152	56,380	34,964	67,860
Expenditure ...	24,527	23,940	55,368	34,746	68,702

GIBRALTAR, 1898.

The heavy expenditure in the last three years has been mainly attributable to the New Drainage Works, two-thirds of the cost of which has been paid from Sanitary Funds. In 1898 a large sum was expended in the construction of new reservoirs.

The following table gives the debt of the Sanitary Board for the last five years :—

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
£ 42,233	£ 41,268	£ 70,328	£ 62,222	£ 81,000

Under the provisions of the Sanitary Loans Ordinance, 1896, the repayment of loans is secured under debentures, issued for terms not exceeding thirty years, and the payment of the interest thereon is made a charge on the Sanitary Rates.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

There is but little information in the Blue Book under this head, since there is no regular trade in Gibraltar, except the supply of coal and other stores to passing vessels, and no returns of this are furnished to the Government; there is no land to cultivate, and no local industry which gives employment to any number of workmen except the manufacture of tobacco. No returns of imports and exports have ever been collected except of dutiable articles, a comparative statement of which for the last two years is given below.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Wine ... ... Galls.	139,827	200,897	29,262	27,179
Spirits... ... ... „	78,599	71,648	38,290	27,481
Malt Liquor ... ... „	676,305	622,543	—	—
Tobacco ... ... lbs.	5,499,424	5,142,519	2,289,728	1,903,945

Tobacco is imported into Gibraltar mainly in the leaf from the United States, and from Manila, and a large quantity, amounting to nearly half the declared export, is reshipped to Algiers and to Morocco ports for manufacture there. The remainder is made up in Gibraltar and is sold to vessels and to visitors passing through. There is a considerable trade with ships and passengers in Havana and Manila cigars, as the low duty enables the importer to sell at a low price.

Land Grants and Value of Land.

There is no land available for grants in Gibraltar, the Crown property being confined to houses and to land occupied as public gardens. Crown leases are granted for 21 years or for shorter terms, but land is never alienated from the Crown, though the Naval and Military Departments obtain from the Civil Government land required for the purposes of the Departments.

SHIPPING.

The following comparative tables give the nationalities and tonnage inwards and outwards for the last two years, and the total shipping for the last five years :—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	2,652	3,319,162	2,767	3,562,171	2,639	3,311,203	2,742	3,555,563
Spain	266	164,825	241	137,289	260	164,325	238	136,236
Germany	203	383,632	206	358,392	201	378,636	204	356,012
Sweden and Norway ...	242	133,375	202	145,443	235	130,872	201	145,688
France	177	125,058	156	114,048	177	125,058	155	112,343
Holland	55	39,002	67	46,672	55	39,474	67	46,672
Denmark	44	35,757	46	38,513	44	35,757	46	38,513
Austria	34	42,372	33	39,279	34	42,372	33	39,279
Russia	16	11,401	25	19,291	16	11,401	25	19,291
Italy	26	21,444	20	22,935	26	21,444	19	22,604
Belgium	5	7,078	14	18,313	4	6,328	14	18,313
Greece	25	32,164	13	18,605	24	30,520	13	18,605
Others	4	4,704	4	524	4	4,704	4	524
Total... ...	3,749	4,319,974	3,794	4,521,475	3,719	4,302,094	3,761	4,509,643

Sailing Vessels.

British	134	12,315	111	12,648	131	12,213	109	12,279		
Spain	255	11,354	199	9,243	226	8,896	191	9,079		
Portugal	60	3,370	53	2,366	22	1,870	24	1,459		
Sweden and Norway	38	7,663	30	5,561	34	7,173	28	5,290		
Italy	16	5,213	13	7,163	13	4,625	14	7,714		
Denmark	11	1,255	10	1,078	13	1,512	10	1,078		
Russia	1	244	5	2,067	3	615	5	2,067		
France	12	766	5	432	10	673	5	170		
Holland	5	360	4	179	1	117	4	179		
Austria...	4	2,020	3	1,294	4	1,413	3	1,294		
Germany	2	2,053	1	316	2	2,053	1	316		
Others	6	4,719	—	—	7	5,789	—	—		
Total ...	544	51,332	434	42,347	466	46,949	394	40,925		
Grand Total ...	4,293	4,371,306	4,228	4,563,822	4,285	4,349,043	4,155	4,550,568		

Comparative statement of total shipping entered and cleared within the last five years :—

Nationality.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	6,787	7,595,769	6,444	7,322,549	5,772	6,718,821	5,556	6,654,993	5,729	7,142,661
Foreign	3,464	2,245,238	2,720	1,755,707	2,754	1,942,110	2,992	2,065,176	2,654	1,971,729
Total	10,251	9,841,007	9,164	9,078,256	8,562	8,660,931	8,478	8,720,169	8,383	9,114,390

Last year was on the whole satisfactory, as there was an increase in the total tonnage of 394,221 tons, and in the British tonnage of 487,668. It was in 1895 that the keen rivalry of Algiers as a coaling port first began to be seriously felt, and the coaling firms there have spared no effort to make their port more attractive, and to reduce the expenses for vessels calling for bunker coals only. Latterly, however, Gibraltar has been able to offer increased advantages, as in 1897 all restrictions on coaling by night were removed, and in 1898 the port dues were lowered over 50 per cent. A still further advantage will shortly be added, as the new reservoirs, now nearing completion, may be expected to afford an ample supply of pure water available for shipping, and when the enclosed harbour and coaling moles are ready, Gibraltar will have no reason to fear competition with any Mediterranean port in the facilities it will be able to afford to shipping. The charges on shipping have since been further reduced by the abolition of the light dues formerly collected by the Trinity House Board.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The only measures of general interest enacted during the past year were those providing for the collection of the revenue in British sterling, and those making British money the lawful money of Gibraltar, and the object and scope of these have already been described in the remarks on currency.

A Pharmacy Ordinance was also passed on the lines of the Imperial Pharmacy Act, as there was before no legislation controlling the sale of poisons in Gibraltar.

IV.—EDUCATION.

There are in Gibraltar 13 State-aided Schools for primary education. Five of these, with 986 boys on the books, are conducted by the Christian Brothers, and four, with 500 girls and infants, are conducted by the Sisters of different religious Orders. The Hebrew community has two day schools, and a night school in the same building, with 177 on their books, and there is an undenominational public school for girls, with 155 on the books.

There is accommodation in these schools for 2,019 children, and there are only 1,818 on the books, and the average attendance is 1,442, so that there is ample provision for the wants of the place.

The conditions under which schools become eligible for grants from public funds are defined in an Education Code, framed by the Governor and approved by the Secretary of State, and an Inspector of Schools is appointed to see that they are strictly complied with, and also to examine the scholars periodically. The conditions are briefly:—

(1) That the school is a *bonâ fide* school for the primary education of the poorer classes.

(2) That it is managed solely in the public interest and not for any gain or profit.

(3) That no aliens are admitted until all British children have been provided for; and no child of wealthier parents is accepted if there are applicants for admission from among the poorer class; and

(4) That the school is opened at least a certain number of times in the year; that not less than 1½ hours of each attendance are devoted to secular instruction given in the English language; and that the buildings, teachers, books, and appliances are such as to satisfy the Inspector.

In 1898 the grant earned was £1,467.

In addition to the State-aided schools there are small private schools affording accommodation to about 400 children, and the orphan children who are inmates of Gavino's Asylum are taught in that Institution.

Secondary Education.

The provision for this, as regards boys, consists of a large and remarkably well conducted school kept by the Christian Brothers, the pupils of which have done well at the examinations of the College of Preceptors and other public examining bodies.

For girls there is a secondary school at the Loretto Convent, which is attended by children of all denominations.

There are no industrial, technical, or agricultural schools in Gibraltar.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

There is a Colonial Hospital, making up 82 beds, with a segregation block for infectious diseases making up 18 more, and a Lock ward with 11 beds. The Hospital is managed by a Board of Commissioners, and the wards are in charge of a surgeon and assistant surgeon, both of whom are resident, and are assisted by a staff of nursing sisters from the London Hospital. The number of cases treated during the year was 676, and the daily average in hospital was 57. There is also a branch hospital at the North Front for smallpox cases. It can accommodate 15 cases, and is in charge of an assistant surgeon, subject to the general supervision of the surgeon of the Colonial Hospital.

Asylums.

There is a lunatic asylum, supported from public revenue, which had in 1898 a daily average of 39 inmates. The building is remarkably well adapted for the purpose, and is bright and airy, and stands in grounds laid out as gardens, affording exercise for the patients.

It is in charge of a resident Superintendent, and is visited daily by the surgeon, and frequently by the police magistrate, who is in general control of the Institution.

Poor Houses.

There are no Government Poor-houses, but there are two excellent institutions supported by private bodies, one by the charity known as Gavino's Trust, and the other by the well-known religious community of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Savings Bank.

The Government Savings Bank, which was started in connection with the Post Office in January 1882, had, on the 31st December 1898, deposits amounting to £4,262, and ptas. 4,440,026, standing to the credit of 3,879 depositors.

After the change of currency in October 1898, Spanish currency was no longer accepted on deposit, but in the last quarter of the year £4,383 was deposited. The interest paid is a halfpenny a month on each completed 20*s*., or 2½ per cent. per annum.

In addition to the Government Savings Bank, the Anglo-Egyptian Bank has opened a Savings Bank in which Spanish currency is accepted, and there are many benefit societies not under Government control.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The good order maintained in the town leaves little to be desired, and the steady diminution in the number of offences reported to the police bears witness to the law-abiding disposition of the inhabitants. The small amount of crime is the more remarkable when it is remembered that, in addition to a resident population of about 24,000, the number of aliens entering Gibraltar daily now averages about 10,000. The number of offences against the person was rather larger than of late years, but the list was swelled by assaults which occurred during a strike.

Prison.

The Gaol well maintained the high standard of order and discipline to which it has been brought by the very capable Keeper. The average number of prisoners in confinement was 27, the total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment during the year being 143, of whom 128 were for periods of under three months. Of these, 7 were women. Of the 15 sentences exceeding three months duration, 12 were for terms of under one year; 1 was for twelve months, 1 for two years, and 1 for ten years. On the 31st December there were 28 prisoners in gaol—26 men

and 2 women. Of the former, 8 were natives of Gibraltar, 5 of the United Kingdom, 8 of Malta, and 5 of Spain. Both female prisoners were natives of Spain. The whole of the prisoners are confined in separate cells at night, and in the daytime are worked in association but in silence.

The following table gives the criminal statistics for the last five years:—

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Offences reported to the Police... ...	1,709	1,450	1,336	1,104	895
Persons apprehended or summoned ...	1,664	1,431	1,321	1,085	870
Summary convictions for:—					
1. Offences against the person ...	43	48	57	52	69
2. Prædial larceny	—	—	—	—	—
3. Offences against property... ...	37	23	24	38	44
4. Other offences	1,323	1,063	1,044	794	622
Convictions in the Supreme Court:—					
1. Offences against the person ...	4	7	3	7	10
2. Prædial larceny	—	—	—	—	—
3. Offences against property... ...	2	3	2	3	2
4. Other offences	2	—	—	—	9
Acquittals...	258	290	190	189	120

Among "other offences" tried in the Police Court, a very large proportion of the cases are for breaches of the Aliens Order in Council, and a considerable number for offences against the Tobacco Ordinance, usually of a very trivial nature.

VII.—Vital Statistics.

Population.

An impression prevails in many quarters, even among persons who have lived here for some years, that the native population of Gibraltar is steadily increasing, but the reverse is the case. The Police books, which are carefully checked every month, give the number of the people in every house on the Rock, and a more

accurate comparison can thus be made of the actual population in Gibraltar, as compared with former years, than is possible in most communities.

The following is a summary of the population as shown by the census of 1891 and the police returns on 31st December 1898. The former figures include visitors at the hotels and boarding-houses and the latter do not; but from returns furnished periodically by these establishments it is found that the average number of visitors at a time is considerably under 100 :—

Population.	1891.	1898.
Civil :—		
British subjects other than Maltese ...	16,064	15,122
Maltese living in Gibraltar	695	1,091
Total British subjects ...	16,759	16,213
Foreigners on Permit	2,341	1,942
Total civil population ...	19,100	18,155
Military in Gibraltar	5,896	5,938
Total population	24,996	24,093

When it is borne in mind that the staff and artificers employed in connection with the extensive harbour works, and their families, are included in the resident British subjects, and have come to the Rock since 1891, it is evident that there is a marked decrease in the native-born population.

Public Health.

The general public health of Gibraltar in 1898 was satisfactory, the death rate being only 17·79 per 1,000. The Health Officer reports the year as being on the whole a very satisfactory one, and that there was no epidemic, except an outbreak of diphtheria at Catalan Bay. The case mortality in this disease was most favourable, and is attributed to earlier recognition of the disease, and its prompt treatment by antitoxin. The following table

GIBRALTAR, 1898.

shows the mortality from diphtheria in 1898 as compared with former years :—

Year.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.
1894... ...	21	9	42·8
1895... ...	8	2	25·0
1896... ...	29	13	44·8
1897... ...	65	18	27·6
1898... ...	31	5	16·1

The Health Officer remarks that of the five deaths in 1898, three were practically moribund on admission to hospital, and there was no chance for treatment.

Sanitation.

The sanitary charge of Gibraltar is entrusted to the Board of Sanitary Commissioners already referred to, and proper sanitation is enforced by regular house to house visits by sanitary inspectors. Full power is vested by law in the Commissioners to compel their requirements to be complied with by house owners and occupiers, and a higher standard of sanitation is being steadily enforced. The limited space in Gibraltar has the inevitable effect of creating a very dense population in some parts of the town, while the demand for accommodation and the consequent high rents cannot fail to cause overcrowding, but the Sanitary Commissioners do all in their power to check the evil.

Climate.

The climate of Gibraltar is excellent, bright and cool during the winter, while in the summer months the heat is usually tempered by a cool breeze. The rainfall for the year was 33·08 inches, the average rainfall for the five years ending 1897 being 35·11 inches. The mean temperature for the year was 64·0°, the mean maximum being 70·3° and the mean minimum 57·7°. The absolute maximum was 94° which was attained on the 28th July, and the absolute minimum 31·8° on the 12th January. The prevailing wind is easterly, though it frequently blows in the winter and spring from S.W. to N.W. It was not registered as being from the north at all during the year, and only three times from the south. The force is not given in the returns, which are from observations at the military observatory, 53 ft. above the sea level.

VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Comparative statement of post office business for the five years ending 31st December 1898 :—

Number dealt with.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Letters and Post Cards.	1,638,788	1,470,160	1,431,345	1,625,698	1,753,768
Newspapers ...	536,708	443,560	504,868	481,728	498,206
Book packets ...	84,708	84,564	82,888	95,624	85,488
Parcels	17,118	17,757	19,181	20,815	22,093
Money and postal orders issued.	£ 27,394	£ 26,746	£ 24,904	£ 23,642	£ 31,067
Do. paid...	4,873	4,856	5,622	4,994	6,294

The rate of postage is ½*d.* per ½oz. locally, and 1*d.* to Spain and Morocco and to all parts of the British Empire, except Australia and New Zealand, and 2½*d.* to other countries.

The post office has a telegraph line connecting it with the Spanish telegraph system, and it is chiefly resorted to for telegrams to that country, but the delays and frequent mistakes made in repeating the messages in transit through the Spanish offices tend to throw the business for other countries into the hands of the Eastern Telegraph Company, which has two stations in Gibraltar, and has direct cables to Great Britain and to Morocco and eastward. The telephone service is in the hands of a private company.

IX.—MILITARY.

The garrison of Gibraltar consists wholly of the regular forces of the Crown, there being neither militia, volunteers, nor armed constabulary. The military expenditure in 1898 is returned as £256,552.

There is a considerable naval force constantly at Gibraltar, but no returns of the number or cost is furnished to the Blue Book. The Channel Squadron visits Gibraltar twice and a division of the Mediterranean fleet once during the year.

GIBRALTAR, 1898.

X.—GENERAL.

The event of the year 1898 which most seriously affected the interests of Gibraltar, although it had no connection with the place, was the war between Spain and the United States of America. The disastrous effect upon the financial condition of Spain of the reverses sustained by the Spanish military and naval forces has already been alluded to in the remarks on currency. The local effect was to force up the prices in Spanish money of every necessary of life, even of those of local production. Exchange has since returned to a more normal rate, but there has been, so far, no corresponding reduction in prices or in the general cost of living.

The chief public works of general importance were those in connection with the naval docks and the enclosed harbour, the north end of which is formed by the commercial and coaling moles, four-sevenths of the cost of which is borne by general revenue funds.

The contract for these works was taken up in the autumn by Messrs. Topham, Jones, and Railton, who already held a contract with the Admiralty for the extension of the new mole. The contractors took over charge of the whole of the works in December 1898, but the Admiralty had already been actively engaged for over two years, and rapid progress was made during the past year.

Another important work, which was finished during 1898, was the new main sewer, which conveys the whole drainage of the Rock to an outfall at the southern end below the Europa Point lighthouse, whence it is carried away to the open sea by the strong current in the Straits. Before this was opened the main outfall led into the bay at Rosia on the western shore, about half-way between the north front and Europa Point. The drainage of the northern end of the town, which lies at too low a level to be taken to the Rosia outfall, had its outlet into the bay at the northern end of the town just south of the markets, and several other subsidiary drains led directly into the bay just outside the ramparts enclosing the town. The old system led to much inconvenience when the wind was light and westerly, and it was settled in 1893 to alter the outfall to Europa Point. What was then decided on as a sanitary improvement became a matter of pressing necessity when Her Majesty's Government decided to enclose the waters lying west of the town, and form an important dockyard and a safe harbour for the fleets. The works were opened in November 1895, and in November 1898 the drainage of the town was turned through the new outfall, and there is now no sewage discharging into the waters in front of the town. The system is gravitation assisted by flushing, the sewage of the low-lying district north of the town being raised by Shone's ejectors and discharged into the head of the main sewer opposite the old northern outfall.

Another important public work brought to practical completion in 1898 was the installation of electric lighting, which is now exclusively used in all military buildings formerly lighted by gas and in all the buildings of the Civil Government. The lighting of the streets by electricity is about half finished, and the light is already supplied to some private houses, and is being extended as rapidly as the staff available will allow of.

The main changes in the establishment were the appointment in June of Commander L. A. W. Barnes Lawrence, R.N., to be captain of the port, a post in which he had been acting since June 1897, and the appointment in November of Mr. John Porral to be registrar of births and deaths.

The general observations on the growth of the community and the prospects of trade, which form the most interesting part of the Blue Book Reports of most British Colonies, find no place in that of Gibraltar, where the size of the place fixes an arbitrary limit on the population, and there is no room for expansion, and consequently no opening for immigration and but little for investment of capital. The natural limit thus placed upon the working population ensures that it shall not exceed the number which will be able to find employment in the coal trade or in the public and military and naval works which the growing importance of the station as a naval depôt will always entail, so that their condition will contrast agreeably with that of the people in many less-favoured of the British possessions.

H. M. JACKSON,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Gibraltar, 14th August, 1899.

No. 2.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to GOVERNOR SIR R. BIDDULPH.

Downing Street,
26th September 1899.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 16th instant* transmitting the Annual Blue Book for 1898, together with a Report by the Colonial Secretary.

I have read with much interest and satisfaction the remarks which you make in this despatch on the general state of Gibraltar during the six years of your administration of the Government, and I avail myself of this opportunity to place on record my appreciation of the valuable services which you have rendered during that period both to Her Majesty's Government and to the local community.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

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* No. 1.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 305.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1899.

(For Report for 1898, *see* No. 276.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
November 1900.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
279	Mauritius and Rodrigues	1898
280	Grenada	"
281	St. Vincent	"
282	Hong Kong	"
283	Jamaica	1898–99
284	Lagos	1898
285	Seychelles	"
286	Christmas and Cocos-Keeling Islands ...	1899
287	Straits Settlements	1898
288	Basutoland	1898–99
289	Niger Coast Protectorate	"
290	British Guiana	1897–98 & 1898–99.
291	Falkland Islands	1899
292	British New Guinea	1898–99
293	Bermuda	1899
294	Barbados	"
295	Malta	"
296	Fiji	"
297	Turks Islands	"
298	Bahamas...	"
299	Sierra Leone	"
300	Gambia	"
301	Seychelles	"
302	Mauritius and Rodrigues	"
303	Trinidad and Tobago	"
304	Straits Settlements	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast...	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Conditions during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands	Trade Report for 1899.
14	Bahamas	Fibre Industry.

No. 305.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1898, *see* No. 276.)

GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE WHITE to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Gibraltar,
1st October 1900.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Annual Blue Book for 1899, together with the Colonial Secretary's report thereon.

2. As I did not assume charge of this Government until some time after the period covered by the Blue Book, I am not in a position to add to Sir H. Jackson's remarks, which are clear and concise, and which fully explain the variations from the returns of previous years.

3. The falling off in the shipping is to be regretted, but is easily accounted for by the partial failure in the Black Sea grain trade. The facilities already afforded to vessels calling here for coal and supplies compare favourably with those of any Mediterranean port, and they will be materially increased as the new works approach completion. There is every reason, therefore, to hope for an improvement in this very important trade.

I have, &c.,

GEO. S. WHITE,
General and Governor.

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GIBRALTAR, 1899.

REPORT ON THE GIBRALTAR BLUE BOOK FOR 1899.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial condition of Gibraltar in 1899 was, on the whole, satisfactory, as although the Civil Revenues had to meet new and somewhat heavy charges, which could not be foreseen when the Annual Estimates were framed, and had not, therefore, been provided for, yet the actual receipts covered the actual disbursements, leaving the surplus funds of the previous year available for investment in reproductive public works, such as those for electric lighting.

The annexed table shows the Revenue and Expenditure as compared with the previous year, and the notes appended explain the main causes of difference :—

Revenue	1898.	1899.	Expenditure.	1898.	1899
	£	£		£	£
1. Customs	12,229	18,245	1. Establishments :—		
			(*a*) Personal Emoluments	27,603	31,857
			(*b*) Other Charges	10,860	14,973
2. Port Dues and Wharfage	7,053	6,179	2. Pensions	1,628	1,966
3. Licenses and Internal Revenue	4,085	4,287	3. Ecclesiastical Grants	792	821
4. Fees and Reimbursements in Aid ...	7,004	15,359	4. Public Works, Ordinary	1,797	1,779
5. Post and Telegraph Offices	12,143	9,191	5. „ „ Extraordinary	2,646	3,770
6. Rents of Government Property	5,039	5,931	6. Crown Agents	88	95
7. Interest on Investments	350	375	7. Charges on Debt	224	714
8. Miscellaneous	8,068	118	8. Miscellaneous	2,643	3,289
9. Gain on Exchange	48	269	9. Loss on Exchange	808	144
Total ... ... £	56,019	59,954	Total ... ... £	48,878	59,520

The following are the principal variations from the previous year.

REVENUE.

Customs.

An increase of £6,016, due entirely to the duty collected on tobacco, which was £6,258 in excess of that received in 1898. This duty was first imposed on the 1st April in that year, and importers had anticipated it by bringing in large stocks before that date, duty free. In 1899 the duty was collected during the whole year, but the large stocks in hand did not allow of a full importation.

In other dutiable articles, a decrease in the duty on spirits was nearly balanced by an increase in that on wines and malt liquors.

Port Dues.

A decrease, owing to a smaller number of arrivals.

Fees and Reimbursements in Aid.

An increase of £8,355, due mainly to the fact that no profits from Savings Bank were brought to account in 1898, those for both 1897 and 1898 (amounting to £4,464) being brought to account in 1899. In the last year, too, a new source of revenue appears on the books in the Electric Light Works, the receipts for which in that year amounted to £3,000. This does not include the revenue for the last quarter of the year, which cannot be collected until the first quarter of the following year, and which in 1899 came to £1,299, which appears in the table of assets. In ordinary years, as the revenue of the last quarter of the previous year would be collected during the first quarter of the year under review, we should still have the receipts under this head for four quarters to balance the cost of maintenance of the department. The new department was, however, only opened shortly before the close of 1898, so that very little revenue was earned during the few weeks it was in partial working prior to 1899. For purposes of comparison, therefore, the receipts should be taken as £4,299, as against cost of maintenance £4,639 and interest paid on borrowed capital invested in the works £714.

Post Office Receipts.

A decrease of £2,952, caused partly by the reduction in postage between British possessions from 2½*d.* to 1*d.*, and partly to reduced sales of stamps to collectors. In 1898 the values of the stamp issue had been changed from Spanish currency to British money, and the new issue had led to a heavy demand from collectors.

Government Rents.

An increase of nearly £900, owing to the steady rise in value of house property.

Miscellaneous.

An apparent decrease of £7,950. In the receipts for 1898 was included, however, a sum of £8,000, for land sold to the Admiralty in connection with the new dockyard. This cannot properly be regarded as revenue, nor was it treated as such, as it was used to meet a portion of the capital charges for the installation of the Electric Lighting Works, thus avoiding a recourse to an additional loan.

The net increase of revenue over that for 1898 was £3,935.

EXPENDITURE.

Establishments.

"Personal Emoluments" show an increase of £4,254. Of this amount £1,626 is for the fixed establishment of the Electric Lighting Works, a new department which appears for the first time in the accounts for 1899; and another portion of the increase is caused the annual increment system on which the Civil Service in Gibraltar is paid. The balance is due to a general revision of the rates of pay of the whole of the Civil Service, which took place in June, 1899, and which had been rendered unavoidable by the greatly increased cost of living, owing to the steady rise in recent years of house rents and of the price of all necessaries of life.

In "Other Charges" there was an increase of £4,113, of which £3,013 is chargeable to the new Electric Light Department. Of the balance of £1,100, the Post Office accounts for upwards of £500, as during the year the assistance of specially qualified men, from the General Post Office, was secured to reorganize the Gibraltar Service, and the above sum represents the remuneration of these officials and the cost of carrying out their recommendations. The Hospital showed an increase of £270 for diets and medicines, &c., owing to the increased number of patients, but the extra cost was partly met by an increase of £210 in patient fees.

Public Works.

The ordinary annual work showed little variation, but in special or "extraordinary" works there was an increase of expenditure of £1,124. A prominent item of recent years, namely, the New Drainage Works, makes its last appearance

GIBRALTAR, 1899.

with a charge of £423, as compared with £1,839 in the Blue Book for 1898, and on the other hand there appears a new item, and one which will rapidly grow until the works are finished, namely, interest on the expenditure on the Commercial and Coaling Mole, which in the past year amounted to £924. Under arrangement with Her Majesty's Government the cost of the Commercial and Coaling Mole is advanced from Imperial funds, and the Gibraltar revenues pay interest at the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on $\frac{4}{7}$ths of the total expenditure, this charge being reassessed quarterly. When the works are finished, the Gibraltar revenues will repay $\frac{4}{7}$ths of the total cost, by fixed half-yearly instalments, representing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on that total (being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund), until the debt is extinguished. The cost of installation of electric light in all Government buildings (£1,536) is the only other item of importance in Public Works.

Charges on Public Debt.

Fixed annual payments for interest and sinking fund were made for the first time in 1899 on the debt, which is a loan from the Savings Bank to meet the capital cost of installation of the Electric Lighting Works.

Miscellaneous.

The principal variation was a charge for £787 for new machinery for one of the port launches. The total miscellaneous expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by £826.

The total Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years was as follows :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	54,514	53,080	51,893	56,019	59,954
Expenditure ...	48,777	50,620	48,094	48,878	59,520

There were no changes in taxation in 1899.

Assets and Liabilities.

The Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December 1899 were as follows:—

Assets.			Liabilities.	
	£			£
Rents outstanding	2,712		Establishments outstanding	41
Invested Funds	10,668		Pensions outstanding	99
Accrued Interest on Invested Funds	160		Deposits outstanding	423
Savings Bank Profits for 1899, say	2,000		Electric Light Works outstanding	152
Advances:—			Public Works outstanding	150
Electric Light Capital Account ...	£27,899		Consulting Engineer to Electric Light Works... ...	212
Sundry Accounts	3,782	31,681	Interest due on Commercial Mole Works a. ...	184
Asylum Fees outstanding		17	Postage due to Foreign Countries	1,007
Electric Light Fees outstanding		1,299	Telegraph Rates due to Foreign Countries	158
Due for Special Police Naval Works		82	Loan from Savings Bank for Electric Light Works ...	17,755
„ from Egyptian Post Office		11	Interest due Savings Bank on Loan	11
„ for Telegrams sent		7		20,192
Interest on Loan to Sanitary Commissioners		278		
Cash Balances		1,484	Balance of Assets over Liabilities	30,207
Total ... ... £		50,399	Total ... ... £	50,399

The "Advances" amounting to £3,782 in the above return, under the head of "Sundry Accounts," are chiefly made up of a sum of £1,492 advanced to the Savings Bank to meet heavy withdrawals, and of £2,023 advanced to the Electric Light Works to pay cost of installations, which will be hereafter repaid by consumers.

The "Electric Light Fees," £1,299, are for current supplied to consumers in the last quarter of 1899, to be paid for in the beginning of 1900.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt consists at present of a loan of £20,000 from Savings Bank to defray cost of installation of electric lighting. It is repayable in 30 years by fixed half yearly payments from General Revenue Funds for interest and sinking fund.

Currency.

The Blue Book Report of 1898 gives a short sketch of the change of currency, the legal tender of Gibraltar being now British sterling money. Spanish money is, however, still freely current, and will no doubt continue to be, since the chief supply of labour is drawn from Spanish subjects living in the neighbouring towns of Linea, Algeciras, and San Roque.

Revenue of Public Boards.

The Board of Sanitary Commissioners, the members of which are selected partly from a panel of ratepayers presented for this purpose by the Grand Jury, and partly from officials named to represent the interests of the Civil Government, the War Department, and the Admiralty, has entire charge of the streets and roads, water supply, street lighting and drainage, and general sanitary control.

The revenue and expenditure (including loans) of this Board for the last five years is as follows :—

—	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	26,152	56,380	34,964	67,860	57,710
Expenditure ...	23,940	55,368	34,746	68,702	55,702

The principal new works carried out by the Commissioners in 1899 were the new reservoirs for the storage of rain water. These were almost completed during the year, only the plastering of the sides remaining to be finished.

The debt of the Sanitary Board for the past five years is given in the following table :—

1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
£ 41,268	£ 70,328	£ 62,222	£ 81,000	£ 126,883

The debt for 1898, which was wholly in pesetas, was converted for purposes of comparison at the average rate of exchange for that year, but exchange has since fallen, and the peseta debt for 1899 is converted at pesetas 30 to the £ sterling, a rate at which the debt for 1898 would stand at £96,917. The increase in 1899 was owing to a loan of £35,000 for the Water Works.

Under the provisions of the Sanitary Loans Ordinance, 1896, the repayment of the loans of the Sanitary Board is secured under debentures issued for terms not exceeding thirty years, and the payment of the interest thereon is made a charge on the sanitary rates.

II.—Trade, Agriculture, and Industries.

The staple trade is the supply of coal and stores to shipping as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station of great and increasing importance, both to Her Majesty's Navy and to the Mercantile Marine. The chief industries are also those in connection with shipping, and at the foundries and yards at the North Front boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

There is also a considerable trade in tobacco, which is imported in the leaf from the United States and Manilla. A large quantity is re-exported in its unmanufactured state to other Mediterranean ports, and the remainder is manufactured locally, chiefly for sale to passing vessels, with which there is a very large trade.

GIBRALTAR, 1899.

The only returns of imports and exports are those of dutiable articles, a return of which for the last two years is given below :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Wine ... ... Galls.	200,897	229,895	27,179	22,218
Spirits... ... ... „	71,648	72,095	27,481	33,994
Malt Liquor ... ... „	622,543	718,664	—	—
Tobacco ... ... lbs.	5,142,519	2,381,549	1,903,728	1,599,439

The marked variation in the importation of tobacco is owing to the imposition of a duty of one penny per pound on the 1st of April, 1898. In order to anticipate the duty, more than treble the whole average annual import was brought in during the last quarter of 1897 and the first quarter of 1898.

Of agriculture properly so called there is none in Gibraltar, as space does not allow of it, cultivation being confined to a few market gardens of very limited extent. The fruit and vegetable supply of Gibraltar comes mainly from Andalucia and Morocco, and a certain quantity of fruit also from the Canary Islands.

Land Grants.

There is no land available for grants. Land not occupied for military purposes is held by the Crown, and is let on lease.

In the earlier part of the century many leases in perpetuity were issued, and also many for terms varying from thirty to ninety years, but latterly the duration of leases has been limited to twenty-one years.

Shipping.

Comparative table of shipping entered and cleared in the last two years :—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1898.		1899.		1898.		1899.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	2,767	3,562,171	2,332	3,230,265	2,742	3,555,563	2,315	3,214,965
Germany	206	358,392	194	304,709	204	356,012	193	302,304
Spain	241	137,289	300	177,406	238	136,236	295	176,831
Norway and Sweden ...	202	145,443	199	114,698	201	145,688	199	114,698
France	156	114,048	132	107,710	155	112,343	133	108,885
Denmark	46	38,513	76	71,617	46	38,513	76	71,617
Holland	67	46,672	78	60,260	67	46,672	78	60,260
Italy	20	22,935	45	60,783	19	22,604	44	60,058
Austria	33	39,279	42	54,501	33	39,278	41	52,869
Greece	13	18,605	33	41,202	13	18,605	33	41,202
Russia	25	19,291	34	29,427	25	19,291	34	29,427
Belgium	14	18,313	20	25,502	14	18,313	20	25,502
Other Countries	4	524	5	4,883	4	524	5	4,883
Total Steam Vessels ...	3,794	4,521,475	3,490	4,282,963	3,761	4,509,643	3,466	4,263,501

Comparative table of shipping entered and cleared in the last two years—*continued.*

Sailing Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1898.		1899.		1898.		1899.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels,	Tons.
Great Britain	111	12,648	107	11,227	109	12,279	98	9,833
Spain	199	9,243	226	9,186	191	9,079	194	7,735
Italy	13	7,163	16	6,600	14	7,714	15	5,779
Portugal	53	2,366	63	3,974	24	1,459	28	2,460
Sweden and Norway	30	5,561	24	5,619	28	5,290	24	5,619
Denmark	10	1,078	8	828	10	1,078	8	828
Russia	5	2,067	2	882	5	2,067	2	882
Germany	1	316	4	4,264	1	316	3	730
Austria...	3	1,294	3	624	3	1,294	2	379
Holland	4	179	2	277	4	179	2	277
France	5	432	6	500	5	170	5	257
Other Countries	—	—	4	1,915	—	—	3	1,398
Total Sailing Vessels ...	434	42,347	465	45,896	394	40,925	384	36,177
Grand Total ...	4,228	4,563,822	3,955	4,328,859	4,155	4,550,568	3,850	4,299,678

Comparative statement of total shipping entered and cleared in the last five years :—

Nationality.	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	6,444	7,322,549	5,772	6,718,821	5,556	6,654,993	5,729	7,142,661	4,852	6,466,290
Foreign	2,720	1,755,707	2,754	1,942,110	2,992	2,065,176	2,654	1,971,729	2,953	2,162,247
Total	9,164	9,078,256	8,562	8,660,931	8,478	8,720,169	8,383	9,114,390	7,805	8,628,537

The foregoing tables do not include H.M.'s ships or those of foreign navies, or the numbers would be much increased. The record of last year is not satisfactory, the tonnage of British vessels calling here being the lowest for many years past, the foreign tonnage on the other hand being not only well maintained but that for 1899 being the highest yet recorded. The year was not a favourable one for the Black Sea grain trade, the British ships engaged in which nearly all call at Gibraltar, and any falling off in that trade is at once felt at this port. Arrangements have now been made to supply vessels with good drinking water from the new reservoirs, and thus a want which has been long felt, and has helped to keep vessels from calling here, has been supplied.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The only new laws enacted during the year were six short amending Ordinances, the most important of which was Ordinance No. 2, "The Criminal Evidence Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1899," which brings into force in Gibraltar similar provisions to those enacted in the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, 61 & 62 Victoria, cap. 36.

The Revenue Amendment Ordinance, No. 3 of 1899, enables the Governor to fix rates of storage for the new warehouses on the Waterport Wharf.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Provision is made in Gibraltar for grants in aid to Primary Schools, the conditions being :—

(1.) That the school is *bonâ fide* for the primary education of the poorer classes.

(2.) That it is managed solely in the public interest and not for profit.

(3.) That no alien children are admitted unless all British children have been provided for; and that no child of wealthier parents is accepted if there are applicants for admission from among the poorer class.

(4.) That the school is opened not less than a fixed number of times during the year; that not less than 1½ hours of each attendance are given up to secular instruction, given in the English language; and finally that the buildings, teachers, books, and appliances are such as to satisfy the Government Inspector of Schools.

The following table gives the comparative results for the past two years :—

—	Aided Schools.				Private Schools.	
	1898.		1899.		1898.	1899.
	No. on Books.	Average attendance.	No. on Books.	Average attendance.	—	—
Girls ...	1,019	717	1,086	934	123	220
Boys ...	824	636	722	608	255	377
Total ...	1,843	1,353	1,808	1,542	378	597

The number of scholars on the books of the State Aided Schools is somewhat less for the past year, as the Infant Industrial School, which in 1898 had 183 girls on the books, and an average attendance of 127, was temporarily closed in 1899, to allow of its being entirely remodelled. It has since been reopened. In spite of the loss of this school the number on the books of the State Aided Schools has but little decreased, and the total average attendance has increased by nearly one-seventh.

What is especially gratifying is the marked increase in the average attendance of the boys, which in 1899 amounts to no less than 86 per cent. of the total number on the books, as against 70 per cent. in 1898.

With the exception of the Hebrew School, a well-managed institution, the boys' primary schools are entirely in the hands of the Christian Brothers, whose excellent organization and wide experience form a satisfactory guarantee for the thoroughness of their training.

The returns from the private schools are very incomplete They are not under Government inspection.

The chief institution for secondary education is a large school of about 120 pupils kept by the Christian Brothers, but it is not under Government inspection nor are any returns furnished. The examinations are conducted annually by the College of Preceptors, and pupils are also prepared for matriculation at the Universities of the United Kingdom.

V.—Government Institutions.

In the Blue Book Report for 1898 fuller particulars were given of the various Government institutions, than it is necessary to repeat in successive reports. Being, as it is, a port of call on so many routes, Gibraltar has the advantage of being visited and criticized by experts of many nationalities, whose remarks in the visitors' books of the Colonial Hospital and of the Lunatic Asylum bear testimony to the efficient state of those institutions.

In the Colonial Hospital at the beginning of the year 54 cases remained under treatment from the previous year, and during the year 725 fresh cases were admitted. The average number in hospital throughout the year was 61.

In addition to these in-patients, 7,746 out-patients were treated at the Hospital Dispensary, which is open for ordinary cases for three hours daily, and for urgent cases at any time, being attended to by the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, both of whom are resident at the hospital, and one or other of whom

must by the rules be always within the walls. Out-patients, certified by the proper authority as unable to pay fees, receive advice and medicines gratis, others pay a fee of fivepence for examination and advice, and a similar amount if their prescriptions are made up by the Hospital Dispenser.

The resources of the Small Pox Hospital on the North Front were somewhat taxed at the end of 1899, when the disease greatly increased in the neighbouring town of Linea, where it is at all times endemic, but it did not assume an epidemic form in Gibraltar until after the period covered by the Blue Book. The enlargement and reorganization of this Hospital is now under consideration.

Savings Bank.

The credits to depositors on the 31st December 1899 amounted to £20,262 and Pesetas 3,369,470, as against £4,262 and Pesetas 4,440,026 on the 31st December 1898. The number of depositors was 3,504, as compared with 3,879 in the previous year.

The amount deposited in 1899 was £24,377, and the withdrawals were £8,697, and Pesetas 1,154,392. Taking the pesetas at the average rate of exchange, the total withdrawals would amount to about £44,697, against deposits of only £24,377.

The loss of business is due wholly to the change of the legal tender in Gibraltar from Spanish to British money. The Savings Bank was formerly largely used by Spanish subjects residing in the adjacent towns, and there is much reason to believe that it was sometimes used by persons, who had obtained money by illicit means, to prevent the Spanish authorities from knowing of their gains. The loss of non-resident alien depositors is not much to be regretted, as although in some conditions the business of the bank benefited thereby, yet in the unstable condition of Spanish currency the risk of continuing to receive deposits in that medium would be very great. Nor is a Government Savings Bank intended for the benefit of non-resident aliens, and certainly not to afford opportunity for the concealment of fraud. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that the working class of Gibraltar, for whose use the Savings Bank was instituted, should be unwilling to convert their wages from the Spanish currency, in which they are still chiefly paid, into the British money, which alone is received on deposit by the bank. Those that are in touch with this class of depositors inform me that they object to convert their money into sterling, as they fear that when they withdraw it at some future date they may be unable to repurchase the same number of pesetas for it as they have now to buy it with. In other words, they decline to accept the risk, which they would like to force upon the Savings Bank.

In a report of this nature it is sufficient to explain the reason of the variations of the returns under review, but it is not the place to enter into a criticism of the policy which led to them. It may not be out of place to add, however, that those who wish to deposit Spanish money, on the terms formerly given by the Savings Bank, can do so in the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, the large Spanish currency business of which enables the Managers to make use of these deposits without its being necessary to place them in sterling investments, as must be done by the Savings Bank.

VI.—Criminal Statistics.

There was some increase in the number of cases reported to, and of persons apprehended by, the police in 1899, but there was no serious crime during the year. Of the 986 cases apprehended only 18 were sent to the Superior Courts for trial, and of these five were acquitted. In the following table, which gives the statistics for the last five years, a small increase will be noted in offences against the person. This is due to a somewhat prolonged strike among the men employed in the harbour works, which led to several arrests for intimidation and some assaults, none of which were of a serious nature.

—	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Offences reported to the police	1,450	1,336	1,104	895	1,018
Persons apprehended or summoned ...	1,431	1,321	1,085	870	986
Summary convictions for :—					
1. Offences against the person ...	48	57	52	69	74
2. Offences against property... ...	23	24	38	43	43
3. Other offences	1,063	1,044	794	622	717
Convictions in the Supreme Court :—					
1. Offences against the person ...	7	3	7	10	3
2. Offences against property... ...	3	2	3	2	9
3. Other offences	—	—	—	9	1
Acquittals :—					
Supreme Court	12	13	3	11	5
Inferior Courts	278	177	186	109	132

GIBRALTAR, 1899.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

There was little change during the year 1899. The progress of the Harbour Works demands a certain increase in the number of British subjects, engineers, foremen, skilled artizans, and others, and also the night work requires a certain number of alien foremen to be admitted on permit to control the alien labourers.

The following table gives the population at the last Census, and as taken by the police in 1898–99 :—

Population.	1891.	1898.	1899.
Civil :—			
British subjects	16,759	16,213	16,613
Foreigners on permit ...	2,341	1,942	2,435
Total civil population ...	19,100	18,155	19,045
Military in Gibraltar	5,896	5,938	5,653
Total population	24,996	24,093	24,701

Public Health.

The Annual Report of the Health Officer states that the general health of the population was satisfactory, although the death rate, which was 22·03 per 1,000 of the civil population, was higher than the quinquennial average, which is 19·97. Taking the military into account, as well as the civil population, the death rate was 20·48 per 1,000, while the birth rate was 26·59 per 1,000. The Health Officer reports that the increase in the deaths was among persons of 55 years of age and upwards.

There was no disease of an epidemic nature during the year.

The report states that house to house inspection was continued during the year, with satisfactory results. Fresh bye-laws were passed during the year by the Sanitary Commissioners, to enable them to inspect the food and milk supply more effectually.

Climate.

The climate was as usual pleasant and even, the mean maximum temperature for the year being 72·2°, and the mean minimum 59·3°, the absolute maximum was 94·8° on the 11th September, and the absolute minimum was 40° on the 12th January. The rainfall was 36·67 inches, being slightly above the five years average, which is 35·11 inches.

VIII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

Comparative statement of Post Office business for the five years ending 31st December 1899 :—

—	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Letters and post cards.	1,470,160	1,431,345	1,625,698	1,753,768	2,123,451
Newspapers ...	443,560	504,868	481,728	498,206	476,892
Book packets ...	84,564	82,888	95,624	85,488	68,640
Parcels	17,757	19,181	20,815	22,093	22,972
Money and postal orders issued.	£ 26,746	£ 24,904	£ 23,642	£ 31,067	£ 32,184
Do. paid...	4,856	5,622	4,994	6,294	7,659

The increase in the number of letters and post cards, since the introduction of the penny post throughout the British possessions, is very marked.

Any comparison of telegraphic business, of which the Government has any returns, would be misleading, as the great bulk of the telegraph business is in the hands of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

There is a telephone service in Gibraltar, but that is also in private hands.

IX.—MILITARY.

The garrison of Gibraltar consists wholly of the regular forces of the Crown, and the expenditure is returned as £256,146 in 1899.

GIBRALTAR, 1899.

There is a considerable naval force always at Gibraltar, and it will be largely increased when the enclosed harbour and dockyard are finished. No returns as to cost or strength are made to the Civil Government.

X.—GENERAL.

The Blue Book for 1899 does not require much in the way of general remarks. The great works in progress at the cost of the Imperial Government, though they affect most vitally the future of the Possession, make little difference as yet in the returns under review, except in so far as they demand some increase in the Establishments.

As regards the Commercial and Coaling Mole, which forms the northern and part of the western boundaries of the enclosed harbour, the Civil Government, as stated already, is responsible for four-sevenths of the expenditure. The progress of the works has been satisfactory, and the reclamation at the Waterport was so far advanced by the end of 1899 as to ensure the New Waterport Wharf and Warehouses being ready for use in the current year.

The new Sewage System, the last payment for which appears in this Blue Book, and of which a full account appears in last year's Report, has worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The improvement effected in the Rosia district by the change of outfall has fully equalled what was expected.

The installation of the electric light in the streets and roads, which was far advanced when last year's Report was submitted, was afterwards delayed, as it was found that the gas fittings which, for economy's sake, were being adapted to electric lighting, did not give the best results, and the Sanitary Commissioners decided to change the pattern of the lamps. At date at which these remarks are penned the street lighting is on the eve of completion.

The demand for the new light has made it expedient to increase the plant, and for this reason it has not been possible yet to wind up the Advance Account, which still appears under this head in the Blue Book. The installation of Civil Government buildings has, however, been finished and paid for from general revenue, and appears in the Blue Book under the head of Public Works Extraordinary.

The improvement of the Water Supply, by the construction by the Sanitary Commissioners of the new Reservoirs, which has been referred to already under the head of Shipping, is a work of much importance to the port, though its full value will not be reaped until the completion of the Commercial Mole, when steamers of all classes will be able to take full supplies of pure fresh water while lying alongside the jetties.

There were no changes in Establishment in 1899 beyond the ordinary promotions in and appointments to the lower grades.

Lieut.-General Sir George Stewart White, G.C.B., V.C., &c., was nominated as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in succession to General Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., whose term of office expired in October, but as the services of Sir George White were urgently required in South Africa, Sir Robert Biddulph's term was extended beyond the period covered by the returns under review.

H. M. JACKSON,

Colonial Secretary.

Gibraltar,
25th September 1900.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
By DARLING & SON, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon Street, E.

1900.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 342.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1900.

(For Report for 1899, *see* No. 305.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1901.

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and 32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.;
or OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH;
or E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1901.

[Cd. 788-12.] *Price* 1½*d.*

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
321	Lagos	1900
322	Bermuda	"
323	St. Helena	"
324	Sierra Leone	"
325	Gambia	"
326	Barbados	"
327	Bahamas	"
328	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
329	Malta	"
330	Straits Settlements	"
331	Fiji	"
332	St. Lucia	"
333	Seychelles...	"
334	Falkland Islands...	"
335	Mauritius and Rodrigues	"
336	British New Guinea	1899–1900
337	Leeward Islands	1900
338	Trinidad and Tobago	"
339	British Honduras	"
340	Hong Kong	"
341	Ceylon	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands	Trade, 1899.
14	Bahamas	Fibre Industry.
15	Canada	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	Report for 1896–1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.

No. 342.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1899, *see* No. 305.)

GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE S. WHITE to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Gibraltar,
24th October, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for 1900, together with a Report on the same by the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
GEO. S. WHITE,
General and Governor.

REPORT ON THE GIBRALTAR BLUE BOOK FOR 1900.

I.—FINANCIAL.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Revenue from all sources during the year 1900 amounted to £61,418, which, as compared with that of the previous year, shows a total increase of £1,464, though it fell short of the estimate by £1,308.

The Expenditure for the year, exclusive of the cost of electric light installation, was £61,812, against £59,520 in 1899, thus showing an increase of Expenditure of £2,292, and an excess over the estimate of £484.

The subjoined table shows the Revenue and Expenditure as compared with the previous year:—

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Revenue	1899.	1900.	Expenditure.	1899.	1900.
	£	£		£	£
1. Customs	18,245	19,468	1. Establishments :—		
			(*a*) Personal Emoluments	31,857	33,829
			(*b*) Other Charges	14,973	16,324
2. Port Dues and Wharfage	6,179	6,402	2. Pensions	1,966	2,119
3. Licenses and Internal Revenue	4,287	4,158	3. Ecclesiastical Grants	933	1,000
4. Fees and Reimbursements in Aid ...	15,359	16,189	4. Public Works, Ordinary	1,779	2,327
5. Post and Telegraph	9,191	8,654	5. „ „ Extraordinary	3,770	3,259
6. Rents of Government Property	5,931	5,835	6. Crown Agents	95	56
7. Interest on Investments	375	540	7. Charges on Debt	714	899
8. Miscellaneous	118	140	8. Miscellaneous	3,289	1,971
9. Gain on Exchange	269	32	9. Loss on Exchange	144	28
Total ... ... £	59,954	61,418	Total ... ... £	59,520	61,812

REVENUE.

Customs.

The Customs receipts during the year amounted to £19,468, being £1,223 in excess of those for 1899.

The receipts for duty on spirits show an increase of £896, while those on wine show a decrease of £256, as compared with the previous year. The receipts for tobacco duty exceeded those of 1899 by £592.

Port Dues.

The receipts for Port Dues on vessels entering during the year show an increase of £159 over those for the previous year, and the Harbour and Wharf Dues exceeded those for 1899 by £63. The increase is due to a larger number of arrivals.

The number of steamers and sailing vessels entering the port during the year, as shown in the following table, increased by 123 and 103 respectively:—

—	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	465	45,896	568	46,886	103	990	—	—
Steamers...	3,490	4,282,963	3,613	4,418,197	123	125,234	—	—

The number of steamers actually coaling, and the quantity of coal taken in 1900, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	No. of Steamers.	Tons of Coal taken.
1899...	2,207	276,264
1900...	2,378	302,655
Increase	171	26,391

GIBRALTAR, 1900.

Licenses.

The total revenue derived from Licenses amounted in 1900 to £4,158, showing a decrease of £128 as compared with the previous year's receipts under this head. This is accounted for by the reduction in the number of Licenses granted.

Fees of Court, &c.

The total receipts under this head of revenue amounted to £16,189, or an increase of £830 over the amount received in 1899. The bonded store rents show an increase of £278 over those for 1899.

Savings Bank profits show a decrease of £1,791 owing to the profits for 1897-98 having been included in the receipts for 1899.

The Electric Light receipts show an increased revenue of £2,275 owing to increased installations.

Post Office and Telegraph.

The Post Office and Telegraph show a falling off of £537, chiefly due to a decrease in the sale of stamps at the Morocco agencies. The sale of these stamps for some time on their being over-printed was abnormal. Telegraph receipts decreased owing to diminished business.

Crown Property.

The revenue derived from Government rents amounted to £5,835, or a decrease of £96 as compared with the previous year.

Interest.

The receipts under this head amounted to £540, showing an increase of £165 as compared with 1899. This is due to interest received from the Sanitary Commissioners on account of an advance of £2,400 for cost of street lighting installation.

EXPENDITURE.

Establishments.

The total expenditure for the year for the upkeep of the public departments amounted to £50,153, or an increase of £3,323 on the previous year's expenditure, chiefly attributable to the salaries of public officers having been paid throughout 1900 at the revised scale, which took effect from May, 1899. The Colonial Hospital expenditure for 1900 on "Other Charges"

exceeded that of the previous year by £586, and the electric light establishment shows also an increased expenditure in fuel alone of £541.

Public Works.

An increase of £548 is shown under the head of "Annually Recurrent" Works. This was chiefly incurred in painting and repairs of public buildings and renewal of a store room at the Colonial Hospital.

The expenditure on public works extraordinary was less by £511 than that of the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

The Miscellaneous Expenditure for 1900 shows a decrease of £1,318 as compared with 1899. This variation is owing to a portion of the expenditure on stationery and printing, which was formerly charged to Miscellaneous Services, being now debited to the Post Office, and to the cost of machinery for port launch, amounting to £786, being charged to the Miscellaneous Vote in 1899.

The total Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years was as follows:—

——	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	53,080	51,893	56,019	59,954	61,418
Expenditure ...	50,620	48,094	48,878	59,520	61,812

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The statement of Assets and Liabilities shows a balance, on the 31st December, 1900, of Assets over Liabilities of £18,586, or £11,620 less than the balance shown in 1899. This is accounted for by the fact that in the Assets of 1899 there appeared as an advance the expenditure in respect to the electric light installation, while in the Liabilities was included that portion of the loan of £20,000 from the Savings Bank Funds already advanced for the installation.

The total amount of the loan having now been raised, the item disappears from the Liabilities, and the installation being completed, the total expenditure thereon is charged to Public Works Extraordinary. The actual decrease in the balance of Assets over Liabilities is £1,476.

Assets and Liabilities.

The Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1900, were as follows:—

Assets.	£	Liabilities.	£
Rents outstanding	2,663	Establishments outstanding	23
Invested Funds	10,668	Pensions outstanding	129
Accrued Interest on Invested Funds	154	Deposits outstanding	315
Savings Bank Profits for 1900, say	2,600	Electric Light Works outstanding	86
Advances	2,341	Interest due on Commercial Mole Works	389
Hospital and Asylum Fees outstanding	106	Postage due to Foreign Countries	1,010
Electric Light Fees outstanding	1,075	Telegraph Rates due to Foreign Countries	117
Due for Special Police Naval Works	71	Overdraft on Anglo-Egyptian Bank	1,109
„ from Egyptian Post Office	15		3,178
„ for Telegrams sent	1		
Interest on Loan to Sanitary Commissioners	139		
Percentage on Convent Furniture	24		
Cash Balances	1,907	Balance of Assets over Liabilities	18,586
Total £	21,764	Total £	21,764

PUBLIC DEBT.

A further sum of £1,903 was advanced to General Revenue during 1900 to complete the second instalment of the loan of £20,000, at 2½ per cent., advanced from Savings Bank Funds for the purpose of completing the electric light installation.

At the close of the year the total debt stood at £19,253.

PUBLIC BOARDS.

The Revenue and Expenditure (including loans) of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners for the last five years is as follows:—

——	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	56,380	34,964	67,860	57,710	71,714
Expenditure ...	55,368	34,746	68,702	55,702	65,098

The Debt of the Sanitary Commissioners for the past five years is given in the following table:—

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
£	£	£	£	£
70,328	62,222	81,000	126,883	143,330

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

The importation of Wines during 1900 shows an apparent increase of 82,523 gallons as compared with the previous year, but this is abnormal, and due to a cargo of wine, representing

103,242 gallons, landed from a wrecked vessel, and afterwards re-shipped, the actual ordinary importation having fallen short by 20,719 gallons of that of 1899.

The importation of Spirits shows an increase of 7,683 gallons, and that of Malt Liquors an increase of 1,785 gallons.

Tobacco.

The import of Tobacco shows 65 tons less than in 1899, chiefly due to the large quantity imported during the years 1897-98.

EXPORTS

The export of Wines during 1900 (after deducting the wrecked cargo before referred to) shows an actual increase of 12,759 gallons over that of 1899, and the export of Spirits exceeded that of 1899 by 5,789 gallons.

The Tobacco exported under permit in 1899 and 1900 is shown as under:—

1899	714 tons.
1900	702 tons.

The only returns of Imports and Exports are those of dutiable articles, a return of which for the past two years is given below:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Wine ... ... Galls.	229,895	312,418	22,218	138,219
Spirits... ... ... „	72,095	79,778	33,994	39,784
Malt Liquor ... ... „	718,664	720,449	—	—
Tobacco ... ... lbs.	2,381,549	2,235,123	1,599,439	1,573,473

Shipping.

Comparative table of shipping entered and cleared in the last two years :—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1899.		1900.		1899.		1900.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	2,332	3,230,265	2,189	3,003,621	2,315	3,214,965	2,185	2,980,732
Germany	194	304,709	245	384,599	193	302,304	233	373,282
Spain	300	177,406	377	288,804	295	176,831	376	287,396
Norway and Sweden ...	199	114,698	245	181,219	199	114,698	247	180,995
France	132	107,710	150	117,314	133	108,885	150	117,314
Denmark	76	71,617	78	63,391	76	71,617	78	63,391
Holland	78	60,260	98	76,507	78	60,260	98	76,507
Italy	45	60,783	79	111,876	44	60,058	79	111,876
Austria	42	54,501	40	57,324	41	52,869	40	57,324
Greece	33	41,202	38	53,060	33	41,202	37	52,534
Russia	34	29,427	47	36,657	34	29,427	47	36,657
Belgium	20	25,502	23	29,194	20	25,502	23	29,194
Other Countries	5	4,883	4	4,631	5	4,883	4	4,631
Total Steam Vessels ...	3,490	4,282,963	3,613	4,408,197	3,466	4,263,501	3,597	4,371,833

Sailing Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1899.		1900.		1899.		1900.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	107	11,227	132	13,944	98	9,833	124	14,063
Spain	226	9,186	308	12,064	194	7,735	247	11,344
Italy	16	6,600	6	3,461	15	5,779	6	3,439
Portugal	63	3,974	66	3,446	28	2,460	36	2,563
Norway and Sweden	24	5,619	24	5,494	24	5,619	22	4,410
Denmark	8	828	9	1,501	8	828	9	1,367
Russia	2	882	7	2,895	2	882	5	2,380
Germany	4	4,264	2	834	3	730	1	688
Austria...	3	624	2	1,116	2	379	2	1,116
Holland	2	277	1	134	2	277	1	134
France	6	500	8	845	5	257	4	165
Other Countries	4	1,915	3	1,152	3	1,938	3	1,152
Total Sailing Vessels ...	465	45,896	568	46,886	384	36,177	460	42,821
Grand Total ...	3,955	4,328,859	4,181	4,455,083	3,850	4,299,678	4,057	4,414,654

Comparative statement of total shipping entered and cleared in the last five years :—

Nationality.	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	5,772	6,718,821	5,556	6,654,993	5,729	7,142,661	4,852	6,466,290	4,630	6,014,360
Foreign	2,754	1,942,110	2,992	2,065,176	2,654	1,971,729	2,953	2,162,247	3,608	2,855,377
Total	8,562	8,660,931	8,478	8,720,169	8,383	9,114,390	7,805	8,628,537	8,238	8,869,737

III.—LEGISLATION.

The principal laws passed during the year were:—

1. An Ordinance to amend the Justices Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1900. This was passed in order to adapt to Gibraltar the provisions of the Imperial Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1899.

2. An Ordinance to amend the Sanitary Order in Council, 1883, with regard to the importation of food. This measure was passed in order to remedy the unsatisfactory state of the law as regards the sale in Gibraltar of articles unfit for human food.

3. An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance to make certain offences punishable on summary conviction, Gibraltar, 1885. This law was enacted with a view to remedy the nuisance caused by a practice which had come into vogue of using bells on harness of hackney carriages.

4. Order in Council extending the Aliens Order in Council, Gibraltar, 1885, to certain British subjects. This measure was deemed necessary to check in some degree the overcrowding of the city, and to enable the Governor to remove undesirable residents therefrom.

5. An Ordinance to provide for the making of enquiries as to shipwrecks or other casualties affecting ships, and as to charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates, or engineers of ships. This law was designed to bring the practice in Gibraltar in respect to shipping enquiries into conformity with the general practice laid down in the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The following table gives the comparative results for the past two years:—

—	Aided Schools.				Private Schools.	
	1899.		1900.		1899.	1900.
	No. on Books.	Average attendance.	No. on Books.	Average attendance.	—	—
Boys ...	1,086	934	1,027	890	220	237
Girls ...	722	608	956	721	377	322
Total ...	1,808	1,542	1,983	1,611	597	559

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

In the Colonial Hospital, at the beginning of the year, 54 cases remained under treatment from the previous year, and 656 fresh cases were admitted during the year; the average number in hospital throughout the year was 63. 8,879 out-patients were treated at the hospital dispensary during 1900.

SAVINGS BANK.

The credits to depositors on the 31st December, 1900, amounted to £34,056 and pesetas 2,736,128, as against £20,262 and pesetas 3,369,470 in 1899. The number of depositors was 3,443, as compared with 3,504 in 1899. The amount deposited in 1900 was £24,601, and the amount of withdrawals was £11,434 and pesetas 699,584.

VI.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of summary convictions before the police magistrate in 1900 was 506, or 137 less than in 1899, besides a case under the Extradition Treaty with Spain committed for surrender. Of the above 45 were for offences against the person, 41 for offences against property, and 420 for minor offences.

Of persons discharged there were:—

Discharged.	1899.	1900.
With a caution	191	253
For want of prosecution	87	110
On the merits	46	53

Fourteen persons were committed by the Police Magistrate for trial in the Supreme Court. Verdicts for the Crown were obtained in six cases, and verdicts of not guilty were returned in five cases.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table gives the population at the last Census in 1891, and the estimated population on the 31st December, 1900:—

Population.	Census 1891.	Estimated 1900.
Civil:—		
British subjects	16,759	17,318
Foreigners on permit	2,341	2,559
Total civil population	19,100	19,877
Military in Gibraltar	5,896	6,293
Total population	24,996	26,170

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Report of the Health Officer states that the general health of the population during the year has been good, in spite of the epidemics of small-pox and measles; and that the death-rate for the year is 23·81 for the total population, and 25·90 for the fixed civil population. The rate is somewhat higher than last year, though it must be borne in mind that zymotic diseases accounted for 54 deaths.

The general sanitary condition of Gibraltar may be considered as very satisfactory. Overcrowding is being gradually abated, though the specific density of the population still remains high.

The areas for collecting rain-water have been considerably increased in extent, and additional reservoirs, capable of containing 5,200,000 gallons have been constructed by the Sanitary Commissioners in the heart of the rock, in such a manner as to keep the water in them free from pollution, and to eliminate the possibility of its deteriorating through being kept therein from year to year.

CLIMATE.

The mean maximum temperature was 70·7 and the mean minimum 57·9. The absolute maximum was 97·0 on the

20th June, and the absolute minimum was 41·6 on the 30th January. The rainfall was 34·01 inches, which is slightly below the average for the past five years.

GENERAL.

No works of any importance were carried out by the Colonial Government during the year.

The Commercial Mole Works undertaken by the Admiralty were in progress, and the sum of £1,018 was paid by the Colonial Government in connection therewith.

FRED. EVANS,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Gibraltar,
23rd October, 1901.

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1901.

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No. 359.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1901.

(For Report for 1900, *see* No. 342.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
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1902.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
339	British Honduras	1900
340	Hong Kong	"
341	Ceylon	"
342	Gibraltar	"
343	Basutoland	1900–1901
344	Gold Coast	1900
345	Grenada	"
346	Northern Nigeria	1900–1901
347	British Solomon Islands	"
348	Lagos	1900
349	British Guiana	1900–1901
350	St. Vincent	1900
351	Jamaica	1900–1901
352	Cocos Islands	1901
353	Southern Nigeria	1900
354	Bermuda	1901
355	Gambia	"
356	Falkland Islands	"
357	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ...	"
358	Malta	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands	Trade, 1899.
14	Bahamas	Fibre Industry.
15	Canada	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	Report for 1896–1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.

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No. 359.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1900, *see* No. 342.)

GOVERNOR SIR G. S. WHITE to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Gibraltar,
10th July, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for 1901, with a Report on the same by the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
GEO. S. WHITE,
General and Governor.

12325—875—7/1902 Wt 28616 D & S—5 A 2

REPORT ON THE GIBRALTAR BLUE BOOK FOR 1901.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue received during the year 1901 amounted to £71,106, showing an increase of £9,688 as compared with the revenue of the previous year. The estimated revenue was exceeded by £7,599.

The increase was principally obtained from the Customs receipts on malt liquors and tobacco.

The expenditure for the year 1901, which amounted to £63,112, against £61,812 in the previous year, fell short of the estimate by £357.

The subjoined table shows the revenue and expenditure as compared with the previous year:—

Revenue.	1900.	1901.	Expenditure.	1900.	1901.
	£	£		£	£
1. Customs	19,468	28,294	1. Establishments :—		
			(*a*) Personal Emoluments	33,829	34,513
			(*b*) Other Charges	16,324	16,559
2. Port Dues and Wharfage	6,402	6,075	2. Pensions	2,119	1,859
3. Licenses and Internal Revenue	4,158	4,046	3. Ecclesiastical Grants	1,000	1,000
4. Fees and Reimbursements in Aid ...	16,189	16,877	4. Public Works, Ordinary	2,327	2,118
5. Post and Telegraph Offices...	8,654	9,359	5. „ „ Extraordinary	3,259	3,486
6. Rents of Crown Property	5,835	5,670	6. Crown Agents	56	55
7. Interest on Investments	540	528	7. Charges on Debt	899	952
8. Miscellaneous	140	220	8. Miscellaneous	1,971	2,491
9. Gain on Exchange	32	37	9. Loss on Exchange	28	79
Total ... ... £	61,418	71,106	Total ... ... £	61,812	63,112

Revenue.

Customs.

The Customs receipts amounted to £28,294, against £19,468 in 1900, showing an increase of £8,826.

The receipts for duty on spirits show a small decrease of £2 16*s*., and those for wines a decrease of £222, as compared with the previous year. On the other hand, the receipts on malt liquor and tobacco show an increase of £194 and £8,855 respectively, as compared with the receipts under these heads for 1900.

The increase in the amount collected from tobacco is, to a great extent, due to the large importations of that article during the latter part of the year. These were probably due to a desire to anticipate a possible increase in the rate of duty, but there was also a general improvement in this trade during the year.

Port Dues.

The receipts of port dues on vessels entering during the year amounted to £4,359, against £4,668 in the previous year, showing a decrease of £309, due to a diminished number of arrivals.

Harbour and Wharf Dues.

The receipts for rates on hulks, lighters, and other boats, pier and jetty dues, amounted to £1,716, showing a decrease of £18 when compared with those of 1900, which amounted to £1,734.

The number of steamers and sailing vessels entering the port during the year is shown in the following table, and decreased by 328 and 38 respectively:—

—	1900.		1901.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	568	46,886	530	58,792	—	11,906	38	—
Steamers	3,613	4,408,197	3,285	4,112,558	—	—	328	305,639

There was during the year a decrease in the number of steamers actually coaling and in the quantity of coal taken, as shown in the following table:—

Year.	No. of Steamers.	Tons of Coal taken.
1900...	2,378	302,655
1901...	1,855	217,927
Decrease	523	84,728

Licenses.

The total revenue derived from licenses amounted to £4,046, showing a decrease of £112 when compared with the receipts for 1900, which amounted to £4,158.

Fees of Court, &c.

The total receipts under the above head amounted to £16,877, or an increase of £686 over those for the previous year. The storage of goods in the Government stores accounted for £329 of this increase.

Post Office and Telegraph.

This head of revenue shows an increase of £705, the total receipts being £9,359.

Crown Property.

The revenue derived from rents amounted to £5,670, or £165 less than in the previous year. The decrease is to some extent due to outstanding arrears. These arrears are being called in.

Interest.

The receipts on account of interest amounted to £528, or a decrease of £12 as compared with 1900.

Expenditure.

Establishments.

The total expenditure for the public departments for 1901 amounted to £51,072, showing an increase of £919 over the previous year.

The Treasury Department shows an increase of £230, chiefly due to an addition to the out-door staff.

The cost of the Census taken in 1901 added £236 to the expenditure of the Registry of Births and Deaths Department.

The Electric Light Department shows an increase under "Personal Emoluments" of £374, and also under "Other Charges" of £407. The expenditure in this Department on fuel and water for the year shows an excess of £854 on this item for the previous year.

The expenditure of the Government Engineer's Department for 1901 was increased by £307, consequent on the appointment of a Government Engineer, at a salary of £500 per annum, at the end of 1900.

The Colonial Hospital expenditure shows a saving of £582 over that of the previous year, and the Police Department expenditure was £200 less than in 1900.

Pensions.

The death of several pensioners reduced the expenditure under this head by £260 for 1901.

Public Works.

The expenditure under the head of "Annually Recurrent" Works amounted to £2,118, or £209 less than in the previous year; and under the head of "Extraordinary" Works an increase is shown of £227, as compared with 1900. The items under this head include £855 for renewals of Convent furniture; £75 for repairs to Colonial Secretary's house; £91 for rebuilding disinfecting shed at Small-pox Hospital. There was a capital expenditure of £4,788 in connection with the electric light works.

Miscellaneous.

The miscellaneous expenditure amounted to £2,491, against £1,971 in the year 1900, being an increase of £520.

£611 was expended, from public funds, on account of the reception of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, in the month of of March, 1901.

The following statement gives the total revenue and expenditure for the past five years:—

—	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	51,893	56,019	59,954	61,418	71,106
Expenditure ...	48,094	48,878	59,520	61,812	63,112

Assets and Liabilities.

The Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1901, were as follows:—

Assets.	£	Liabilities.	£
Rents outstanding	2,417	Establishments (other charges) outstanding	263
Invested Funds	10,675	Pensions outstanding	90
Accrued Interest on Invested Funds	152	Deposits outstanding	298
Savings Bank Profits for 1901, say	2,600	Electric Light outstanding	869
Advances	400	Interest due on Commercial Mole Works	773
Imprests outstanding	1,098	Telegraph Rates due to Foreign Countries	60
Hospital and Asylum Fees outstanding	178	Cabling of transit messages due to E. T. Coy	2
Electric Light Fees outstanding	1,378	Transit postage due to foreign countries	960
Due for Special Police, Naval Works	77	Public works, say	100
„ from Egyptian Post Office	21	Draft and remittances	13
„ by United Kingdom on Post Office Account	24		
Percentage on Convent Furniture	84		3,428
Cash Balances	4,846	Balance of Assets over Liabilities	20,522
Total £	23,950	Total £	23,950

The balance of assets amounting to £20,522 is £1,936 more than that of 1900, which was given at £18,586. The assets were reduced during the year by a capital expenditure of £4,788 on the electric light works.

Public Debt.

The amount of the loan from the Savings Bank for the completion of the electric light installation was reduced during the year 1901 by two half-yearly payments of capital, amounting to £473, and stood at the close of the year at £18,780.

Public Boards.

The revenue and expenditure, including loans, of the Sanitary Commissioners for the last five years is as follows:—

——	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	34,964	67,860	57,710	71,714	53,165
Expenditure ...	34,746	68,702	55,702	65,098	51,333

The debt of the Sanitary Commissioners for the past five years is given in the following table:—

Sanitary Commissioners' Debt.

1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
£	£	£	£	£
62,222	81,000	126,883	143,330	143,591

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports.

Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

The importation of wines during 1901 shows a decrease of 7,306 gallons when compared with the returns of the previous year. Spirits show a decrease of 660 gallons, and malt liquors show an increase of 86,010 gallons.

Tobacco.

The total imports of tobacco amounted to 1,965 tons, being 968 tons more than in 1900. This large importation has already been referred to under the head of Customs Receipts:—

Year.	Tons.
1901	1,965
1900	997
Increase	968

EXPORTS.

The export of wines during 1901 was 6,582 gallons less than in 1900, and that of spirits 337 gallons less than the previous year.

Tobacco.

The tobacco exported under permit during the year 1901 amounted to 1,065 tons, being 363 tons more than in the year 1900, when the export was unusually small.

The following return shows the imports and exports of dutiable articles for the past two years:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Wine ... ... Galls.	312,418*	201,870	138,219*	28,395
Spirits... ... ... „	79.778	79,118	39,784	39,447
Malt Liquors... ... „	720,449	806,459	—	—
Tobacco ... ... lbs.	2,235,123	4,403,033	1,573,473	2,387,609

* Includes 103,242 gallons, wrecked cargo

SHIPPING.

Comparative table of shipping entered and cleared in the last two years :—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1900.		1901.		1900.		1901.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	2,189	3,003,621	2,042	2,866,400	2,185	2,980,732	2,039	2,870,586
Germany	245	384,599	225	372,137	233	373,282	224	371,581
Spain	377	288,804	356	220,603	376	287,396	350	216,121
Norway and Sweden ...	245	181,219	164	125,199	247	180,995	164	125,199
France	150	117,314	159	131,661	150	117,314	157	127,744
Denmark	78	63,391	68	62,616	78	63,391	68	62,616
Holland	98	76,507	78	65,164	98	76,507	75	64,105
Italy	79	111,876	60	96,532	79	111,876	58	96,222
Austria	40	57,324	31	49,336	40	57,324	31	49,336
Greece	38	53,060	45	66,837	37	52,534	44	63,814
Russia	47	36,657	40	36,765	47	36,657	40	36,765
Belgium	23	29,194	14	15,423	23	29,194	13	14,077
Other Countries	4	4,631	3	3,885	4	4,631	4	5,288
Total Steam Vessels ...	3,613	4,408,197	3,285	4,112,558	3,597	4,371,833	3,267	4,103,454

Sailing Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1900.		1901.		1900.		1901.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	132	13,944	112	13,481	124	14,063	104	15,717
Spain	308	12,064	254	11,427	247	11,344	197	7,583
Italy	6	3,461	19	9,846	6	3,439	19	9,846
Portugal	66	3,446	80	5,403	36	2,563	43	4,481
Norway and Sweden	24	5,494	26	7,725	22	4,410	24	7,425
Denmark	9	1,501	10	1,853	9	1,367	9	1,601
Russia	7	2,895	10	2,270	5	2,380	10	2,270
Germany	2	834	3	1,711	1	688	4	1,819
Austria...	2	1,116	2	1,275	2	1,116	2	1,275
Holland	1	134	4	636	1	134	4	636
France	8	845	8	1,659	4	165	8	1,659
Other Countries	3	1,152	2	1,506	3	1,152	2	1,506
Total Sailing Vessels ...	568	46,886	530	58,792	460	42,821	426	55,818
Grand Total ...	4,181	4,455,083	3,815	4,171,350	4,057	4,414,654	3,693	4,159,272

Comparative statement of total shipping entered and cleared in the past five years :—

Nationality.	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	5,556	6,654,993	5,729	7,142,661	4,852	6,466,290	4,630	6,014,360	4,297	5,766,184
Foreign	2,992	2,065,176	2,654	1,971,729	2,953	2,162,247	3,608	2,855,377	3,211	2,564,438
Total	8,478	8,720,169	8,383	9,114,390	7,805	8,628,537	8,238	8,869,737	7,508	8,330,622

III.—LEGISLATION.

Seven Ordinances were passed during the year:—

Four (Nos. 2, 3, 6, and 7) conferred exclusive privileges in respect of certain patented inventions.

Ordinance No. 1.—This makes the notification of infectious disease compulsory, and empowers the Chief of Police to call upon persons suffering from infectious disease to attend at, and remain in, hospital, except in certain cases.

Ordinance No. 4 repeals former Ordinances, and empowers the Governor to regulate, by notice in the "Official Gazette," sketching and photographing in Gibraltar.

Ordinance No. 5 enables the Governor to make rules for regulating the introduction of dead meat into Gibraltar.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The following table shows the comparative results for the past two years:—

—	Aided Schools.				Private Schools.	
	1900.		1901.		1900.	1901.
	No. on Books.	Average attendance.	No. on Books.	Average attendance.	—	—
Boys ...	1,027	890	1,069	922	237	277
Girls ...	956	721	934	719	322	295
Total ...	1,983	1,611	2,003	1,641	559	572

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

In the Colonial Hospital at the beginning of the year 48 cases remained under treatment from the previous year, and 591 fresh cases were admitted during the year. The average number in hospital daily throughout the year was 57.

Seven thousand two hundred and fifty-eight out-patients were treated at the hospital dispensary during 1901.

In the small-pox branch of the hospital there were nine cases under treatment from the previous year, and twelve fresh cases during 1901, the daily average being two.

A statement showing the expenditure of the hospital during each of the last five years is appended.

The statement includes the figures for the Small-pox Hospital, but is exclusive of the cost of maintenance and repair of the buildings.

Year.	Daily Average Number of Beds Occupied.	Gross Expenditure.	Cost per Bed.	Actual Cost per Bed after Deducting In-patients' fees.	Fees Paid by Out-patients.	Number of Out-patients Treated.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1897	60	3873 6 5	64 11 1	48 6 3	115 3 3	8473
1898	57	3966 15 1	69 11 10	53 0 2	83 19 7	7450
1899	61	4482 6 8	73 9 7	54 14 10	90 15 0	7746
1900	63	5105 14 3	81 0 10	62 7 1	85 0 9	8879
1901	59	4523 17 5	76 13 6	61 6 1	78 13 1	7258

Savings Bank.

The credits to depositors on the 31st December, 1901, amounted to £45,500, and pesetas 2,333,077, as against £34,056 and pesetas 2,736,128 in 1900. The number of depositors was 3,578, as compared with 3,443 in 1900. The amount deposited in 1901 was £28,483, and the amount of withdrawals was £17,957 and pesetas 458,612.

The Profit and Loss Account for the past year showed a net profit of £2,369 to be transferred to General Revenue.

VI.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of summary convictions before the Police Magistrate in 1901 was 532, or 26 more than in 1900. In addition to these there were 169 persons discharged with a caution, or 84 less than in 1900. 118 persons were discharged for want of prosecution or for want of evidence, or eight more than in 1900, and 33 cases were dismissed on the merits, or 20 less than the previous year.

Of the 532 summary convictions, 44 were for offences against the person; 38 for offences against property; 1 for an offence against the Master; and 449 for other offences.

Three persons were committed for trial from the Magistrate's Court, viz., two for offences against the person and one for an offence against property, and two persons from the Consular Court at Tangier for coinage offences.

In all, five cases were tried at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court in 1901. Of these, one was standing over for trial from 1900, and one case committed in 1901 has not yet been heard.

Verdicts for the Crown were returned in the five cases.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The following was the population according to the Census taken on the 31st March, 1901:—

Civil	20,355
Military	6,475
Port and Harbour	630
Total	27,460

as compared with 25,755 in 1891.

This increase of 1,705 is partly attributable to the employment of a large number of persons from the United Kingdom in connection with the Naval Dockyard Extension Works and the Eastern Telegraph Company.

The birth-rate among the fixed civil population was 31·31 per 1,000, a slight increase on last year's rate, and above the average for the decennial period, 1891-1900, when it was 30·29 per 1,000.

The death-rates were 18·66 per 1,000 of total civil, and 21·35 per 1,000 of the fixed civil population.

The 380 deaths recorded were distributed as follows:—

General diseases	159
Local diseases	216
Injuries	5

Among the general diseases there were 24 deaths from diarrhœa and 42 from old age. There were 54 deaths from tubercular diseases. Among the local diseases there were 24 deaths from apoplexy and 56 from pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, and phthisis. The rate of mortality in children under one year of age was diminished.

Public Health.

The Health Officer reports that the general health of the population during the year was very satisfactory. There were no epidemics. The general sanitary condition of Gibraltar is

also satisfactory, and marked improvements have been made in houses which were formerly very insanitary. Constant supervision has been exercised over the food supplies sold in the town, and bakeries, public houses, eating houses, and aerated water factories have been regularly inspected and sanitary defects remedied.

The supply of water for flushing purposes is abundant, and maintained in a most satisfactory condition. The fresh water supply has been found capable of meeting a demand during the last year at least double that of any previous.

The roads and streets of the Colony are being improved by the conversion of the existing carriage way into the new form of pavement known as "Tar Macadam," which during the past year has fully realized the many advantages which were originally claimed for it.

Climate.

The mean maximum temperature was 70·4 and the mean minimum 56·4. The absolute maximum was 92·6, on the 22nd July, and the absolute minimum was 39·2, on the 21st December. The rainfall was 50·83 inches, which is much greater than that recorded in any of the last five years, the average during that period being only 32·20 inches.

GENERAL.

On the 20th March, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York, arrived at Gibraltar, in the "Ophir," on his way to Australia to open the First Session of the Federal Parliament at Melbourne. Their Royal Highnesses met with a most enthusiastic reception.

On the 1st April Greenwich mean time was adopted in Gibraltar.

Good progress has been made during the year with the New Coaling and Commercial Mole, which is being constructed by contract under the supervision of the Navy Loan Works Department of the Admiralty.

Fred. Evans,

Colonial Secretary.

Gibraltar,

8th July, 1902.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 387.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1902.

(For Report for 1901, *see* No. 359.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
June, 1903.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.,
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1903.

[Cd. 1388-11.] *Price* 1½*d.*

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
363	Turks and Caicos Islands	1901
364	Seychelles	"
365	Bahamas	1901–1902
366	Fiji	1901
367	Ceylon	"
368	Barbados	1901–1902
369	Hong Kong	1901
370	Cocos Islands	1902
371	St. Helena	1901
372	British Solomon Islands	1901–1902
373	Jamaica	"
374	Leeward Islands	"
375	Gold Coast	1901
376	Grenada	"
377	Northern Nigeria	"
378	British Guiana	1901–1902
379	Mauritius	1901
380	Basutoland	1901–1902
381	Southern Nigeria	1901
382	Trinidad and Tobago	1901–1902
383	Bermuda	1902
384	St. Lucia	1901
385	St. Vincent	"
386	Falkland Islands	1902

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands	Trade, 1899.
14	Bahamas	Fibre Industry.
15	Canada	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	Report for 1896-1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
20	Wei-Hai-Wei...	General Report.
21	Dominica	Report on Caribs.

No. 387.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1901, *see* No. 359.)

GOVERNOR SIR GEO. S. WHITE to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Gibraltar,
23rd May, 1903.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1902, together with a Report on the same by the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

GEO. S. WHITE,
Field Marshal and Governor.

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875 Wt 21109 6/1903 D & S 5 14861

REPORT ON THE GIBRALTAR BLUE BOOK FOR 1902.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Revenue of the year 1902 from all sources was £80,399.

The expenditure was £58,241, or £22,158 less than the Revenue.

The Revenue of 1902 exceeded that of 1901 (£71,106) by £9,293, while the Expenditure was less than that of the same year by a sum of £4,871.

Revenue.

The Revenue was made up as shown in the following table:—

Revenue.	1901.	1902.	1902.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	28,294	40,699	12,405	—
2. Port Dues and Wharfage	6,075	6,216	141	—
3. Licences and Internal Revenue ...	4,046	3,937	—	109
4. Fees and Reimbursements in Aid...	16,877	13,358	—	3,519
5. Post and Telegraph Offices ...	9,359	9,244	—	115
6. Rents of Crown Property... ...	5,670	5,989	319	—
7. Interest on Investments	528	516	—	12
8. Miscellaneous	220	394	174	—
9. Gain on Exchange	37	46	9	—
Total	71,106	80,399	13,048	3,755

The Customs receipts show an increase of £12,405, which is almost entirely due to the extra import duty of 1*d.* per lb. imposed on tobacco on the 8th of January, 1902. There was an addition of £243 to receipts from the duties on wines, spirits, and malt liquors as compared with those received in 1901, and there was a decrease of £80 in the amount received from tavern licences. The tobacco duty yielded £29,312, or £12,169 more than that received in the previous year. From port dues and wharfage there was a slight gain (£141) on the receipts of the previous year. The number of sailing vessels entering the port increased by 82, but the number of steam vessels

diminished by 60, although, as may be seen from the table below, there was an increase in their tonnage.

—	1901.		1902.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing Vessels.	530	58,792	612	65,012	82	6,220	—	—
Steamers	3,285	4,112,558	3,225	4,301,142	—	188,584	60	—

Licences and fines in the police magistrate's court produced £109 less than in 1901; the loss is chiefly due to diminution in the number of tavern licences granted.

Under the head of "Fees and Reimbursements in Aid" £3,519 less was received than in 1901; this is due to the loss of the receipts from the electric light works, which were transferred to the Sanitary Commissioners on the 1st January, 1902. From the rates for the storage of goods in the bonded warehouses an increase of £574 was obtained.

The Post Office and telegraph receipts show a small decrease of £115. Under rents of Crown property there is an increase of £319.

Expenditure.

The following table compares the Expenditure of 1902 with that of 1901 under each head of service. It exhibits a net saving of £4,871:—

Expenditure.	1901.	1902.	1902.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Establishments:—				
(*a*) Personal Emoluments ...	34,513	32,208	—	2,305
(*b*) Other Charges	16,559	12,857	—	3,702
2. Pensions	1,859	1,829	—	30
3. Ecclesiastical Grants	1,000	1,000	—	—
4. Public Works Recurrent	2,118	2,045	—	73
5. Do. Extraordinary ...	3,486	4,107	624	—
6. Crown Agents	55	31	—	24
7. Charges on Debt	952	—	—	952
8 Miscellaneous	2,491	4,138	1,647	—
9. Loss on Exchange	79	26	—	53
Total	63,112	58,241	2,268	7,139

Under "Establishments" there was a saving of £6,007 in 1902 on the expenditure of 1901, due to the transfer to the Sanitary Commissioners of the electric light works, on which in 1901 there was an expenditure of £6,409. Under Public Works the expenditure shows a slight increase as compared with that of 1901. There was an increase in the amount paid as interest on the capital expenditure on the Commercial and Coaling Mole under construction, and there was a sum of £812 on account of the new Lock ward at the Colonial Hospital. £332 was expended in providing facilities for the removal of goods in the bonded stores, and £362 was contributed towards the widening of the Waterport Gate, a very great improvement which has been carried out by the military authorities.

A saving of £952 for charges of debt was effected by the transfer to the Sanitary Commissioners of a loan obtained from the Government Savings Bank for the installation of the electric light.

The increase in the Miscellaneous expenditure is principally due to the purchase of the unexpired term of the lease of a certain Crown property.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years has been as follows:—

—	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	56,019	59,954	61,418	71,106	80,399
Expenditure ...	48,878	59,520	61,812	63,112	58,241

Assets and Liabilities.

The following statement shows a balance on 31st December, 1902, of Assets over Liabilities of £53,011, or an increase of £32,488 over that of 1901, which was returned at £20,523; but it should be mentioned that in the statement for the latter year the amount of the loan due from the Sanitary Commissioners in respect of street lighting installation, viz., £2,218, was not included, and therefore the actual increase is £30,270, of which £10,000 represents the consideration money agreed upon in the transfer of the electric light works, and on account of which an instalment of £5,000 was paid during the year.

Assets and Liabilities.

The Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1902, were as follows :—

Assets.	£	Liabilities.	£
Rents outstanding	2,967	Establishments (other charges) outstanding	278
Invested Funds	27,676	Pensions outstanding	81
Accrued Interest on Invested Funds	273	Deposits outstanding	395
Savings Bank Profits for 1902, say	2,300	Interest due on Commercial Mole Works	2,533
Advances	2,262	Public Works, say	115
Imprests outstanding	3,552	Drafts and Remittances	10
Hospital and Asylum Fees outstanding	149	Transit Postage due to Foreign Countries	960
Due for Special Police, Naval Works	69		4,372
„ from Egyptian Post Office	11		
„ by United Kingdom on Post Office Account ...	19		
Percentage on Convent Furniture	94		
Balance of Loan due by Sanitary Commissioners ...	2,168		
Outstanding Bayside Fees	4		
Final Payment due by Sanitary Commissioners in connection with transfer of Electric Light Works ...	5,000		
Cash Balances	10,839	Balance of Assets over Liabilities	53,011
Total	57,383	Total	57,383

Public Debt.

There was no Public Debt.

Public Boards.

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure (including loans) of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, and the debt incurred by them during the last five years:—

—	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	67,860	57,710	71,714	53,165	111,824
Expenditure ...	68,702	55,702	65,098	51,333	109,608
Debt	81,000	126,883	143,330	143,591	171,815

The borrowing powers of the Sanitary Commissioners are limited to £233,341 (being 1·75 of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar, which is £133,338), of which sum £171,815 has been raised up to the end of the year 1902, leaving a balance of £61,526 available to meet expenditure on services for which capital would have to be raised.

Particulars are given in the following statement:—

—	Pesetas.	£
Debt on 31st December, 1901	2,617,000	56,358
Post Office Loan for Electric Lighting, transferred to Sanitary Commissioners		18,780
Tar Macadam Road		1,530
Steam Road Roller		600
Catch Pits		200
Boundary Walls for Workshops		300
"Orange Bastion" Pumping Station, Extension to Quarters		70
Improvements to Electric Light Plant		1,000
Contribution to Colonial Government towards purchase of Electric Light Works		5,000
New Cables, &c		2,000
Extension to Alternating Current Plant		7,000
	2,617,000	92,838
Repayment of Loans during 1902...	93,500	1,135
Net Debt, 31st December, 1902	2,523,500	91,703
	£	£
Borrowing Powers, 1¾ times Annual Rateable Value = £133,338 + 1·75 = ...		233,341
Net Debt, 31st December, 1902	91,703	
Pesetas 2,523,500 @ 31·50 to £ =...	80,112	171,815
Balance, *i.e.*, extent of further Borrowing Powers		61,526

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, and Tobacco.

The year 1902 shows a decrease in the importation of wines and spirits, without a corresponding increase in the importation of malt liquors, as in the previous year.

The importation of tobacco in 1902 was also somewhat less than in 1901.

The falling off in the importation of each article is shown in the following table for the two years:—

	Imports.	
	1901.	1902.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Wine	201,870	191,206
Spirits	79,118	76,014
Malt Liquors	806,459	805,166
	Tons.	Tons.
Tobacco	1,965	1,759

EXPORTS.

Wines, Spirits, and Tobacco.

The export of wines during the year showed a decrease of 7,132 gallons, and that of spirits an increase of 5,272 gallons, while the export of tobacco under permit during 1902 fell short of that for 1901 by 99 tons, as shown in the following table:—

	Exports.	
	1901.	1902.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Wine	28,395	21,263
Spirits	39,447	44,719
	Tons.	Tons.
Tobacco	1,065	966

SHIPPING.

The following comparative tables of shipping entered and cleared in the last two years show a decrease in the number of steam vessels entered and cleared, with an increase in total tonnage and number of sailing vessels:—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1901.		1902.		1901.		1902.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	2,042	2,866,400	1,961	2,931,389	2,039	2,870,586	1,952	2,922,345
Germany	225	372,137	269	605,600	224	371,581	266	596,701
Spain	356	220,603	338	163,768	350	216,121	326	157,843
Norway and Sweden ...	164	125,199	148	114,399	164	125,199	150	112,383
France	159	131,661	141	112,573	157	127,744	141	112,573
Denmark	68	62,616	97	62,500	68	62,616	96	58,688
Holland	78	65,164	71	62,411	75	64,105	69	60,758
Italy	60	96,532	55	65,668	58	96,222	49	65,325
Austria	31	49,336	60	68,187	31	49,336	60	68,187
Greece	45	66,837	41	59,627	44	63,814	38	54,841
Russia	40	36,765	29	34,766	40	36,765	26	32,899
Belgium	14	15,423	6	7,414	13	14,077	6	7,414
Other Countries	3	3,885	9	12,840	4	5,288	9	12,840
Total Steam Vessels ...	3,285	4,112,558	3,225	4,301,142	3,267	4,103,454	3,188	4,262,797

Sailing Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1901.		1902.		1901.		— 1902.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	112	13,481	154	22,092	104	15,717	149	19,363
Spain	254	11,427	293	14,015	197	7,583	233	11,615
Italy	19	9,846	21	9,212	19	9,846	20	8,456
Portugal	80	5,403	63	4,405	43	4,481	32	3,585
Norway and Sweden	26	7,725	24	5,486	24	7,425	21	5,522
Denmark	10	1,853	20	2,939	9	1,601	19	2,695
Russia	10	2,270	17	4,143	10	2,270	17	4,132
Germany	3	1,711	6	852	4	1,819	6	889
Austria...	2	1,275	—	—	2	1,275	—	—
Holland	4	636	2	314	4	636	2	314
France	8	1,659	11	1,165	8	1,659	8	863
Other Countries	2	1,506	1	389	2	1,506	1	389
Total Sailing Vessels ...	530	58,792	612	65,012	426	55,818	508	57,823
Grand Total	3,815	4,171,350	3,837	4,366.154	3,693	4,159,272	3,696	4,320,620

The following table shows that the number of steamers calling for coal decreased by 364, and that bunkering fell off to the extent of 52,184 tons, a loss which is mainly attributable to the existence of labour troubles during the early months of the year:—

Year.	No. of Steamers.	Tons of Coal taken.
1901	1,855	217,927
1902	1,491	165,743
Decrease	364	52,184

III.—LEGISLATION.

There were 13 Ordinances passed during the year, of which the following are the most important:—

Ordinance No. 1. This substituted an import duty of 2*d.* per lb. on tobacco for one of 1*d.* per lb.

Ordinance No. 3. This increased the borrowing powers of the Sanitary Commissioners from 25 per cent above the rateable value of property in Gibraltar to 75 per cent.

Ordinance No. 7. This requires that before the marriage of a subject or citizen of a foreign State can be solemnized in Gibraltar a certificate shall be produced that the requirements of his or her country as to marriage have been met.

Ordinance No. 8 prohibits the importation or keeping of carrier-pigeons without permission.

Ordinance No. 9 extends the powers of the Sanitary Commissioners with regard to the supply of electricity.

Ordinance No. 10 provides for the pressing of grapes and the infusion of "mosto" with spirits in the Queen's Stores.

Ordinance No. 11 regulates sentences of flogging and limits the number of strokes which may be awarded by sentences of the Courts or under Prison Regulations.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The following table gives particulars for the last two years:—

—	Aided Schools.				Private Schools.			
	1901.		1902.		1901.		1902.	
	No. on Books.	Average attendance.	No. on Books.	Average attendance.	No. on Books.	Average attendance.	No. on Books.	Average attendance.
Boys	1,059	922	1,120	960	305	265	322	291
Girls	934	719	914	688	430	391	468	427

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

Colonial Hospital.

At the beginning of the year 61 cases remained under treatment from the year 1901; 644 fresh cases were admitted during 1902. The daily average number in hospital was 59. The total number under treatment was 705. There were 64 deaths. At the hospital dispensary 6,712 out-patients were treated.

Small-pox Hospital.

18 cases were admitted during the year, the daily average number of patients being two. No deaths occurred. The longest time any inmate stayed in this hospital was 82 days.

A statement showing the expenditure of the hospital during each of the last five years is appended.

The statement includes the figures for the small-pox hospital, but is exclusive of the cost of maintenance and repair of the buildings.

Year.	Daily Average of Beds Occupied.	Gross Expenditure.	Cost per Bed.	Actual Cost per Bed after Deducting In-patients' Fees.	Fees Paid by Out-patients.	Number of Out-patients Treated.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1898	57	3,966 15 1	69 11 10	53 0 2	83 19 7	7,450
1899	61	4,482 6 8	73 9 7	54 14 10	90 15 0	7,746
1900	63	5,105 14 3	81 0 10	62 7 1	85 0 9	8,879
1901	59	4,523 17 5	76 13 6	61 6 1	78 13 1	7,258
1902	61	4,701 19 5	77 1 7	59 1 4	82 18 7	6,712

Lunatic Asylum.

There were 46 patients (32 males and 14 females) under treatment during the year, 11 having been admitted in 1902. There were 4 deaths. Nine were discharged, 6 as cured and 3 as not improved.

The gross cost per patient, exclusive of medicines and repairs to buildings, was £30 16*s.* 8*d.* The fees from paying patients amounted to £105.

Savings Bank.

The total amount to the credit of depositors on the 31st December, 1902, was £51,342 and Ptas. 1,937,583, as compared with £45,500 and Ptas. 2,333,077 at the end of 1901. The number of depositors decreased from 3,578 in 1901 to 3,496 in 1902. The deposits made in 1902 amounted to £30,940, the withdrawals totalled £26,260 and Ptas. 440,613. There was invested at the end of the year a sum of £133,327 and Ptas. 316,000.

During the year an arrangement was made under which soldiers and sailors returning to the United Kingdom could have their deposits transferred to savings banks in England free of cost.

VI.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of summary convictions before the police magistrate in 1902 was 704, or 172 more than in the previous year.

Of the above, 55 were for offences against the person, 41 for offences against property, 3 for offences against masters, 1 for malicious injury to property, and 604 for other offences.

Of persons discharged there were:—

Discharged.	1901.	1902.
With a caution	169	144
For want of prosecution	118	100
On the merits	33	66

20 persons were committed for trial from the Magistrate's Court, namely:—

10 for offences against the person.
7 for offences against property.
3 for robbery with violence.

One case for an offence against property committed in 1901 was tried in 1902.

Of the number of persons apprehended and brought before the police magistrate during the year 1902,

296 were Aliens,
36 „ British,
25 „ Maltese,
141 „ Natives,

and of the number of persons summoned before the police magistrate,

163 were Aliens,
14 „ British,
47 „ Maltese,
313 „ Natives.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table gives the estimated population in the City and Territory on the 31st December, 1902, as compared with the last census of 1901:—

	Estimated, 1902.	Census, 1901.
British subjects, other than Maltese ...	16,456	17,172
Maltese living in Gibraltar	745	615
Aliens on Permit	3,158	2,568
Total Civil Population...	20,359	20,355
Military Population	5,783	6,475
Total Population	26,142	26,830

Public Health.

The Health Officer reports that the general health of the population was good, though an epidemic of measles prevailed during the early part of the year.

The death rate was 23·20 per 1,000 of the total population, and 26·53 for the fixed civil population. This rate is higher than that of 1901, and also above the average of the last decennial period, which was 20·65 and 22·54 per 1,000 respectively. The increase is accounted for by the high rate of mortality which marked the first quarter of the year.

The general sanitary condition of Gibraltar was satisfactorily maintained, and improvements were made in the conditions of streets and ramps in the upper portions of the town which have always been the most difficult to deal with.

Efficient supervision was exercised over the various articles of food sold in the town, and there were frequent surprise inspections of bakeries and shops where food is sold.

Climate.

The mean maximum temperature was 71·2 and the mean minimum was 55·8. The absolute maximum was 96·4 on the 9th August, and the absolute minimum was 34·2 on the 1st February. The rainfall was 39·07 inches, which was somewhat over the average.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The financial position of the Colony may be regarded as satisfactory. It has been strengthened during the past year by the imposition of an increased rate of duty on imported tobacco, which, with the disposal to the Sanitary Commissioners of the Government Electric Light Works, combined with the exercise of strict economy, has enabled the Government to add a sum of £17,000 to the invested funds of the Colony. In the future, however, any additional revenue that may be obtained from the increased tobacco duty will be needed to go towards the cost of working the Commercial and Coaling Mole now under construction and rapidly approaching completion. This mole is designed to provide storage for 50,000 tons of coal, and accommodation alongside for the largest steamers. It is confidently hoped that the facilities which it is expected the mole will afford for the bunkering and quick despatch of vessels calling at the port for coal or with general goods will result in a large increase of trade.

The port suffered greatly from the prolonged labour troubles in the early part of the year, and in the four months April to July the bunkering business fell off, as compared with that of the corresponding period in the previous year, to the extent of nearly 40,000 tons, the number of steamers calling for coal having been 245 less.

The rejoicings which were general throughout the Empire at the conclusion of peace on the termination of the late war in South Africa were heartily joined in by the people of Gibraltar, who also gave marked demonstrations of their loyalty to the British Crown during the local festivities in celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.

FRED. EVANS,

Colonial Secretary.

Gibraltar,
22nd May, 1903.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 422.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1903.

(For Report for 1902, *see* No. 387.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1904.

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No. 422.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1902, *see* No. 387.)

GOVERNOR SIR G. S. WHITE to MR. LYTTELTON.

Gibraltar,
June 7, 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1903, together with a report on the same by the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

GEO. S. WHITE,
Field Marshal and Governor.

---

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REPORT ON THE GIBRALTAR BLUE BOOK FOR 1903.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the year 1903 was £77,065, and the expenditure £65,469, showing a surplus on the year's transactions of £11,596.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue for the two years:—

Heads of Revenue.	1902.	1903.	1903.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	40,699	32,888	—	7,811
2. Port Dues and Wharfage	6,216	5,821	—	395
3. Licences and Internal Revenue ...	3,937	4,043	106	—
4. Fees and Reimbursements in Aid...	13,358	12,260	—	1,098
5. Post Office and Telegraph ...	9,244	12,211	2,967	—
6. Rents of Crown Property... ...	5,989	8,239	2,250	—
7. Interest on Investments	516	1,539	1,023	—
8. Miscellaneous	440	64	—	376
Total ... ... £	80,399	77,065	6,346	9,680

The revenue of 1903 was £3,334 less than that of 1902. This loss is mainly attributable to the smaller importations of tobacco, which resulted in a decrease of £8,131 in the Customs receipts. It was partly compensated for by the large demand for the new issue of postage and revenue stamps and the increased amount collected under "Rents of Government Property." The punctual and regular payment of rents was systematically enforced during the year, and arrears to the extent of £1,100 were recovered. An increase of £1,023, due to additional investments, was received under "Interest." In 1902 a sum of £1,402 appeared under the head "Fees of Court, &c.," being arrears of revenue outstanding on the transfer of the Electric Light Establishment to the Sanitary Commissioners. There were no receipts under this head in 1903, hence the decrease.

A comparative statement of the expenditure for two years is given hereunder:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1902.	1903.	1903.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Establishments :—				
(*a*) Personal Emoluments ...	32,208	32,161	—	47
(*b*) Other Charges	12,857	13,602	745	—
2. Pensions	1,829	1,923	94	—
3. Ecclesiastical Grants	1,000	1,000	—	—
4. Public Works Recurrent	2,045	2,478	433	—
5. Do. Extraordinary ...	4,107	10,916	6,809	—
6. Crown Agents	31	42	11	—
7. Charges of Debt	—	—	—	—
8. Miscellaneous	4,164	3,347	—	817
Total ... ... £	58,241	65,469	8,092	864

The expenditure was £7,228 in excess of that of 1902. The excess is due to the larger expenditure in connection with the Commercial and Coaling Mole under construction, £9,737 having been spent in 1903 as against £2,688 in 1902.

The revenue exceeded the estimate by £9,811, while the expenditure was £2,291 less than the estimate.

A statement showing the total revenue and expenditure for the last five years is given below:—

——	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	59,954	61,418	71,106	80,399	77,065
Expenditure ...	59,520	61,812	63,112	58,241	65,469

Assets and Liabilities.

There was shown in the accounts of 1902 a balance of £53,011 of assets over liabilities at the close of the year. This was increased during the year to £74,949 without taking into account arrears of revenue amounting to £4,948, all of which is thought to be recoverable. The payment by the Admiralty of £15,275 for certain properties in the hands of the Government, and the surplus revenue realised, enabled the invested funds to be increased from £27,676 to £67,651.

Details of the assets and liabilities are shown below:—

Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.	£	Liabilities.	£
Invested Funds	67,650	Establishments outstanding	281
Advances	886	Pensions outstanding	81
Imprests outstanding	1,815	Deposits outstanding	419
Hospital and Asylum Fees outstanding	157	Interest due on Commercial Mole Works	2,021
Due from Egyptian Post Office	19	Transit Postage due to Foreign Countries	960
„ from German Post Office	11	Grant due to Sisters of Mercy	25
„ from United Kingdom on General Revenue Account	28		3,787
Balance of Loan due by Sanitary Commissioners ...	2,116		
Due for Special Police, Naval Works	87		
Cash Balances	5,967	Balance of Assets over Liabilities	74,949
Total ... ... £	78,736	Total ... ... £	78,736

N.B.—Outstanding revenue, £4,948.

Public Debt.

There is no public debt.

Currency.

British money was established as the legal tender in Gibraltar by an Order in Council dated the 9th August, 1898, but Spanish money is current and used freely for commercial transactions.

The rate of exchange varied from pesetas 32·70 to pesetas 33·90 to the £ sterling. The average quarterly rates were:—

March Quarter	...	...	33·00 Pesetas
June Quarter	...	...	33·50 do.
September Quarter	...	...	33·75 do.
December Quarter	...	...	33·25 do.

Public Boards.

The only Public Board is that of the Sanitary Commissioners, which was first established in 1865 and re-constituted with increased duties and powers in 1883 by an Order in Council.

The Board consists of four official representatives of the Government of Gibraltar, the War Department, and the Admiralty; the Principal Army Medical Officer resident in Gibraltar, and four members of the civil community selected from the panel of jurors.

The Commissioners are appointed by warrant under the hand of the Governor.

They are empowered to levy rates and raise money on mortgage to carry out public works authorised by Order in Council.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure (including loans) and the debt of the Board for the last five years:—

——	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts ...	57,710	71,714	53,165	111,824	167,038
Gross Expenditure	55,702	65,098	51,333	109,608	179,131
Debt	126,833	143,330	143,591	171,815	223,771

The excess of expenditure over receipts is due to the purchase of stores, execution of capital works, &c., the money for which was received during previous years.

The borrowing powers of the Sanitary Commissioners are limited to 1·75 of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar, which, as ascertained by the revised tenement valuation on 1st October, 1903, is £134,899.

The extent of their borrowing powers is therefore £134,899 × 1·75 = £236,073.

Of this amount, £223,771 has been raised up to the end of 1903, leaving a balance of £12,302 available to meet expenditure on services for which capital would have to be raised.

Particulars are given in the following statement:—

—	Pesetas.	£
Debt on 31st December, 1902	2,523,500	91,703
Direct Current Generating Plant		8,000
High Level Reservoir at Calpe		2,200
Catalan Bay Tunnel and Collecting Area ...		29,000
Machinery for Workshops and Motors for Orange Bastion Pumping Station		2,800
Placing North Front Pumping Machinery in Bomb Proof, and Duplicating		4,500
New Cables, Installations, &c.		2,000
Electric Fans and Motors for hire...		500
Final contribution to Colonial Government towards purchase of Electric Light Works ...		5,000
Trial Adits in Catalan Bay Tunnel		400
New Cables, Installations, &c.		2,000
	2,523,500	148,103
Repayment of Loans during 1903	100,000	1,269
Nett Debt, 31st December, 1903	2,423,500	146,834
	£	£
Borrowing Powers as shown above		236,073
Nett Debt 31st December, 1903 (Sterling)	146,834	
Pesetas 2,423,500 @ 31·50 to £ =	76,937	
		223,771
Balance, *i.e.*, extent of further borrowing powers		12,302

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

There are no Government statistics of imports and exports except in the case of dutiable articles, and a comparative statement of the trade in these for the past five years is given below.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Wine.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Lbs.	Gals.	Gals.	Lbs.
1899	229,895	72,095	718,664	2,381,549	22,218	33,994	1,599,439
1900	312,418	79,778	720,449	2,235,123	138,219	39,784	1,573,473
1901	201,870	79,118	806,459	4,403,033	28,395	39,447	2,387,609
1902	191,206	76,014	805,166	3,942,082	21,263	44,719	2,164,834
1903	179,489	86,865	842,800	3,426,022	17,479	51,495	2,542,721

The statement shews increased importations of ale and spirits, as compared with 1902, and a decrease in the quantities of wine and tobacco imported. Wine and spirits are taken out of bond to supply ships in the harbour and for export to various countries, chiefly India and Morocco. Leaf or unmanufactured tobacco imported into Gibraltar from the United States and Manilla, is re-shipped in large quantities to Algiers and Morocco to be manufactured there, but a considerable trade is done with ships calling at the port in manufactured tobacco and cigars.

The coal trade, which may be regarded as the staple industry, again exhibits a serious falling off. In 1902 the bunkering business as compared with 1901 and 1900, fell off to the extent of 52,184 and 136,912 tons respectively. The year under review, as compared with 1902, shows a further loss of 43,484 tons. Although the trade is affected by the conditions obtaining at Algiers, it would undoubtedly have been in a more hopeful position but for the regrettable and long-prolonged labour strike in 1902, from the results of which the port has not recovered.

Year.	No. of Steamers.	Tons of Coal taken
1899	2,207	276,264
1900	2,378	302,655
1901	1,855	217,927
1902	1,491	165,743
1903	1,218	122,259

Land Grants.

No grants of land are made. The area of Gibraltar is so small—$1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles—that no land is available for grants. Land not used or occupied for naval or military purposes is let on lease by the Civil Government. The leases are limited to a term of twenty-one years. During the year, eight Crown properties, returning an aggregate annual rental of 3,740 pesetas, were re-let on repairing leases at a total annual rental of £187. One plot of land was let on a building lease at a rent of £20 a year.

SHIPPING.

The following tables show the number and tonnage of the steam and sailing vessels of each nationality which entered and cleared from the port in the two years:—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1902.		1903.		1902.		1903.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	1,961	2,931,389	1,824	2,611,784	1,952	2,922,345	1,793	2,610,599
Germany	269	605,600	268	597,864	266	596,701	261	598,452
Spain	338	163,768	341	125,009	326	157,843	314	114,349
Norway and Sweden ...	148	114,399	138	89,169	150	112,383	138	90,154
France	141	112,573	123	113,190	141	112,573	123	112,045
Denmark	97	62,500	62	42,730	96	58,688	63	40,733
Holland	71	62,411	68	46,302	69	60,758	67	45,665
Italy	55	65,668	49	60,267	49	65,325	51	63,221
Austria	60	68,187	40	43,165	60	68,187	38	41,730
Greece	41	59,627	51	74,048	38	54,841	49	72,352
Russia	29	34,766	19	15,286	26	32,899	17	16,054
Belgium	6	7,414	11	12,675	6	7,414	12	13,867
Other Countries	9	12,840	9	11,844	9	12,840	8	10,676
Total Steam Vessels ...	3,225	4,301,142	3,003	3,843,333	3,188	4,262,797	2,934	3,829,897

Number of Vessels which entered and cleared the Port—cont.

Sailing Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1902.		1903.		1902.		1903.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	154	22,092	153	15,929	149	19,363	151	15,405
Italy	21	9,212	13	10,214	20	8,456	9	5,390
Spain	293	14,015	320	10,019	233	11,615	219	8,403
Portugal	63	4,405	41	2,229	32	3,585	14	1,308
Norway and Sweden	24	5,486	14	2,790	21	5,522	10	2,181
Denmark	20	2,939	15	2,286	19	2,695	11	1,659
Russia	17	4,143	21	4,088	17	4,132	20	3,950
Germany	6	852	5	2,485	6	889	4	775
Holland	2	314	3	552	2	314	3	623
France	11	1,165	9	2,698	8	863	12	2,855
Other Countries	1	389	—	—	1	389	—	—
Total Sailing Vessels ...	612	65,012	594	53,290	508	57,823	453	42,549
Grand Total	3,837	4,366,154	3,597	3,896,623	3,696	4,320,620	3,387	3,872,446

The following is a comparative summary of total shipping inwards and outwards for the last five years:—

Year.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1899 ...	Steam	3,490	4,282,963	3,466	4,263,501
	Sailing	465	45,896	384	36,177
		3,955	4,328,859	3,850	4,299,678
1900 ...	Steam	3,613	4,408,197	3,597	4,371,833
	Sailing	568	46,886	460	42,821
		4,181	4,455,083	4,057	4,414,654
1901 ...	Steam	3,285	4,112,558	3,267	4,103,454
	Sailing	530	58,792	426	55,818
		3,815	4,171,350	3,693	4,159,272
1902 ...	Steam	3,225	4,301,142	3,188	4,262,797
	Sailing	612	65,012	508	57,823
		3,837	4,366,154	3,696	4,320,620
1903 ...	Steam	3,003	3,843,333	2,934	3,829,897
	Sailing	594	53,290	453	42,549
		3,597	3,896,623	3,387	3,872,446

A comparative statement of the total number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered and cleared during the five years specified, is given below:—

Vessels.		British.		Foreign.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1899 ...	Steam	4,647	6,445,230	2,309	2,101,234
	Sailing	205	21,060	644	61,013
		4,852	6,466,290	2,953	2,162,247
1900 ...	Steam	4,374	5,984,353	2,836	2,795,677
	Sailing	256	28,007	772	61,700
		4,630	6,012,360	3,608	2,857,377

Total Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared—cont.

Vessels.		British.		Foreign.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1901 ...	Steam	4,081	5,736,986	2,471	2,479,026
	Sailing	216	29,198	740	85,412
		4,297	5,766,184	3,211	2,564,438
1902 ...	Steam	3,913	5,853,734	2,500	2,710,205
	Sailing	303	41,455	817	81,380
		4,216	5,895,189	3,317	2,791,585
1903 ...	Steam	3,617	5,222,383	2,320	2,450,847
	Sailing	304	31,334	743	64,505
		3,921	5,253,717	3,063	2,515,352

The falling off in the number of British steam vessels would seem to correspond closely with the decrease shown in the coaling business and is probably due to the transfer of some of that business to the rival port of Algiers.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Seven Ordinances were enacted during the year. Three (Nos. 1, 3, and 7) were in amendment of other Ordinances dealing with the sale of postage and revenue stamps, the Police Force, and the importation of petroleum; one (No. 4) confers on the patentee certain exclusive rights with regard to wireless telegraphy; and one (No. 6) prohibits the use of wireless telegraphy by unauthorised persons.

No. 2 gives effect in Gibraltar to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Order in Council of the 12th March, 1903.

No. 5, "The Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance," brings into force in Gibraltar, so far as they are applicable, the provisions of the Imperial Laws of 1901 and 1902, relating to drunkenness.

IV.—EDUCATION.

There are 13 Government-aided Schools for primary education, 10 of which are Roman Catholic, 1 Hebrew, and 2 undenominational. The following statement shows the number of scholars on the rolls and in average attendance for the past two years:—

—	1902.		1903.	
	No. on Rolls.	In average attendance.	No. on Rolls.	In average attendance.
Roman Catholic ...	1,516	1,253	1,504	1,286
Hebrew	126	117	127	97
Public	207	141	237	172
Infant and Industrial	185	137	162	129
Totals... ...	2,034	1,648	2,030	1,684

The grant-in-aid paid by the Government was £1,691 7*s.*, distributed as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Roman Catholic Schools	1,283	17	0
Hebrew	103	3	0
Public	175	7	0
Infant and Industrial	129	0	0

In addition to the State-aided schools there is a boys school for secondary education managed by the Christian Brothers, which has done excellent work. There were 150 boys in average attendance. Out of 28 pupils who were presented for examination at the College of Preceptors, 27 obtained certificates, 3 of which were awarded in the senior grade. This and other private schools, of which there are 13 with a total of 640 pupils, are not under Government inspection.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

The Colonial Hospital was established as a Government Institution by Ordinance No. 13 of 1889. It is under the management of a Board of Commissioners appointed by warrant under the hand of the Governor.

There is a Small-pox Hospital in an isolated position outside the main gates of the city, which is considered to be a branch of the Colonial Hospital.

The construction and equipment of a Lock Hospital for females in connection with the Colonial Hospital, which was begun in 1900, was completed during the year, at a total cost of £3,691. Accommodation is provided for about 30 beds.

There remained under treatment in the Colonial Hospital at the end of 1902, 34 patients. 652 admissions were made during the year under review. Of the 686 treated, 464 were discharged cured, 92 relieved, and 27 not improved. There were 55 deaths. 17 patients who paid fees to the amount of £213, were treated in private rooms. The oldest inmate of the hospital, an old lady who had been accommodated for upwards of 24 years, died during the year. There were 8 cases of small-pox under treatment during the year. There was one death.

The following statement, which includes the figures for the Small-pox Hospital but excludes the cost of maintaining and repairing all buildings, shows the expenditure of the Colonial Hospital during the last five years.

Year.	Daily Average of Beds Occupied.	Gross Expenditure.	Cost per Bed.	Actual Cost per Bed after Deducting In-patients' Fees.	Fees Paid by Out-patients.	Number of Out-patients Treated.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1899	61	4,482 6 8	73 9 7	54 14 10	90 15 0	7,746
1900	63	5,105 14 3	81 0 10	62 7 1	85 0 9	8,879
1901	59	4,523 17 5	76 13 6	61 6 1	78 13 1	7,258
1902	61	4,701 19 5	77 1 7	59 1 4	82 18 7	6,712
1903	54	4,835 1 5	89 10 9	65 15 2	82 10 11	6,424

Lunatic Asylum.

The management of the Asylum is regulated by an Ordinance (No. 4) dated 1st September, 1884.

Persons are admitted by order of the Police Magistrate on the certificate of two physicians or surgeons.

Eleven persons (5 male, 6 female) were admitted in 1903. Eight were discharged: 6 cured, and 2 relieved. There were 5 deaths. In each case a coroner's inquest was held. There remained under treatment at the end of the year 30 patients (21 males and 9 females).

The Asylum was maintained at a cost of £1,365 7*s.* 3*d.*, of which £136 12*s.* 6*d.* was returned in fees.

Savings Bank.

The Savings Bank transactions are shown below:—

Year.	Number of deposits at end of year.	Amount deposited.		Amount withdrawn.		Amount standing to credit of depositors at end of year, including interest credited.	
		£	P'tas.	£	Pesetas.	£	Pesetas.
1899	3,504	24,377	—	8,697	1,154,392	20,262	3,369,470
1900	3,443	24,602	—	11,435	699,584	34,056	2,736,128
1901	3,578	28,484	—	17,958	458,613	45,501	2,333,078
1902	3,496	30,940	—	26,260	440,613	51,342	1,937,583
1903	3,683	35,698	—	26,144	380,333	62 241	1,594,347

No peseta deposits have been received into the Savings Bank since 1898, when the Order of Her late Majesty in Council regulating the currency in Gibraltar was promulgated. The total amount of the pesetas in the bank is, therefore, steadily diminishing.

The amount of invested funds on the 31st December, 1903, was £134,212 and pesetas 293,000, yielding in interest £4,234 and pesetas 12,017, respectively.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

Inclusive of three special constables on duty at the North Front, and six men employed on the Admiralty works, the strength of the police force on the 31st December, 1903, was 56, as against 51 at the end of 1902. The total cost of the force was £5,255.

Prisons.

The total number of persons committed to prison in 1903 was 133 (126 men and 7 women) as against 178 (167 men, 6 women, and 5 juveniles) in 1902. The daily average number in prison was 19. There were no deaths, and no floggings were inflicted during the year.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of summary convictions before the Police Magistrate in 1903 was 454, or 250 less than in 1902.

87 persons were discharged with a caution, or 57 less than in 1902.

94 persons were discharged for want of prosecution or for want of evidence, or 6 less than in 1902.

50 cases were dismissed on the merits, or 16 less than in 1902.

Of the 454 summary convictions, 35 were for offences against the person, 40 for offences against property and 379 for other offences.

10 persons were committed for trial from the Magistrate's Court, namely:—7 for offences against the person, and 3 for offences against property.

In one of the above cases a *nolle prosequi* was entered, in two cases verdicts of "not guilty" were returned, and in the remaining seven, verdicts were obtained for the Crown.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The estimated population in the city and garrison and in the harbour, on the 31st December, 1903, as taken by the police, is given and compared with the census of 1901 in the following table:—

	Estimated, 1903.	Census, 1901.
British subjects, other than Maltese ...	15,916	17,172
Maltese living in Gibraltar	450	615
Aliens on Permit	2,666	2,568
Total Civil Population...	19,032	20,355
Military Population	6,660	6,475
Total Population	25,692	26,830

The decrease in the number of Maltese has resulted from the coal strike of 1902, as many who were then thrown out of work not since having been able to find regular employment, have left Gibraltar.

Public Health.

According to the report of the Medical Officer of Health employed by the Sanitary Commissioners, who are charged with the sanitary arrangements of the city, the general health of the population during the year was very satisfactory. Calculated in terms of the estimated population, the general death rate was 17·62 per 1,000 of the total civil population, and 20·18 per 1,000 of the fixed civil population. The death rate per 1,000 aliens was 3·68.

The general death rate was low. Since 1881 the death rate was lower on only two occasions, viz., in 1893 and 1898, the death rates in these years being 17·75 and 17·79 per 1,000.

There were 92 deaths among children under one year of age, equivalent to 179·6 per 1,000 births. This rate of mortality was considerably above the average of the last ten years, which was 156 per 1,000 births. It was caused by the exceptionally large number of deaths from bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia.

The general sanitary condition of Gibraltar in the year under review is considered to have been satisfactory, taking into consideration the overcrowding which exists. Constant supervision has been exercised over the food supplies sold in the town, and a house to house inspection made with a view to bring their sanitary condition and surroundings up to modern requirements.

Climate.

The meteorological observations are taken by the Military. Their station is at a height of 53 feet above mean sea level, in longitude 5° 21′ 53″ W. and in latitude 36° 6′ 20″ N.

The following statements will enable the temperature and rainfall of the past year to be compared with those of the preceding five years.

Temperature.

——	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Mean maximum ...	70 3	72·2	70·7	70·4	71·2	70·4
„ minimum ...	57·7	59·3	57·9	56·4	55·8	57·5
Absolute maximum	On 28 July. 94·4	On 11 Sept. 94·8	On 20 June 97·0	On 22 July. 92·6	On 9 Aug. 96·4	On 11 Aug. 90·4
„ minimum	On 12 Jan. 31 8	On 12 Jan. 40·0	On 30 Jan. 41·6	On 21 Dec. 39·2	On 1 Feb. 34·2	On 1 Dec. 39·4

Rainfall.

Month.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
January	4·33	6·17	2·84	6·26	·03	5·65
February ...	1·47	6·41	6·14	7·94	10·54	·02
March	5·83	3·06	8·88	9·85	4·61	2·25
April	2·00	·22	·63	3·73	4·07	1·94
May	3·86	2·11	4·39	·85	2·10	1·27
June	·08	3·90	·05	·32	·67	·46
July	—	·10	—	—	·60	—
August	—	—	·37	·11	·42	—
September ...	·38	·02	4·71	2·55	·98	·24
October	3·09	5·45	3·83	1·52	2·55	1·72
November ...	11·04	4·05	1·80	11·29	7·85	4·01
December ...	1·00	5·18	·37	6·41	4·65	8·84
Total ...	33·08	36·67	34·04	50·83	39·07	26·40
Maximum in 24 hours...	On 12 Nov. 4·55	On 27 Jan. & 20Nov. 2·27	On 17 Sept. 2·60	On 25 Nov. 5·50	On 4 March. 2·06	On 17 Jan. 2·60

The deficient rainfall during the year was a source of some anxiety. There was a long drought during which the Sanitary Commissioners supplied from their reservoirs and sold nearly six million gallons of water to the public, who had exhausted the supply usually obtained from their own tanks.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The total revenue of the Post Office for 1903 was £12,211, made up as follows:—

	£
Letters, postcards, &c.	11,421
Commission on money and postal orders...	396
Rent of private boxes	94
Telegraph	300

The total expenditure was £7,164 made up as shown hereunder:—

	£
Salaries and wages	3,881
Conveyance of mails	1,874
Transit rates to foreign countries	951
New stamp dies and plates	458

The revenue, which was £5,047 in excess of the expenditure, exceeded the receipts of 1902 by £2,957. This increase was principally the result of a demand on the part of the public and postage stamp dealers for stamps of the new issue introduced during the year.

There is a daily mail service between Gibraltar and Algeciras, for which the Government pays an annual subsidy of £500. The contract expires on the 31st December, 1904.

A statement of the estimated total number of letters, &c., dealt with during the year, is given below:—

—	Internal.	External.		Total.
		United Kingdom and other places.		
		From	To	
Letters and post cards	83,382	867,594	867,646	1,818,622
Registered articles	—	33,805	48,139	81,944
Newspapers	1,152	506,818	60,061	568,031
Book packets, samples and circulars.	—	60,528	8,970	69,498
Parcels	—	21,386	8,853	30,239
Dead letters	—	2,828	3,967	6,795

The following statements show the amount of the money order transactions in the five years under comparison:—

—	Issued.				
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and other countries—					
Money orders	14,127	13,729	15,376	15,710	15,025
Postal orders	16,879	16,224	16,329	16,601	20,202
Malta...	817	796	737	712	991
Tangier—					
Local money order ...	360	490	514	642	560
£	32,183	31,239	32,956	33,665	36,778

Money Order Transactions—cont.

	Paid.				
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and other countries—					
Money orders	2,990	2,633	2,898	3,354	3,867
Postal orders	3,007	3,114	3,337	3,300	3,871
Malta...	122	165	170	247	211
Tangier—					
Local money order ...	1,540	1,571	3,711	2,018	2,267
£	7,659	7,483	10,116	8,919	10,216

TELEGRAPHS.

The working of the Government telegraph land lines connecting with certain telegraph stations in Spain, was undertaken on behalf of the Post Office by the Eastern Telegraph Company on the 1st January, 1902. The Company pays the Government £300 a year. This amount is included in the revenue of the Post Office.

TELEPHONES.

There are no Government telephones other than those worked by the military.

There is a private company which introduced a service in 1886, and grants certain concessions to the Government.

GENERAL.

His Majesty King Edward VII. arrived at Gibraltar on board the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert," escorted by the Cruisers "Minerva" and "Juno," on the 8th April, and was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome, all classes of the community joining in respectful demonstrations of loyalty, while signs of the pleasure with which the Royal visit was received were markedly manifest. In commemoration of his visit, His Majesty planted a tree (*Pinus sabiniana*) in the Convent Garden, and another (*Phœnix terruis*) at the Mount, the residence of the Admiralty Superintendent of the Naval Dockyard, and conferred the Royal Victorian Order on certain naval, military, and civil officials and others. On His Majesty's departure on the 13th April, the Governor was commanded to notify the King's appreciation of the manner in which he was received

and the evidence of loyalty displayed. While at Gibraltar His Majesty was graciously pleased to announce that he had appointed General Sir George White, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., V.C., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to be a Field Marshal in His Majesty's forces.

Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, on board the Royal Yacht "Donna Amelia," landed at Gibraltar on the 28th February, and sailed on the 1st March. Her Majesty's visit was of an unofficial and private character.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Gibraltar on the 22nd March in H.M.S. "Renown," on their return journey from India, and landed unofficially, and Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg landed on the 15th December, on her way to Egypt.

Considerable progress was made during the year with the works undertaken by the Sanitary Commissioners for improving the water supply, and a most welcome addition to our reserve of water for dietetic purposes was secured when the winter rains fell. The scheme, which is estimated to cost £29,000, consists in the formation of a catchment area 10 acres in extent, on a sand slope above Catalan Bay Village on the east side of the Rock, by covering the sand with corrugated iron sheets laid on creosoted timber framing, and the construction of a tunnel through the Rock for conveying the water from the catchment to the existing reservoirs on the west side. The area is capable of yielding 240,000 gallons per inch of rainfall, or an increased yield during an average year of 8,000,000 gallons. The scheme is capable of expansion.

The construction of the Commercial and Coaling Mole, by the Navy Loan Works Department, was steadily proceeded with during the year. The total expenditure on the work to the end of December was about £526,000. It is expected that the work will be completed and the Mole fully equipped and brought into use early in 1905. Accommodation will then be provided, in an enclosed harbour with a depth ranging from 30 to 20 feet, for vessels, which will be able to lay in security alongside a wharf and coal or discharge cargo or take in a supply of fresh water at any hour of the day or night with facility and despatch.

The financial condition of Gibraltar may be regarded as satisfactory. At the end of the year there was a balance of assets over liabilities of £74,949. The invested funds were increased from £27,676 in 1902 to £67,651, and there was no public debt.

FRED. EVANS,

Colonial Secretary.

Gibraltar,

31st May, 1904.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
400	Lagos	1902
401	British Solomon Islands	1902–1903
402	Cocos-Keeling Islands	1903
403	St. Vincent	1902–1903
404	Grenada	1903
405	Southern Nigeria	1902
406	Straits Settlements	"
407	Trinidad and Tobago	1902–1903
408	Basutoland	"
409	Northern Nigeria	1902
410	Malta	1902–1903
411	St. Lucia...	1902
412	Mauritius	"
413	British Guiana	1902–1903
414	Jamaica	"
—	Bahamas (Printed separately as [Cd. 1985]) ...	1902
415	Falkland Islands	1902–1903
416	Leeward Islands...	"
417	British Honduras	1903
418	Bermuda...	"
419	Wei-Hai-Wei	"
420	St. Helena	"
421	Hong Kong	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
15	Canada	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	Report for 1896–1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
20	Wei-Hai-Wei	General Report.
21	Dominica...	Report on Caribs.
22	Seychelles	Report on Para Rubber.
23	Dominica	Roads and Land Settlement.
24	Grenada	Land Settlement in Carriacou.
25	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague, 1903.
26	Northern Nigeria	Mineral and Vegetable Products.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 453.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1904.

(For Report for 1903, *see* No. 422.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1905.

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No. 453.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1903, *see* No. 422.)

ACTING GOVERNOR LAYE to MR. LYTTELTON.

Gibraltar,

21st June, 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1904, with a report thereon by the Colonial Secretary, which I have read with much satisfaction.

2. It is pleasing to note that while a steady increase in the revenue is shown during the last five years, there has been an appreciable reduction in the expenditure on the establishments and the ordinary recurrent services during the same period.

I have, &c.,

J. H. LAYE, Major-General,
Administering the Government.

1000 Wt 23792 8/05 D & S 5 21952

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1904.

I.—FINANCIAL.

General Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial transactions for the year 1904 ended with a surplus of £22,621, the revenue having been £87,545 and the expenditure £64,924.

In the following statement the receipts af the last five years under the several heads of revenue are compared:—

Heads of Revenue.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	19,468	28,294	40,699	32,888	41,064
Port Dues and Wharfage ...	6,402	6,075	6,216	5,821	6,156
Licences and Internal Revenue.	4,158	4,046	3,937	4,043	4,179
Fees and Reimbursements in Aid.	16,189	16,877	13,358	12,260	12,136
Post Office and Telegraph...	8,654	9,359	9,244	12,211	13,088
Rents of Crown Property...	5,835	5,670	5,989	8,239	7,338
Interest on Investments ...	540	528	516	1,539	2,776
Miscellaneous	172	257	440	64	50
	61,418	71,106	80,399	77,065	86,787
Land Sales	—	—	—	15,275	758
Total Revenue £	61,418	71,106	80,399	92,340	87,545

Exclusive of the receipts shown under Land Sales, the revenue of 1904 (£86,787) was £9,722 in excess of that of 1903 (£77,065). The increased receipts from the duty on Tobacco furnished £7,751 of this excess. The Port Dues returned £301 more than in 1903, a greater number of vessels having entered the Port. The increase under Post and Telegraphs is mainly due to a larger sale of postage and revenue stamps. The investment of surplus revenue produce an increase of £1,237 under "Interest." The receipts from Crown Rents are less than in 1903, as arrears of revenue amounting to £1,100 were secured in that year.

The following statement gives the expenditure of the last five years:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
Establishments :—					
(*a*) Personal Emoluments	33,829	34,513	32,208	32,161	32,536
(*b*) Other Charges ...	16,324	16,559	12,857	13,602	12,619
Pensions	2,119	1,859	1,829	1,923	2,135
Ecclesiastical Grants ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Public Works Recurrent ...	2,327	2,118	2,045	2,478	2,666
Crown Agents	56	55	31	42	48
Charges of Debt	899	952	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1,999	2,570	4,164	3,347	2,735
Total Recurrent £	58,553	59,626	54,134	54,553	53,739
Extraordinary :—					
(*a*) Commercial Mole ...	1,019	2,158	2,688	10,216	8,473
(*b*) Other Public Works.	2,240	1,328	1,419	700	2,712
Total Expenditure ...	61,812	63,112	58,241	65,469	64,924

The expenditure of 1904 (£64,924) was less by £545 than that of the previous year (£65,469). The ordinary and recurrent expenditure as compared with that of 1903 shows a decrease of £814. The disbursements under "Miscellaneous" were £612 less than in the previous year, which includes the purchase of the lease of a certain Crown property and other unestimated expenditure. The establishment charges were £508 less than in 1903. The £2,712 shown under "Other Public Works" includes the cost of erecting a booking office and waiting rooms for persons making use of Algeciras Railway Company's steamers plying between Gibraltar and Algeciras, and of covering in the roadway between the Bonded Stores and the Waterport Wharf.

A statement of the total receipts and expenditure of each year from 1900 to 1904 is given hereunder. It will serve to show how the present satisfactory financial condition of the Colony has been built up.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	61,418	71,106	80,399	92,340	87,545
Expenditure ...	61,812	63,112	58,241	65,469	64,924
Deficit ...	394	—	—	—	—
Surplus ...	—	7,994	22,158	26,871	22,621

Assets and Liabilities.

The year ended with an asset balance of £97,357, the liabilities amounting to £4,011. The amount of the invested funds increased from £67,650 at the end of 1903 to £87,638 on 31st December, 1904. It was £10,668 in 1900. An examination of the preceding tables of receipts and expenditure will explain how the assets have been annually increased. They show that while the ordinary revenue has increased from £61,418 in 1900 to £86,787 in 1904, there has been but a small increase in the total annual expenditure, the ordinary current expenditure in fact having decreased. The extra duty imposed on tobacco in 1902 has largely contributed to the assets, and in 1903 special receipts amounting to £15,275 were obtained from land sales.

The surplus funds are invested as follows:—

Stock.			—	Cost.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
4,917	0	0	Victoria 3½ per cent.	5,000	0	0
1,264	16	2	Queensland 3½ per cent.	1,233	2	1
661	16	10	Tasmania 3½ per cent.	690	16	11
1,640	4	10	W. Australia 3½ per cent.	1,705	18	0
865	15	2	Victoria 4 per cent....	1,000	0	0
120	0	0	G. I. P. Railway 3 per cent.	120	0	0
35	9	6	Annuity	925	15	6
10,000	0	0	Ceylon 3 per cent.	9,492	3	7
10,000	0	0	Scrip of Government of Lagos	10,000	0	0
8,000	0	0	Scrip of Government of Trinidad ...	8,000	0	0
28,000	0	0	Transvaal 3 per cent.	27,949	13	7
2,000	0	0	Jamaica 3 per cent....	1,782	7	0
1,229	8	11	Trinidad 3 per cent.	1,118	14	6
6,903	7	2	Scrip of Government of Mauritius ...	6,903	7	2
10,000	0	0	Sierra Leone 3½ per cent.	9,431	6	0
2,000	0	0	British Guiana 3 per cent.	1,765	2	0
87,637	18	7		87,118	6	4

Details of the assets and liabilities and a five years' return of the totals are given hereunder:—

Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.	£	Liabilities.	£
Invested Funds	87,118	Establishments outstanding	208
Advances	1,262	Pensions outstanding	61
Imprests outstanding	5,451	Deposits outstanding	438
Hospital and Asylum Fees outstanding	61	Interest due on Commercial Mole Works	2,293
Due from Egyptian Post Office	23	Transit Postage due to Foreign Countries	950
„ from German Post Office	49	Grant due to Sisters of Mercy	25
„ from United Kingdom on General Revenue Account	26	Drafts and Remittances	36
Balance of Loan due by Sanitary Commissioners ...	2,062		
Due for Special Police, Naval Works	105		4,011
Cash Balances	5,211	Balance of Assets over Liabilities	97,357
Total ... ... £	101,368	Total ... ... £	101,368

N.B.—Outstanding revenue, £4,877.

——	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
Assets	21,764	23,950	57,383	78,736	101,368
Liabilities	3,178	3,428	4,372	3,787	4,011
Excess of Assets	18,586	20,522	53,011	74,949	97,357
Excess of Liabilities ...	—	—	—	—	—

Taxation.

There were no changes during the year.

Public Debt.

There is no public debt.

Currency.

The legal tender is British money. Spanish coins are, however, in circulation, and freely used in the markets, &c.

The rate of exchange as between the two currencies varied from pesetas 33·50 to pesetas 35·10 the £1 sterling. The average rate during the quarter was:—

	Pesetas.
March	34·50
June	34·70
September	34·55
December	34·05

Public Boards.

The Sanitary Commissioners form the only public Board in Gibraltar. They are appointed by warrant under the hand of the Governor, four members being selected from the panel of jurors. The War Department, Admiralty, and the Government of Gibraltar are officially represented on the Board. Each member receives out of the rates the sum of 10*s.* for each and every sitting he attends.

The accounts are audited by the Local Auditor, an official selected and appointed by the Comptroller and Audit-General.

The powers of the Commissioners are regulated and defined by an Order in Council of 1883, and certain amending ordinances. They are extensive, and include the power to make an assessment on all ratable premises and to raise capital on the mortgage of the general sanitary purposes rates for the purpose of carrying out works in connection with the drainage, water supply, lighting, &c. They may purchase and sell land for street improvements, and they are charged, *inter alia*, with the management and control of the water supply, the control of the public vaccination, the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases, the inspection of the food supplies, and other sanitary measures. They appoint and control the fire brigade.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of the Commissioners are shown below:—

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts ...	71,714	53,165	111,824	167,038	108,581
Gross Expenditure	65,098	51,333	109,608	179,131	100,708
Debt	143,330	143,591	171,815	223,771	230,492

The borrowing powers of the Commissioners are limited to 1·75 of the ratable value of the premises in Gibraltar, which, as ascertained at the last valuation made in October, 1904, is £169,929. The extent of their borrowing powers is therefore £297,376, of which £230,492 had been raised to the end of 1904. The details follow:—

—	Pesetas.	£
Debt on the 31st December, 1903	2,423,500	146,834
H. 16, 1904. Construction of a carpenter's shop at the workshops.		100
H. 18, 1904. New Cables, installations, &c. ...		3,000
H. 23, 1904. Relaying water mains		2,000
H. 24, 1904. Renewal of condensers		360
H. 25, 1904. Electric cables, dividing North District into three sections.		540
H. 22, 1904. Europa Main Road Bomb-proof Pumping Station.		5,000
H. 26, 1904. Completion of Catalan Bay Tunnel and collecting area.		380
	2,423,500	158,214
Repayment of Loans during 1904	100,000	1,484
	2,323,500	156,730
	£	£
Borrowing Powers as shown above		297,376
Nett Debt 31st December, 1904 (Sterling)	156,730	
Pesetas 2,323,500 @ 31·50 to £ =	73,762	
		230,492
Balance, *i.e.*, extent of further borrowing powers		66,884

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

Except in the case of the dutiable articles enumerated in the following return of the trade for the last five years, there are no Government statistics of imports and exports.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Wine.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1900	312,418	79,778	720,449	2,235,123	138,219	39,784	1,573,473
1901	201,870	79,118	806,459	4,403,033	28,395	39,447	2,387,609
1902	191,206	76,014	805,166	3,942,082	21,263	44,719	2,164,834
1903	179,489	86,865	842,800	3,426,022	17,479	51,495	2,542,721
1904	180,209	95,388	834,517	3,526,567	21,456	55,120	2,256,404

The differences between the total imports and exports of the above-mentioned articles in the last two years are shown hereunder:

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1903.	1904.	More or less in 1904.	1903.	1904.	More or less in 1904.
Wine.. .. .. ..Galls.	179,489	180,209	+ 720	17,479	21,456	+ 3,977
Spirits .. .. .. „	86,865	95,388	+ 8,523	51,495	55,120	+ 3,625
Ale and Porter .. .. „	842,800	834,517	- 8,283	—	—	—
Tobacco .. .. .. Lbs.	3,426,022	3,526,567	+ 100,545	2,542,721	2,256,404	- 286,317

These figures call for no comment.

In the coal trade there was a slight revival of business, the returns showing that 73 more steamers took coal than in 1903, and that 30,998 more tons of coal were put into bunkers. A comparison of the trade in each of the five years 1900 to 1904 is made hereunder:—

Year.	No. of Steamers.	Tons of Coal taken.
1900	2,378	302,655
1901	1,855	217,927
1902	1,491	165,743
1903	1,218	122,259
1904	1,291	153,257

LAND GRANTS.

No grants of land were made. Six Crown properties, which formerly returned a total annual rental of pesetas 3,614, were re-let on repairing leases in 1904 at a total annual rental of £206 10*s*.

SHIPPING.

The following tables show the number and tonnage of the steam and sailing vessels of each nationality which entered and cleared from the port in the two years:—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain ..	1,824	2,611,784	1,954	2,898,120	1,793	2,610,599	1,963	2,896,612
Germany	268	597,864	233	688,985	261	598,452	231	697,483
Spain	341	125,009	374	186,910	314	114,349	352	181,812
Norway and Sweden.	138	89,169	161	109,085	138	90,154	159	108,757
France	123	113,190	143	121,813	123	112,045	143	121,813
Denmark	62	42,730	54	43,975	63	40,733	54	43,975
Holland	68	46,302	50	38,209	67	45,665	50	38,209
Italy	49	60,267	67	84,273	51	63,221	67	84,273
Austria	40	43,165	41	42,655	38	41,730	41	42,655
Greece	51	74,048	50	75,483	49	72,352	50	75,483
Russia	19	15,286	36	26,659	17	16,054	37	27,011
Belgium	11	12,675	8	9,512	12	13,867	8	9,512
Other Countries	9	11,844	10	11,419	8	10,676	10	11,419
Total Steam Vessels.	3,003	3,843,333	3,181	4,347,098	2,934	3,829,897	3,155	4,339,014

Sailing Vessels.

Great Britain ..	153	15,926	134	17,029	151	15,405	132	16,573
Italy	13	10,214	11	6,942	9	5,390	13	7,108
Spain	320	10,019	398	10,858	219	8,403	194	5,847
Portugal	41	2,229	39	2,649	14	1,308	21	1,978
Norway and Sweden.	14	2,790	13	1,689	10	2,181	15	1,978
Denmark	15	2,286	22	3,725	11	1,659	21	3,671
Russia	21	4,088	24	6,161	20	3,950	25	6,210
Germany	5	2,485	7	2,694	4	775	5	2,409
Holland	3	552	3	584	3	623	3	584
France	9	2,898	10	903	12	2,855	10	903
Other Countries	—	—	4	2,220	—	—	3	2,141
Total Sailing Vessels.	594	53,299	665	55,454	453	42,549	442	49,411
Grand Total	3,597	3,896,623	3,846	4,402,552	3,387	3,872,446	3,597	4,388,425

The following is a comparative summary of total shipping inwards and outwards for the last five years:—

—		Inwards.		Outwards.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1900 ...	Steam	3,613	4,408,197	3,597	4,371,833
	Sailing	568	46,886	460	42,821
		4,181	4,455,083	4,057	4,414,654
1901 ...	Steam	3,285	4,112,558	3,267	4,103,454
	Sailing	530	58,792	426	55,818
		3,815	4,171,350	3,693	4,159,272
1902 ...	Steam	3,225	4,301,142	3,188	4,262,797
	Sailing	612	65,012	508	57,823
		3,837	4,366,154	3,696	4,320,620
1903 ...	Steam	3,003	3,843,333	2,934	3,829,897
	Sailing	594	53,290	453	42,549
		3,597	3,896,623	3,387	3,872,446
1904 ...	Steam	3,181	4,347,098	3,155	4,339,014
	Sailing	665	55,454	442	49,411
		3,846	4,402,552	3,597	4,388,425

Comparative statement of the total number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered and cleared during the five years specified:—

—		British.		Foreign.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1900 ...	Steam	4,374	5,984,353	2,836	2,795,677
	Sailing	256	28,007	772	61,700
		4,630	6,012,360	3,608	2,857,377
1901 ...	Steam	4,081	5,736,986	2,471	2,479,026
	Sailing	216	29,198	740	85,412
		4,297	5,766,184	3,211	2,564,438

Total Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared—cont.

—		British.		Foreign.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1902 ...	Steam	3,913	5,853,734	2,500	2,710,205
	Sailing	303	41,455	817	81,380
		4,216	5,895,189	3,317	2,791,585
1903 ...	Steam	3,617	5,222,383	2,320	2,450,847
	Sailing	304	31,334	743	64,505
		3,921	5,253,717	3,063	2,515,352
1904 ...	Steam	3,907	5,794,732	2,429	2,891,380
	Sailing	266	33,602	841	71,263
		4,173	5,828,334	3,270	2,962,643

III.—LEGISLATIO.

Only three Ordinances were passed during the year:—

No. 1 confers exclusive privileges in respect of a certain patented invention.

No. 2 amends the Summary Conviction Ordinance of 1885. It deals with certain difficulties which had been experienced in the application of the principal Ordinance, adds certain minor offences, and affords a remedy for offences which could only be dealt with by a more complicated procedure.

No. 3 gives the Government the powers of telegraph censorship, &c., in certain circumstances.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Grants are made in aid of elementary schools for the education of the poor and labouring classes, under conditions determined by the Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. An Inspector of Schools is appointed to see that the conditions which are laid down in the Code are fulfilled, and to assess the annual grants to be made.

Of the 13 Government-aided schools, 10 are Roman Catholic, 1 Hebrew, and 2 undenominational.

The number on the rolls and in average attendance is shown below:—

—	1903.		1904.	
	No. on Rolls.	In average attendance.	No. on Rolls.	In average attendance.
Roman Catholic ...	1,504	1,286	1,576	1,290
Hebrew	127	97	121	96
Public	237	172	284	198
Infant and Industrial	162	129	168	130
Totals... ...	2,030	1,684	2,149	1,714

The grant-in-aid paid during 1904 was £1,702 2*s.* 0*d.*, made up thus:—

Roman Catholic Schools	£1,284	9	0
Hebrew	100	12	0
Public	187	1	0
Infant and Industrial	130	0	0

The schools at which secondary education is afforded are not under Government inspection.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

At the Colonial Hospital 586 persons (436 males, 150 females) were under treatment in 1904, or 100 less than in 1903. Of those under treatment, 376 were discharged cured, 90 were discharged relieved, and 25 as not improved. There were 44 deaths.

To the Small-pox Hospital, which is treated as a branch of the Colonial Hospital and is situated outside the limits of the

city, one, a male, patient only was admitted. He was discharged cured after a stay of 44 days.

A comparison is made below of the cost of the hospital during each of the last five years. The figures include the Small-pox Hospital, but exclude the cost of maintenance and repair to buildings:—

Year.	Daily Average of Beds Occupied.	Gross Expenditure.	Cost per Bed.	Actual Cost per Bed after Deducting In-patients' Fees.	Fees Paid by Out-patients.	Number of Out-patients Treated.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1900	63	5,105 14 3	81 0 10	62 7 1	85 0 9	8,879
1901	59	4,523 17 5	76 13 6	61 6 1	78 13 1	7,258
1902	61	4,701 19 5	77 1 7	59 1 4	82 18 7	6,712
1903	54	4,835 1 5	89 10 9	65 15 2	82 10 11	6,424
1904	44	4,707 16 9	106 19 11	76 . 9	72 13 9	6,397

Lunatic Asylum.

The number of patients under treatment during the year was 37 (28 males, 9 females). Of this number 7 were admitted during the year by order of the Police Magistrate on the certificate of two medical practitioners in each case. Three were discharged as relieved. There were 4 deaths (2 males, 2 females). The total cost of the Asylum in 1904 (exclusive of painting and repairs) was £1,397 12*s.* 7*d.* The fees from private patients amounted to £60 5*s.* 0*d.*

Savings Bank.

The Savings Bank was established by an Ordinance of 1881. It is now regulated by Ordinance No. 10 of 1889, as amended by Nos. 4 of 1891, 8 of 1896, and 7 of 1898.

Deposits may be made of one shilling upwards. The amount of any one account is limited to £1,000 inclusive of interest, which is calculated at one halfpenny a month for each completed sum of twenty shillings, and five centimos on each 25 pesetas. No pesta deposits have been received since 1898. No interest is allowed on deposits in excess of £600.

In the first year of its working there were 1,403 depositors; at the end of 1904 there were 3,699.

The transactions of the last five years are shown in the statement hereunder:—

Year.	Number of deposits at end of year.	Amount deposited.		Amount withdrawn.		Amount standing to credit of depositors at end of year, including interest credited.	
		£	Ptas.	£	Pesetas.	£	Pesetas.
1900	3,443	24,602	—	11,435	699,584	34,056	2,736,128
1901	3,578	28,484	—	17,958	458,613	45,501	2,333,078
1902	3,496	30,940	—	26,260	440,613	51,342	1,937,583
1903	3,683	35,698	—	26,144	380,333	62,241	1,594,347
1904	3,699	38,812	—	26,836	181,565	75,828	1,445,326

The funds invested on the 31st December, 1904, amounted to £143,485 17*s.* 0*d.* and pesetas 271,500, yielding in interest £4,298 4*s.* 0*d.* and pesetas 11,082.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

There is a Civil Police Force constituted by Ordinance No. 5 of 1884, and a number of Dockyard Police appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 3 of 1896. The latter have the powers and privileges of the former on Admiralty land or in Admiralty waters, but cannot exercise those powers elsewhere except in respect of the property of the Crown or of persons subject to naval discipline. The former is a pensionable force chargeable to the Colony; the latter are not entitled to any compensation from the Colonial Government.

The strength of the Civil Police Force on 31st December, 1904, was 59 of all ranks, including three special constables. There were, in addition, six men especially employed in connection with the Admiralty Works. The total cost of the force was £5,818 in 1904.

Prisons.

The Civil Prison is under the general control and superintendence of the Police Magistrate. It is regulated by Ordinance No. 8 of 1889, as amended by No. 2 of 1894.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1904 was 113 (104 men, 6 women, 3 juveniles) as against 133 (126 men, 7 women) in 1903. The daily average number in prison was 19. There were 8 admissions to sick list; no deaths. No floggings were inflicted in the prison during the year. The expenditure on account of the prison exclusive of repairs, &c., was £1,251.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of summary convictions before the Police Magistrate in 1904 was 645, or 191 more than in 1903.

103 persons were discharged with a caution, or 16 more than in 1903.

84 persons were discharged for want of prosecution or for want of evidence, or 10 less than in 1903.

55 cases were dismissed on the merits, or 5 more than in 1903.

Of the 645 summary convictions, 40 were for offences against the person, 37 for offences against the property, and 568 for other offences.

8 persons were committed for trial from the Magistrate's Court, namely, 4 for offences against the person, and 4 for offences against property.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

At the census taken in 1901 the total population was returned at 26,830; it is now estimated by the police at 25,572, and is detailed below:—

	Census, 1901.	Estimated, 1904.
British subjects, other than Maltese ...	17,172	15,988
Maltese living in Gibraltar	615	449
Aliens on Permit	2,568	2,665
Total Civil Population...	20,355	19,102
Military Population	6,475	6,470
Total Population	26,830	25,572

Public Health.

The figures given in the report of the Officer of Health show the general death rate in 1904 to have been 16·26 per 1,000 of the estimated total civil population, which, on examination of the death rates published during the last twenty-five years, appears to be the lowest yet recorded.

The general health of the population during the year was very satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of Gibraltar is steadily improving. The Commissioners who have charge of the sanitary arrangements of the town devote much attention to the prevention of overcrowding. House-to-house inspection continues,and much good work is being done in bringing houses up to the modern standard of sanitary requirements. New by-laws in connection with drainage and sanitary fittings are under consideration, the requirements of the London County Council, so far as they are applicable to Gibraltar, being made the basis of the new laws.

A bomb-proof pumping station has been constructed in the solid rock at "Hesse's Bastion" to accommodate the North Front pumping machinery. In addition to the supply of "sanitary water" from the existing wells at the North Front, arrangements have been made for obtaining an auxiliary supply from the sea should necessity arise.

Primary vaccination has been satisfactorily carried out.

The cow-sheds in the town have been regularly inspected in connection with the milk supply, and constant supervision has been exercised over the food supplies sold in the town.

The new collecting area at Catalan Bay has enabled the Commissioners to obtain an increased yield of about 8,000,000 gallons of fresh water per annum.

Climate.

The following particulars have been taken from the observations taken by the Military at their station, which is at a height of 53 feet above mean sea level, in longitude 5° 21′ 53″ W., and latitude 36° 6′ 20″ N.

Air Temperature.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Mean maximum	70·7	70·4	71·2	70·4	70·6
„ minimum	57·9	56·4	55·8	57·5	53·6
„ for year	66·1	65·2	65·8	65·3	65·7
Absolute maximum... ...	On 20 June. 97·0	On 22 July. 92·6	On 9 Aug. 96·4	On 11 Aug 90·4	On 23 July. 94·2
„ minimum... ...	On 30 Jan. 41·6	On 21 Dec. 39·2	On 1 Feb. 34·2	On 1 Dec. 39·4	On 10 Jan. 39·0

Rainfall.

Month.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	2·84	6·26	·03	5·65	3·00
February	6·14	7·94	10·54	·02	4·47
March	8·88	9·85	4·61	2·25	7·46
April	·63	3·73	4.07	1·94	1·76
May	4·39	·85	2·10	1·27	·43
June	·05	·32	·67	·46	·95
July	—	—	·60	—	·03
August	·37	·11	·42	—	·11
September...	4·71	2·55	·98	·24	4·54
October	3·83	1·52	2·55	1·72	2·43
November	1·80	11·29	7·85	4·01	4·38
December	·37	6·41	4·65	8·84	6·18
Total	34·04	50·83	39·07	26·40	35·74
Maximum in 24 hours ...	On 17 Sept. 2·60	On 25 Nov. 5·50	On 4 March. 2·06	On 17 Jan. 2·60	On 24 Dec. 3·50

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The General Post Office at Gibraltar was established by Ordinance No. 10 of 1885, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1886. There are nine agencies in Morocco. The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office during the last five years are shown in the following tables:—

Revenue.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
Letters, cards, parcels, &c. ...	7,795	8,559	8,380	11,421	12,267
Commission on Money and Postal Orders.	312	362	370	396	429
Rent of private boxes	94	94	92	94	92
Telegraph receipts	453	340	403	300	300
Miscellaneous	9	13	8	—	—
Total	8,663	9,368	9,253	12,211	13,088

Expenditure.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages	3,405	3,371	3,451	3,881	3,806
Conveyance of mails	1,809	1,898	1,835	1,874	1,901
Transit rates to foreign countries	1,010	1,011	955	951	944
Miscellaneous	—	—	33	458	—
Telegraphs	295	222	141	—	—
Total	6,519	6,502	6,415	7,164	6,651

These returns show that while the annual expenditure varies but little, the receipts of the Department have steadily increased.

An estimate of the number of letters, &c., dealt with in each of the undermentioned years is given hereunder:—

—	Years.	Letters, Postcards, and Registered Articles.	Newspapers.	Book Packets and Samples.	Parcels
Internal ...	1900	71,292	6,812	—	—
	1901	89,882	5,421	—	—
	1902	112,944	3,666	—	—
	1903	83,382	1,152	—	—
	1904	95,380	2,808	—	—
External ...	1900	1,995,237	538,108	134,846	26,278
	1901	2,022,577	606,463	116,727	28,405
	1902	2,200,140	626,028	83,668	28,385
	1903	1,907,361	568,031	69,498	30,239
	1904	2,698,602	655,044	103,602	35,685
Totals ..	1900	2,066,529	544,920	134,846	26,278
	1901	2,112,459	611,884	116,727	28,405
	1902	2,313,084	629,694	83,668	28,385
	1903	1,990,743	569,183	69,498	30,239
	1904	2,793,982	657,852	103,602	35,685

The money and postal order transactions are shown below:—

—	Issued.				
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and other countries—					
Money orders	13,729	15,376	15,710	15,025	16,879
Postal orders	16,224	16,329	16,601	20,202	23,603
Malta...	796	737	712	991	740
Tangier—					
Local money orders ...	490	514	642	560	781
£	31,239	32,956	33,665	36,778	42,003

—	Paid.				
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and other countries—					
Money orders	2,633	2,898	3,354	3,867	3,792
Postal orders	3,114	3,837	3,300	3,871	4,324
Malta...	165	170	247	211	632
Tangier—					
Local money orders ...	1,571	3,711	2,018	2,267	1,808
£	7,483	10,116	8,919	10,216	10,556

TELEGRAPHS.

The "Eastern Telegraph Company," which connects Gibraltar with Cadiz, Lisbon, Malta, Tangier and England, took over the Post Office land lines connecting with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga and Cordoba in January, 1902. The Company, under a special agreement, pays £300 a year to Government.

TELEPHONES.

There are [illegible] worked by the Government.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

The amount disbursed from the Imperial Treasury Chest at Gibraltar for the military protection of Gibraltar, during the year 1904, is returned at £402,557. The expenditure has been on account of the Regular Forces of His Majesty's Army, as there are no Militia, Volunteer, or semi-military forces and no Militia.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor paid a short visit to Gibraltar during the month of February, and was most cordially received.

The Right Reverend William Edward Collins, M.A., was installed as Bishop of Gibraltar, in succession to the late Bishop Sandford, on the 7th February.

"Empire Day" was duly celebrated, and, under the management of the Merchants' Exchange, a large number of school children were brought together to hear an address from His Excellency the Governor, Field Marshal Sir George S. White.

In July one of the new Admiralty Docks, "King Edward VII.," was opened by Lady Acland, the wife of the Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard.

Substantial progress was made with the Commercial and Coaling Mole, which is being constructed for the Civil Government by the Admiralty Loan Works Department, at an estimated cost of £700,000.

With a balance in hand of more than one year's revenue, and no debt, the financial condition of Gibraltar cannot but be regarded as satisfactory. It is, however, contemplated to supply a much-felt want by the erection of barracks for the civil police at an early date, and there are other public works to be undertaken, which will probably absorb some portion of our surplus.

FRED. EVANS,

Colonial Secretary.

15th June, 1905.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
425	Ceylon	1903
426	Gold Coast	"
427	Lagos	"
428	Bahamas...	1903–1904
429	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1903
430	Mauritius	"
431	Seychelles	"
432	Barbados	1903–1904
433	Southern Nigeria	1903
434	Fiji	"
435	Straits Settlements	"
436	Grenada	"
437	Northern Nigeria	"
438	Jamaica	1903–1904
439	Malta	"
440	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1902–1903 and 1903–1904
441	British Guiana	1903–1904
442	Trinidad and Tobago	"
443	St. Lucia	"
444	Basutoland	"
445	Leeward Islands	"
446	St. Vincent	"
447	Bermuda	1904
448	St. Helena	"
449	Falkland Islands	"
450	Weihaiwei	"
451	Hong Kong	"
452	Gambia	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
22	Seychelles	Report on Para Rubber.
23	Dominica	Roads and Land Settlement.
24	Grenada...	Land Settlement in Carriacou.
25	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague, 1903.
26	Northern Nigeria	Mineral and Vegetable Products
27	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone ...	Rubber.
29	Ceylon	Geological Survey.
30	Pitcairn Island	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.

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1905.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 503.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1905.

(For Report for 1904, *see* No. 453.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1906.

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No. 503.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1904, *see* No. 453.)

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gibraltar,
17th August, 1906.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of the year 1905, with a Report thereon by the Colonial Secretary.

2. Although there were diminished receipts from Customs duties and port dues, the revenue generally was well maintained, while the expenditure, which is subject to the most rigid scrutiny and control, was well within the authorised estimate.

3. I notice with regret the rapid decline in the coaling trade of the port. There are now, however, welcome signs of a revival.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. FORESTIER-WALKER,
General and Governor.

1125 Wt 23907 10/06 D & S 5 25905

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1905.

I.—FINANCIAL.

General Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial year ended with a surplus of £23,381. The revenue was £87,523, and the expenditure £64,142.

A comparison of the receipts of each of the last five years is made below:—

Heads of Revenue.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	28,294	40,699	32,888	41,064	36,554
Port Dues and Wharfage ...	6,075	6,216	5,821	6,156	5,872
Licences and Internal Revenue.	4,046	3,937	4,043	4,179	4,197
Fees and Reimbursements in Aid.	16,877	13,358	12,260	12,136	12,070
Post Office and Telegraph...	9,359	9,244	12,211	13,088	16,551
Rents of Crown Property...	5,670	5,989	8,239	7,338	7,489
Interest on Investments ...	528	516	1,539	2,776	3,376
Miscellaneous	257	440	64	50	90
	71,106	80,399	77,065	86,787	86,199
Land Sales	—	—	15,275	758	1,324
Total Revenue £	71,106	80,399	92,340	87,545	87,523

The revenue from all sources was within £22 of that collected in 1904; excluding the receipts from land sales, it was £588 less than that of the previous year. The falling off under "Customs" was compensated by the increased postal receipts and interest on investments. Although the quantity of tobacco imported exceeded that of 1904, a smaller quantity was taken out of bond for introduction into the town, and consequently the total amount of duty paid was less, the figures being £24,576 in 1905 as against £28,931 in 1904. The decreased receipts from port dues result from the fact that fewer steam vessels called at the port; details are shown under "Shipping." The increased postal receipts were derived from the sale of postage and revenue stamps, £15,616 having been received as against £12,267 in the previous year.

The total expenditure, of which a statement for the last five years is appended, was less than that of 1904 by £782. While

the total of the personal emoluments was slightly less (£389) than in 1904, there was a small increase (£1,253) on the establishment charges as a whole. This arose mainly in the post office, where a larger expenditure on the conveyance of mails and the supply of postage stamps was incurred.

On the Commercial Mole expenditure there was a saving of £3,769, due to the postponement of the payment of interest on the capital outlay; on other extraordinary public works £1,231 more was spent than in the previous year.

Heads of Expenditure.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Establishments :—					
(*a*) Personal Emoluments	34,513	32,208	32,161	32,536	32,147
(*b*) Other Charges ...	16,559	12,857	13,602	12,619	14,261
Pensions	1,859	1,829	1,923	2,135	2,199
Ecclesiastical Grants ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Public Works Recurrent ...	2,118	2,045	2,478	2,666	2,544
Crown Agents	55	31	42	48	37
Charges of Debt	952	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	2,570	4,164	3,347	2,735	3,307
Total Recurrent £	59,626	54,134	54,553	53,739	55,495
Extraordinary :—					
(*a*) Commercial Mole ...	2,158	2,688	10,216	8,473	4,704
(*b*) Other Works ...	1,328	1,419	700	2,712	3,943
Total Expenditure £	63,112	58,241	65,469	64,924	64,142

A comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the last five years is given below:—

——	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	71,106	80,399	92,340	87,545	87,523
Expenditure ...	63,112	58,241	65,469	64,924	64,142
Deficit ...	—	—	—	—	—
Surplus ...	7,994	22,158	26,871	22,621	23,381

Assets and Liabilities.

The total liabilities of the Government at the end of 1905 was £9,988, of which £8,250 was due as interest on the Commercial Mole expenditure. The total of the assets was £124,947. There was therefore a balance of assets amounting to £114,959,

or an increase of £17,602 on the amount with which the year began.

Of the assets, £102,164 is shown as invested thus:—

Stock.			Investment.	Cost.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
500	0	0	Victoria 3½ per cent.	5,080	8	2
2,000	0	0	Queensland 3½ per cent.	1,943	10	8
1,000	0	0	Tasmania 3½ per cent.	1,025	5	0
1,700	0	0	W. Australia 3½ per cent.	1,765	10	2
865	15	2	Victoria 4 per cent....	1,000	0	0
490	0	0	G. I. P. Railway 3 per cent.	527	0	0
35	9	6	Annuity	925	15	6
10,000	0	0	Ceylon 3 per cent.	9,492	3	7
755	18	8	Trinidad Scrip 2½ per cent.	755	18	8
35,000	0	0	Transvaal 3 per cent.	34,792	4	7
2,000	0	0	Jamaica 3 per cent....	1,782	7	0
1,299	19	10	Trinidad 3 per cent.	1,182	14	10
10,000	0	0	Sierra Leone 3½ per cent.	9,431	6	0
2,000	0	0	British Guiana 3 per cent.	1,765	2	0
27,694	18	0	Lagos 3½ per cent.	26,530	19	2
216	2	4	W. Australia 3 per cent.	192	6	11
1,350	12	7	Natal 3 per cent.	1,195	6	2
844	8	0	S. Australia 3 per cent.	751	10	4
2,000	0	0	Grenada 4 per cent.	2,025	1	0
				£ 102,164	9	9

Details of the assets and liabilities, and a five years' return of the totals, are given below:—

Assets.	£
Invested Funds	102,164
Advances outstanding	4,569
Imprests outstanding	11,462
Balance of loan due by Sanitary Commissioners	2,006
„ due by Egyptian Post Office	5
„ „ German Post Office	53
„ „ United Kingdom on General Revenue Account.	16
Due by Patients in Governmemt Institutions	131
Due for Special Police, Naval Works	161
Cash Balances	4,380
Total £	124,947

N.B.—Outstanding revenue, £4,803.

Liabilities.	£
Establishments outstanding	201
Pensions outstanding	40
Deposits outstanding	498
Interest due on Commercial Mole Works	8,250
Transit Postage due to Foreign Countries	950
Grant to Sisters of Mercy	25
Drafts and Remittances	24
	9,988
Balance of Assets over Liabilities	114,959
Total £	124,947

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Assets	23,950	57,383	78,736	101,368	124,947
Liabilities	3,428	4,372	3,787	4,011	9,988
Excess of Assets	20,522	53,011	74,949	97,357	114,959
Excess of Liabilities	—	—	—	—	—

Taxation.

There were no changes in 1905.

Public Debt.

There is none.

Currency.

By an Order in Council, dated 9th August, 1898, certain portions of the Imperial Coinage Act, 1870, were made applicable to Gibraltar, and it was ordained that all accounts in the public offices should be kept in the denominations of the lawful money of the United Kingdom. Spanish money is, however, taken in the markets, and circulates freely.

The exchange value of the £1 sterling varied from a minimum of Pesetas 31.35 to a maximum of Pesetas 33.55. The average rate of exchange during each quarter of the last two years was as follows:—

Quarter.	——	1904.	1905.
March	Pesetas to the £1	34.50	32.95
June	Do. do.	34.70	32.85
September	Do. do.	34.55	32.75
December	Do. do.	34.05	31.75

There was a steady fall throughout the year in the exchange value of British gold.

Public Boards.

The Sanitary Commissioners form the only public board in Gibraltar.

Their receipts and payments on revenue account and the amount of their debt are given below:—

——	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts	30,282	45,550	41,100	39,969	53,500
Payments ...	31,796	46,756	49,968	46,419	47,037
Debt	143,591	171,815	223,771	230,492	233,518

Their borrowing powers are limited by an Ordinance to 1·75 of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar which, as ascertained by the revised tenement valuation on the 1st

October, 1905, is £170,355. The extent of their borrowing powers is therefore £170,355 × 1·75, or £298,121, of which £233,518 had been raised up to the end of the year.

Particulars are appended:—

——	Pesetas.	£
Debt on 31st December, 1904	2,323,500	156,730
H. 33, Fuel Economiser	—	650
H. 34, Boiler Feed Pump	—	250
H. 35, High Tension Switch Board	—	150
H. 37, Connecting Commercial Mole Direct Current Main.	—	200
H. 40, New Cables, Installations, &c.	—	2,980
H. 27, New Cables, Installations, &c.	—	3,000
H. 29, Steam Engineer's Quarters...	—	800
H. 38, Duplicating H.T. Cable to South	—	1,690
H. 41, Provision of 50 K.W. Motor	—	660
H. 42, Sub-station, Bedlam Court	—	680
	2,323,500	167,790
Repayment of Loans during 1905	105,000	1,499
	2,218,500	166,291
	£	£
Borrowing Powers as shown above	—	298,121
Nett Debt 31st December, 1905 ... (Sterling)	166,291	
Pesetas 2,218,500 @ 33·00 to the £ ... =	67,227	
		233,518
Balance, *i.e.*, extent of further borrowing powers		64,603

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

There are no Government statistics of imports and exports, except in respect of the articles given below, which, being dutiable, come under the control of the Customs:—

Year.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Wine.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lb.	Galls.	Galls.	Lb.
1901	201,870	79,118	806,459	4,403,033	28,395	39,447	2,387,609
1902	191,206	76,014	805,166	3,942,082	21,263	44,719	2,164,834
1903	179,489	86,865	842,800	3,426,022	17,479	51,495	2,542,721
1904	180,209	95,388	834,517	3,526,567	21,456	55,120	2,256,404
1905	172,249	100,377	842,876	3,864,487	25,794	60,034	2,337,108

The variations of the last two years in the trade in the above-mentioned articles are given below:—

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1904.	1905.	More or less in 1905.	1904.	1905.	More or less in 1905.
Wine.. .. .. ..Galls.	180,209	172,249	- 7,920	21,456	25,794	+ 4,338
Spirits .. .. .. „	95,388	100,377	+ 4,989	55,120	60,034	+ 4,914
Ale and Porter .. .. „	834,517	842,876	+ 8,359	—	—	—
Tobacco .. .. .. Lb.	3,526,567	3,864,487	+ 337,920	2,256,404	3,337,108	+ 80,704

A consideration of the above figures would seem to indicate a falling off in the consumption of wine and an increased consumption of ale and porter, while that of spirits remains the same as in 1904.

The expectation of an increase in the coaling trade, to which the transactions of 1904 gave rise, has not been fulfilled, and unfortunately the increase shown in the 1904 returns over those of the previous year has not been maintained. The number of steamers coaling in 1905 was 380 less than in 1904, and there was a decrease of 58,204 tons in the total quantity put on board, the figures being 95,053 tons, as against 153,257

This trade was at its best during the last 25 years in 1889, when the bunkering is said to have amounted to 562,000 tons. Since that date the trade has been gradually falling off. It fell from 487,000 tons in 1890 to 268,000 in 1895, and from 305,000 and 303,000 tons in 1898 and 1900 respectively to 218,000 in 1901, since when, but for the slight temporary revival in 1904, an annual decrease is shown.

The following is a statement of the trade for the last five years:—

Year.	No. of steamers coaled.	No. of tons of coal taken.
1901	1,855	217,927
1902	1,491	165,743
1903	1,218	122,259
1904	1,291	153,257
1905	911	95,053

At the time of writing there are indications that this year's trade will at least be an improvement on that of 1905.

Land Grants.

No grants of land were made during the year. Sixteen Crown properties were re-let on repairing leases of 21 years each, the total rental value being £366, as compared with £183 formerly received.

SHIPPING.

The number and tonnage of the steam and sailing vessels of each nationality which entered the port and cleared in the last two years are given in the following tables:—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1904.		1905.		1904.		1905.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain ..	1,954	2,898,120	1,758	2,754,512	1,953	2,896,612	1,757	2,754,106
Germany	233	693,985	248	755,358	231	697,483	250	755,747
Spain	374	186,910	319	122,903	352	181,812	315	122,498
Norway and Sweden.	161	109,085	103	77,596	159	108,757	100	75,501
France	143	121,813	169	136,997	143	121,813	168	136,857
Denmark	54	43,975	49	36,797	54	43,975	49	36,797
Holland	50	38,209	32	22,574	50	38,209	31	22,229
Italy	67	84,273	56	56,836	67	84,273	55	56,202
Austria	41	42,655	39	43,820	41	42,655	39	43,820
Greece	50	75,483	21	28,377	50	75,483	21	28,377
Russia	36	26,659	19	14,876	37	27,011	19	14,876
Belgium	8	9,512	13	12,066	8	9,512	13	12,066
Other Countries	10	11,419	19	8,275	10	11,419	18	8,258
Total Steam Vessels.	3,181	4,347,098	2,845	4,070,987	3,155	4,339,014	2,835	4,067,334
Sailing Vessels.								
Great Britain ..	134	17,029	140	16,484	132	16,573	142	16,557
Italy	11	6,942	8	3,082	13	7,108	8	3,082
Spain	398	10,858	406	11,266	194	5,847	162	5,905
Portugal	39	2,649	44	2,198	21	1,978	15	1,137
Norway and Sweden.	13	1,689	15	2,681	15	1,978	15	2,681
Denmark	22	3,725	28	4,288	21	3,671	28	4,298
Russia	24	6,161	17	4,117	25	6,219	16	3,941
Germany	7	2,694	1	138	5	2,400	—	—
Holland	3	584	7	875	3	584	7	875
France	10	903	5	382	10	903	5	382
Other Countries	4	2,220	3	1,987	3	2,141	1	1,829
Total Sailing Vessels.	665	55,454	674	47,508	442	49,411	399	40,687
Grand Total	3,846	4,402,552	3,519	4,118,495	3,597	4,388,425	3,234	4,108,021

Two statements follow showing the total shipping inwards and outwards and the number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels which have entered and cleared in each of the last five years:—

		Inwards.		Outwards.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1901 ...	Steam	3,285	4,112,558	3,267	4,103,454
	Sailing	530	58,792	426	55,818
		3,815	4,171,350	3,693	4,159,272
1902 ...	Steam	3,225	4,301,142	3,188	4,262,797
	Sailing	612	65,012	508	57,823
		3,837	4,366,154	3,696	4,320,620

Total Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared—cont.

		Inwards.		Outwards.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1903	Steam	3,003	3,843,333	2,934	3,829,897
	Sailing	594	53,290	453	42,549
		3,597	3,896,623	3,387	3,872,446
1904	Steam	3,181	4,347,098	3,155	4,339,014
	Sailing	665	55,454	442	49,411
		3,846	4,402,552	3,597	4,388,425
1905	Steam	2,845	4,070,987	2,835	4,067,334
	Sailing	684	47,508	399	40,687
		3,529	4,118,495	3,234	4,108,021

		British.		Foreign.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1901	Steam	4,081	5,736,986	2,471	2,479,026
	Sailing	216	29,198	740	85,412
		4,297	5,766,184	3,211	2,564,438
1902	Steam	3,913	5,853,734	2,500	2,710,205
	Sailing	303	41,455	817	81,380
		4,216	5,895,189	3,317	2,791,585
1903	Steam	3,617	5,222,383	2,320	2,450,847
	Sailing	304	31,334	743	64,505
		3,921	5,253,717	3,063	2,515,352
1904	Steam	3,907	5,794,732	2,429	2,891,380
	Sailing	266	33,602	841	71,263
		4,173	5,828,334	3,270	2,962,643
1905	Steam	3,515	5,508,618	2,165	2,629,703
	Sailing	292	33,041	791	55,154
		3,807	5,541,659	2,956	2,684,857

III.—LEGISLATION.

Seven Ordinances were passed during the year:—

Three (Nos. 1, 3, and 4) relate to the grant of exclusive privileges in Gibraltar for certain patents.

No. 2 provides for improved means of controlling and keeping dangerous substances in Gibraltar.

No. 5. extends the limits within which vessels defined as "home trade ships" by Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 may trade.

No. 6 relates to the provision of a new title to certain properties in the occupation of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

No. 7 is designed to check the making of unreasonable and unnecessary noise in houses, to the annoyance of the public.

IV.—EDUCATION.

It is only the elementary schools maintained for the education of the poor and labouring classes which receive grants from the Government. Of these there are 13 (ten Roman Catholic, one Hebrew, two undenominational).

The school year ends on the 31st March.

The number of scholars on the rolls and in average attendance on that date in each of the two years 1904 and 1905 is shown hereunder:—

—	1904.		1905.	
	No. on Rolls.	In average attendance.	No. on Rolls.	In average attendance.
Roman Catholic ...	1,576	1,290	1,882	1,353
Hebrew	121	96	120	95
Public	284	198	306	225
Infant and Industrial	168	130	168	130
Totals... ...	2,149	1 714	2,476	1,803

The average attendance has been increasing steadily, as evidenced by the following table:—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Roman Catholic	1,234	1,253	1,286	1,290	1,353
Hebrew	145	117	97	96	95
Public	132	141	172	198	225
Infant and Industrial ...	130	137	129	130	130
Total	1,641	1,648	1,684	1,714	1,803

The revenue and expenditure of each school and the amount of grant-in-aid are given in the following statement:—

—	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Public.	Infant and Industrial.
Revenue:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
School fees ...	379 16 0	57 9 8	59 7 5	25 9 5
Government Grant	1,309 18 0	98 13 0	229 3 0	130 0 0
Voluntary Contributions.	140 0 0	121 0 5	34 5 8	—
Total ...	1,829 14 0	277 3 1	322 16 1	155 9 5
Expenditure ...	1,790 6 8	402 11 10	216 0 0	160 13 4

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

The patients under treatment in the Colonial Hospital during 1905 numbered 742 (555 males, 187 females); of these, 691 were admitted during the year, 467 were discharged as cured, 146 as relieved, and 32 as not improved. There were 53 deaths.

The Small-pox Hospital received 37 patients during the year (27 males, 10 females). There were three deaths.

The diseases of the in-patients at the Colonial Hospital have been summarised as follows:—

——	Number.	Deaths.
General	264	19
Local—		
Nerves	7	1
Functional	10	2
Mental	2	—
Miscellaneous ...	315	27
Injuries—		
General	8	1
Local...	120	3
Malformations ...	2	—
Poisons...	2	—
Parasites	1	—
Contacts	11	—
Total	742	53

The surgical operations numbered 146. Of those who underwent operations, eight died.

The figures given hereunder include the Small-pox Hospital, but exclude the cost of maintenance and repair to buildings:—

Year.	Daily Average of Beds Occupied.	Gross Expenditure.	Cost per Bed.	Actual Cost per Bed after Deducting In-patients' Fees.	Fees Paid by Out-patients.	Number of Out-patients Treated.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1901	59	4,523 17 5	76 13 6	61 6 1	78 13 1	7,258
1902	61	4,701 19 5	77 1 7	59 1 4	82 18 7	6,712
1903	54	4,835 1 5	89 10 9	65 15 2	82 10 11	6,424
1904	44	4,707 16 9	106 19 11	76 3 9	72 13 9	6,397
1905	57	5,489 2 7	96 6 0	82 15 9	126 12 6	10,584

Details showing how the gross cost per bed is made up are shown hereunder:—

——	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Professional and nursing staff	24 4 9	23 7 4	26 15 1	33 2 10	29 1 9
Clerical and other Staff ..	11 13 9	11 4 1	12 19 3	16 5 3	12 12 6
Diets	20 17 10	22 7 9	22 15 6	25 13 9	27 9 1
Lighting, heating, water ..	6 19 11	7 2 7	10 12 3	12 4 0	9 15 8
Medicines, &c.	5 9 2	5 14 5	6 7 4	10 6 1	5 17 7
Equipment	2 11 5	2 12 2	5 2 10	4 8 6	4 7 8
Incidentals	4 16 8	4 13 3	4 18 6	4 19 6	7 1 9
Total	76 13 6	77 1 7	89 10 9	106 19 11	96 6 0

The number of out-patients treated was far in excess of that of previous years, the clergy having sent 2,149 poor persons for free treatment in 1905, as against 21 in 1904. The Alcalde of Linea also increased the numbers sent from that town. The figures for the last five years are given below:—

Year	Non-paying Patients.						Paying Patients.	Total number of Out-patients treated.
	Sent in by					Total.		
	Police.	Commissioners.	Clergy.	Alcalde of Linea.	Urgent.			
1901	2,922	11	236	971	323	4,463	2,795	7,258
1902	2,619	7	220	791	295	3,932	2,780	6,712
1903	2,746	—	76	630	220	3,672	2,572	6,424
1904	2,814	—	21	414	511	3,760	2,637	6,397
1905	2,710	—	2,149	772	437	6,068	4,516	10,584

Lunatic Asylum.

There were 42 patients under treatment during the year (30 males, 12 females), of whom 12 (7 males and 5 females) were admitted in 1905. Eight patients were discharged (4 as cured and 4 as relieved), and there were 4 deaths.

Exclusive of painting and repairs, the total cost of the asylum was £1,539 13*s.* 2*d.*, of which £112 18*s.* 3*d.* was returned in fees.

Savings Bank.

The total sum to the credit of depositors on the 31st December, 1905, was £86,257 and Pesetas 1,276,975. The statement appended shows a steady annual increase in the number of depositors and in the amount of the sterling deposits. Since the currency Order in Council of 1898 no peseta deposits have been received, and the total amount of such deposits, which stood at pesetas 4,440,026 at the end of 1898, was reduced to pesetas 1,276,975 at the end of 1905. The profits for the year amounted to £2,282, and the invested funds to £149,247 and pesetas 249,500.

Year.	Number of deposits at end of year.	Amount deposited.		Amount withdrawn.		Amount standing to credit of depositors at end of year, including interest credited.	
		£	Ptas.	£	Pesetas.	£	Pesetas.
1901	3,578	28,484	—	17,958	458,613	45,501	2,333,078
1902	3,496	30,940	—	26,260	440,613	51,342	1,937,583
1903	3,683	35,698	—	26,144	380,333	62,241	1,594,347
1904	3,699	38,812	—	26,836	181,565	75,828	1,445,326
1905	3,917	42,204	—	33,674	197,278	86,257	1,276,975

The following is a statement of the assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1905:—

Assets.	£	Liabilities.	£
Stock held in the United Kingdom (cost price of) ...	129,472	Principal and Interest due to Depositors (Ptas. taken at 31.75 to the £1 sterling).	40,220
G. I. P. Railway Annuity (cost price of)...	2,767	Principal and Interest due to Sterling Account ...	86,257
Sanitary Commissioners' Bonds (cost price of)	8,110		126,477
" " Lighting Loans...	16,766	Balance of Assets	34,103
Accrued Dividends unpaid	1,525		
Refund of Income Tax	335		
Cash in hands of Treasurer...	1,068		
" " Postmistress	537		
Total ... ... £	160,580	Total ... ... £	160,580

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Assets	151,217	147,377	146,638	155,556	160,580
Liabilities	111,970	111,378	110,491	118,275	126,477
Excess of Assets	39,247	35,999	36,147	37,281	34,103
Excess of Liabilities ...	—	—	—	—	—

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The Civil Police Force at the end of the year consisted of 9 inspectors, 7 sergeants, and 41 constables under an officer styled "The Chief of Police." There were also temporarily employed three special constables for duty outside the garrison, and five constables for special duties in connection with the Admiralty Works. The Naval Authorities have their Dockyard Police, and there are also the Miltary Police for garrison duties. The total cost of the Civil Police Force in 1905 was £5,815.

Prisons.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1905 was 180. It exceeded that of the previous year by 67 and included a larger number of old offenders. It was increased by the admission of 23 naval prisoners who were sentenced to imprisonment by the Naval Authorities. The number of admissions to the hospital was five. There were no deaths. The total cost of the prison, exclusive of painting and repairs, was £1,352.

Particulars for the last five years are given below:—

Commitments.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Debt and contempt of Court ...	2	—	3	—	—
Safe custody	2	32	11	4	14
Imprisonment	121	146	119	109	166
Total	125	178	133	113	180
Men...	116	167	126	104	176
Women	7	6	7	6	3
Juveniles	2	5	—	3	1
Total	125	178	133	113	180
Previously convicted—					
Once	11	15	16	14	17
Twice	2	6	2	6	1
Thrice or more	26	28	14	17	35
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—

Criminal Statistics.

The total number of offences reported to the police in 1905 was 986. In 16 cases (all offences against property) the offenders were not discovered. The nature of the offences in

the remaining 970 cases and the manner of their disposal are shown in the two following tables. The offenders are thus classified:—

Aliens	380
British subjects	113
Maltese	49
Natives of Gibraltar	428

Offences Reported.

Year.	Total number reported.	Offences against the person.	Praedial larceny.	Offences against property other than praedial larceny.	Other offences.
1901	886	116	—	44	695
1902	1,075	112	—	63	860
1903	724	93	—	59	543
1904	925	22	—	60	743
1905	986	103	—	62	805

How Disposed of.

Year.	Discharged for want of prosecution or evidence.	Dismissed on the merits.	Discharged with a caution.	Committed for trial in the Supreme Court.	Summary convictions.	Extraditions.
1901	118	33	169	3	532	—
1902	100	66	144	20	704	—
1903	94	50	87	10	454	—
1904	84	55	103	8	645	—
1905	120	54	154	3	637	2

Of the 637 persons who were summarily convicted in the Police Magistrate's Court, 29 were charged with offences against the person, 38 with offences against property, and 570 with other offences. The punishments awarded were in—

479	cases	Fine.
51	,, ...	Imprisonment in lieu of fine.
89	,, ...	Peremptory imprisonment.
1	,, ...	Whipping.
5	,, ...	Bound over.
12	,, ...	Special orders.

Two persons were brought before the Police Magistrate under the Extradition Acts, charged with murder within the jurisdiction of Spain, and committed for surrender.

In addition to the three cases committed for trial in the Supreme Court, that Court had one from Tangier, Morocco. Of these four cases, two were charges for offences against the person, one was a charge of manslaughter, and one (that from Tangier) a charge for an offence against property. Judgment was given for the Crown in the first two cases, and for the prisoners in the other cases.

The number of indictments and informations in the Superior Courts during the last five years is shown hereunder:—

Offences.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Murder	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	1
Attempt at murder	—	—	1	—	—
Murder of wife	—	—	—	—	—
Child murder	—	—	—	—	—
Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural crimes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	3	10	6	4	2
Injury to property	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery with violence	—	3	—	—	—
Praedial larceny	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property	—	7	3	4	1
Miscellaneous offences	2	—	—	—	—
Total	5	20	10	8	4

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The total population, according to the Census of 1901 and as estimated at the end of 1905, is given below:—

—	Census, 1901.	Estimated, 1905.
City and Garrison (Civil).		
British subjects, other than Maltese	17,172	15,823
Maltese	615	439
Aliens on Permit	2,568	2,841
Port and Harbour (Civil).		
British subjects other than Maltese	149	—
Maltese	2	—
Aliens on Permit	479	223
Total	20,985	19,326
Military Population	6,475	6,339
Total Population	27,460	25,665

Errata in the Table on Page 21.

For figures printed under Number of Aliens on Permit, estimated, 1905, read :—

	——	Males.	Females.
		1,369	1,695
	Total	14,485	11,180
		25,665	

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The sexes are distinguished thus:—

	Census, 1901.		Estimated, 1905.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British subjects, (Civil) other than Maltese.	8,200	9,121	7,373	8,450
Maltese	446	171	349	90
Aliens on Permit	1,382	1,665	1,025	1,358
Military	5,701	774	5,394	945
	15,729	11,731	14,141	10,843
	27,460		24,984	

The figures for the civil population in 1905 are given by the police; those for the military are obtained from the military authorities and include the wives and children of officers and men of the garrison. Based on an area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square mile and exclusive of the port and harbour, the population to the square mile is 13,569.

Public Health.

The death rate in Gibraltar was higher in 1905 than that recorded in 1904. It was caused by an outbreak of measles which gave rise to 35 deaths out of a total of 573 cases reported. The increase was in no way related to sanitary defects existing in the town.

There were 27 cases of enteric fever, which caused seven deaths.

An epidemic of small-pox commenced in October. The infection was mainly derived from Linea, a town in the immediate vicinity of Gibraltar. In a few cases the infection was traced to Algeciras and Tangier. To the 31st of December, 45 cases were reported. At the time of writing 127 cases have been admitted to the small-pox hospital. But for the stringent measures adopted by the Government and the vigilant supervision and scrupulous care exercised by the Medical Officer of Health to the Sanitary Commissioners, there is but little doubt that the disease would have spread with great rapidity among the poorer inhabitants of this thickly populated town.

The sanitary condition of Gibraltar continues to improve.

Climate.

Tables showing the air temperature and rainfall of the last five years follow. The records are taken at the military station

53 feet above mean sea level, in longitude 5° 21′ 53″ W. and latitude 36° 6′ 20″ N.

Air Temperature.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Mean maximum	70·4	71·2	70·4	70·6	71·0
„ minimum	56·4	55·8	57·5	53·6	52·7
„ for year	65·2	65·8	65·3	65·7	65·4
Absolute maximum... ...	On 22 July. 92·6	On 9 Aug. 96·4	On 11 Aug. 90·4	On 23 July 94·2	On 5 Sept. 91·8
„ minimum... ...	On 21 Dec. 39·2	On 1 Feb. 34·2	On 1 Dec. 39·4	On 10 Jan. 39·0	On 22 Feb. 35·8

Rainfall.

Month.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
January	6·26	·03	5·65	3·00	4·09
February	7·94	10·54	·02	4·47	·22
March	9·85	4·61	2·25	7·46	·23
April	3·73	4·07	1·94	1·76	1·90
May	·85	2·10	1·27	·43	2·42
June	·32	·67	·46	·95	·50
July	—	·60	—	·03	·10
August	·11	·42	—	·11	—
September...	2·55	·98	·24	4·54	·08
October	1·52	2·55	1·72	2·43	5·09
November	11·29	7·85	4·01	4·38	10·77
December	6·41	4·65	8·84	6·18	3·08
Total	50·83	39·07	26·40	35·74	28·48
Maximum in 24 hours ...	On 25 Nov. 5·50	On 4 March 2·06	On 17 Jan. 2·60	On 24 Dec. 3·50	On 25 Oct. 1·85

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The transactions of the post office and its revenue and expenditure are shown in the accompanying tables. There would appear to have been a general increase in business, although there was a decrease in the number of letters, newspapers, book packets, samples, and circulars posted for the United Kingdom and other places outside Gibraltar.

Estimated Number of Letters, &c., Dealt with.

		Internal.	External. United Kingdom and other places. From	External. United Kingdom and other places. To	Total.
Letters and Post Cards	1904	95,380	719,472	1,785,576	2,600,428
	1905	102,102	1,065,506	1,456,286	2,623,894
Registered articles ...	1904	—	35,417	53,568	88,985
	1905	—	35,004	59,488	94,492
Newspapers	1904	2,808	490,204	162,032	655,044
	1905	11,700	580,138	81,770	673,608
Book packets, samples, and Circulars.	1904	—	52,600	51,002	103,602
	1905	—	67,808	12,766	80,5
Parcels	1904	—	25,135	10,550	35,685
	1905	—	29,774	13,670	43,444
Dead Letters	1904	—	3,757	5,242	8,999
	1905	—	4,280	5,598	9,878
Dead registered articles	1904	—	84	106	190
	1905	—	182	83	265
Dead Newspapers ...	1904	—	—	—	—
	1905	—	116	2,524	2,640

Money and Postal Order Transactions.

	Issued. 1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and other countries—					
Money orders	15,376	15,710	15,025	16,879	17,685
Postal orders	16,329	16,601	20,202	23,603	29,993
Malta	737	712	991	740	1,423
Tangier—					
Local money orders ...	514	642	560	781	776
Total	32,956	33,665	36,778	42,003	49,877

Money and Postal Order Transactions—*cont.*

—	Paid.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and other countries—					
Money orders	2,898	3,354	3,867	3,792	4,755
Postal orders	3,337	3,300	3,871	4,324	6,067
Malta...	170	247	211	632	414
Tangier—					
Local money orders ...	3,711	2,018	2,267	1,808	1,539
Total	10,116	8,919	10,216	10,556	12,775

Revenue.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Letters, cards, parcels, &c. ...	8,559	8,380	11,421	12,267	15,616
Commission on money and postal orders.	362	370	396	429	540
Rent of private boxes ...	94	92	94	92	95
Telegraph receipts	340	403	300	300	300
Miscellaneous	13	8	—	—	—
Total	9,368	9,253	12,211	13,088	16,551

Expenditure.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages	3,371	3,451	3,881	3,806	4,155
Conveyance of mails ...	1,898	1,835	1,874	1,901	2,269
Transit rates to foreign countries.	1,011	955	951	944	935
Miscellaneous	—	33	458	—	—
Telegraphs	222	141	—	—	—
Total	6,502	6,415	7,164	6,651	7,359

Telegraphs.

The Government telegraphs, which are land lines connecting with San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba, are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company, under a special agreement.

TELEPHONES.

There are no Colonial Government telephones.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

There are no militia, volunteer, or semi-military forces. The expenditure from the Imperial chest at Gibraltar on account of His Majesty's Army is returned at £398,670, of which £83,200 is on account of works and buildings.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In March Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, arrived at Gibraltar in the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," and received a most enthusiastic welcome from the inhabitants, who showed in every way possible their unaffected pleasure at Her Majesty's visit. Her Majesty paid a second visit to Gibraltar in May.

His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with their daughters Princess Margaret and Princess Victoria Patricia, also paid brief visits to the Rock. The Duke of Connaught was on official duty.

General Sir Frederick W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., assumed the administration of the Government as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in succession to Field-Marshal Sir George S. White, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., V.C., on the 5th September.

The contractors made considerable progress with the Admiralty extension and Commercial Mole works. A new or second Admiralty dock was opened in September. The first battleship to occupy the dock opened by Lady Acland in July, 1904, and then christened "King Edward VII.," was the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet (Vice-Admiral Sir William May) bearing the same name. She was docked on the 1st March.

In January Lord Selborne, the First Lord of the Admiralty, on board the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress," arrived at Gibraltar on a tour of inspection.

Work on the proposed barracks for the police was commenced on the 1st October, and will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. With the ever-increasing house rents, the early provision of barrack accommodation for the police has become a matter of pressing necessity.

The financial condition of Gibraltar continues to be satisfactory. The revenue has been maintained, and a sum of £23,381 added to the surplus of the previous year. On the 31st December, 1905, there were assets amounting to £124,947 to cover the liabilities, which were returned at £9,988. There is no public debt.

FRED. EVANS,

Colonial Secretary.

14th August, 1906.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
474	Fiji	1904
475	East Africa Protectorate	1904–1905
476	Northern Nigeria	1904
477	British Guiana	1904–1905
478	Leeward Islands	,,
479	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
480	Basutoland	,,
481	Ceylon	1904
482	St. Lucia	,,
483	Ashanti	1905
484	Bermuda	,,
485	Hong Kong	,,
486	St Helena	,,
487	Weihaiwei	,,
488	Gold Coast	,,
489	Seychelles	,,
490	Falkland Islands	,,
491	Gambia	,,
492	Jamaica	1904–1905
493	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1905
494	Ceylon	,,
495	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
496	Bahamas	1905–1906
497	Barbados	,,
498	Malta	,,
499	British Central Africa Protectorate	,,
500	Colonial Survey Committee	,,
501	Grenada	1905
502	Straits Settlements	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone ...	Rubber.
29	Ceylon	Geological Survey.
30	Pitcairn Island	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.
31	Northern Nigeria	Cotton, &c.
32	Do. do.	Mineral Survey.
33	Southern Nigeria	Do.
34	Montserrat	Agricultural Industry.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis ...	Sugar.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.

LONDON:
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1906.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 529.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1906.

(For Report for 1905, *see* No. 503.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
July, 1907.

LONDON:
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1907.

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No. 529.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1905, *see* No. 503.)

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gibraltar,
20th June, 1907.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of the year 1906 with an interesting and carefully prepared Report thereon by Mr. Frederick Evans, the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. FORESTIER-WALKER,
General and Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Elgin, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1906.

I.—FINANCIAL.

General Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the year 1906 amounted to £92,005 and the expenditure to £69,513, leaving a surplus of £22,492.

The following statement shows the receipts under the several heads of revenue for the last five years:—

Heads of Revenue.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	40,699	32,888	41,064	36,554	39,001
Port Dues and Wharfage ...	6,216	5,821	6,156	5,872	6,479
Licences and Internal Revenue.	3,937	4,043	4,179	4,197	4,276
Fees and Reimbursements in Aid.	13,358	12,260	12,136	12,070	12,982
Post Office, &c.	9,244	12,211	13,088	16,551	16,329
Rents of Crown Property...	5,989	8,239	7,338	7,489	8,680
Interest on Investments ...	516	1,539	2,776	3,376	4,032
Miscellaneous	440	64	50	90	226
	80,399	77,065	86,787	86,199	92,005
Land Sales	—	15,275	758	1,324	—
Total Revenue £	80,399	92,340	87,545	87,523	92,005

There were no receipts in 1906 under the head "Land Sales." Excluding from consideration the £1,324 received in 1905 under that head, the revenue of 1906 exceeded that of the previous year by £5,806.

The receipts from the wine and spirit duties were £446 less than in 1905, and there was a loss of £225 from the sale of postage stamps and commission on money orders. The savings bank profits also show a reduction of £264, but all these losses and others shown under various heads of receipt were more than counterbalanced by the increase received from the duty on tobacco, which yielded £27,366 as against £24,576 in 1905, and by the additional receipts obtained from port dues (£499), fees of court (£912) and crown rents (£1,191).

The expenditure shows an increase of £5,371 on that of the previous year. There was an increase of £2,117 on personal

emoluments mainly due to transfers from "Other Charges" and to there having been a saving in the salary of the Governor in 1905. The increase of £1,370 in the total of "Other Charges" arises principally under the treasury, the lunatic asylum, the colonial hospital, and on education.

On ordinary public works or "Public Works Recurrent," the expenditure was slightly less than in 1905; the extraordinary expenditure on public works shows an increase of £2,429. There was no expenditure on account of the Commercial Mole, but £6,132 was expended on the police barracks under construction, and £2,834 on special repairs, &c., to the Government House and the Governor's Cottage. On repairing Crown properties for letting to Government officials £918 was disbursed.

The following makes a comparison of the annual expenditure of each of the past five years:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£
Establishments:—					
(*a*) Personal Emoluments	32,208	32,161	32,536	32,147	34,264
(*b*) Other Charges ...	12,857	13,602	12,619	14,261	15,631
Pensions	1,829	1,923	2,135	2,199	2,323
Ecclesiastical Grants ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Public Works Recurrent ...	2,045	2,478	2,666	2,544	2,366
Crown Agents	31	42	48	37	45
Charges of Debt	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	4,164	3,347	2,735	3,307	2,808
Total Recurrent £	54,134	54,553	53,739	55,495	58,437
Extraordinary:—					
(*a*) Commercial Mole ...	2,688	10,216	8,473	4,704	—
(*b*) Other Public Works	1,419	700	2,712	3,943	11,076
Total Expenditure £	58,241	65,469	64,924	64,142	69,513

A statement of the total receipts and expenditure for the last five years is given hereunder:—

——	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	80,399	92,340	87,545	87,523	92,005
Expenditure ...	58,241	65,469	64,924	64,142	69,513
Deficit ...	—	—	—	—	—
Surplus ...	22,158	26,871	22,621	23,381	22,492

Assets and Liabilities.

The total liabilities at the end of 1906 amounted to £21,065 of which £19,250 is shown as on account of the Commercial Mole. The total of the assets was £147,381 or a sum of £126,316 in excess of the liabilities.

The liabilities increased by a sum of £11,077 and the assets by £22,434. Of the total assets £127,447 is invested as hereunder:—

Stock.			Investment.	Cost.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
2,924	16	2	Queensland 3½ per cent.	2,854	9	5
1,495	17	11	Tasmania 3½ per cent.	1,516	15	5
1,700	0	0	W. Australia 3½ per cent.	1,765	10	2
1,000	0	0	Victoria 4 per cent....	1,138	5	4
490	0	0	G. I. P. Railway 3 per cent.	527	0	0
35	9	6	Annuity	925	15	6
10,000	0	0	Ceylon 3 per cent.	9,492	3	7
2,483	19	11	Trinidad Scrip	2,483	19	11
36,000	0	0	Transvaal 3 per cent.	35,772	18	1
2,000	0	0	Jamaica 3 per cent....	1,782	7	0
1,299	19	10	Trinidad 3 per cent.	1,182	14	10
10,000	0	0	Sierra Leone 3½ per cent.	9.431	6	0
3,000	0	0	British Guiana 3 per cent.	2,625	2	0
30,000	0	0	Lagos 3½ per cent.	28,774	19	10
300	0	0	Western Australia 3 per cent.	265	10	8
1,400	0	0	Natal 3 per cent.	1,238	10	2
1,205	8	6	S. Australia 3 per cent.	1,064	4	4
2,000	0	0	Grenada 4 per cent.	2,025	1	0
5,396	6	5	Victoria 3½ per cent.	5,472	15	4
13,000	0	0	Hong Kong 3½ per cent.	12,784	18	11
320	17	2	New Zealand 3½ per cent.	322	9	3
4,000	0	0	Straits Settlements Scrip	4,000	0	0
			£	127,446	16	9

A detailed statement of the assets and liabilities, and a comparative statement for the last five years, are appended:—

Assets.	£	Liabilities.	£
Invested Funds	127,447	Establishments outstanding	246
Advances outstanding	3,593	Pensions outstanding	41
Imprests outstanding	9,473	Deposits outstanding	553
Balance of loan due by Sanitary Commissioners... ...	1,947	Interest due on Commercial Mole Works	19,250
„ due by Egyptian Post Office	7	Transit Postage due to Foreign Countries	950
„ „ German Post Office	61	Grant to Sisters of Mercy	25
„ „ French Post Office	24		21,065
„ „ United Kingdom on General Revenue Account.	17	Balance of Assets over Liabilities	126,316
Due by Patients in Government Institutions	77		
Due for Special Police, Naval Works	90		
Maintenance of Naval Prisoners in Civil Prison	50		
Cash Balances	4,595		
Total ... ... £	147,381	Total ... ... £	147,381

N.B.—Outstanding revenue, £4,914.

—	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£
Assets	57,383	78,736	101,368	124,947	147,381
Liabilities	4,372	3,787	4,011	9,988	21,065
Excess of Assets	53,011	74,949	97,357	114,959	126,316
Excess of Liabilities ...	—	—	—	—	—

Taxation.

The schedule of taxes was not changed in 1906. There is an import duty on wine at the rate of 4*d.* a gallon or 1*s.* a dozen bottles; on spirits, &c., there is a duty of 4*s.* a gallon. Malt liquors pay ½*d.* a gallon, and tobacco 2*d.* a pound. There is no export duty. Licences are paid at fixed rates by wine and spirit merchants, eating house keepers, tobacconists, porters, hawkers, brokers, auctioneers, cart and cab drivers, pawnbrokers and bakers. Hulks, wine vessels, boats, lighters, pontoons, carts, billiard tables, dogs and newspapers require to be licensed. £40 a year is paid for a wine and spirit merchant's licence; the keeper of a retail wine house and tavern pays from £50 to £80 a year, according to the value of the property. A grocer's wine licence is £40. Beer shops pay £10.

Public Debt.

There is no public debt.

Currency.

Although British sterling is the legal tender, Spanish coins are accepted and circulate freely. Most of the necessaries of life are purchased in Spanish money.

The fluctuations in the local rate of exchange are shown in the table below:—

Quarter.	Number of Pesetas to £1 sterling.				
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
March	33·75	33·00	34·50	32·95	29·70
June	33·85	33·50	34·70	32·85	27·60
September ...	33·70	33·75	34·55	32·75	27 45
December ...	33·10	33·25	34·05	31·75	21·10

Public Boards.

The Sanitary Commissioners are the only public board in Gibraltar. Their powers and duties are regulated and defined by an Order in Council of 1883 and certain amending laws. They are permitted to borrow to the extent of a sum equal to 75 per cent. above the total rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar (Ordinance No. 3 of 1902). The valuation is revised each year.

It will be seen from the statement hereunder that the Commissioners' borrowing powers have increased automatically by a sum of £79,263 in the last five years, and that the total

assessed value of the premises has risen from £133,338 in 1902 to £178,631 in 1906.

Valuation made on 1st October.	premises assessed at	+	Extent of borrowing powers.
	£		£
1902	133,338	·75	233,341
1903	134,899	·75	236,073
1904	169,929	·75	297,376
1905	170,355	·75	298,121
1906	178,631	·75	312,604

Loans of less than £400 must be repaid within five years; larger loans must be discharged within a period not exceeding thirty years. They are secured by the issue of debentures in sums of not less than £20.

The Commissioners' revenue is principally derived from a "General Sanitary Purposes Rate," which, for the year under review, was fixed at seven shillings and four pence in £4 or one shilling and ten pence in the £, and the sale of water. The former produced £15,670 and the latter £16,139.

On account of the electricity works the receipts were £15,192.

The receipts and expenditure and the debt of the last five years are shown below:—

——	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts	45,550	41,100	39,969	53,500	52,961
Payments ...	46,756	49,968	46,419	47,037	53,103
Debt	171,815	223,771	230,492	233,518	239,094

The debt of 1906 is made up of £170,917 and 2,113,500 pesetas converted into sterling at 31 pesetas to the £.

The Commissioners' accounts are audited by the local auditor, an official appointed to Gibraltar by the Comptroller and Auditor General of the Exchequer and Audit Department in England.

Particulars are given hereunder:—

——	Pesetas.	£
Debt on 31st December, 1905	2,218,500	166,291
Amounts raised during 1906:—		
H. 26, Additional Office Accommodation ...	—	1,500
H. 44, Arc Lamps for Main Street	—	450
H. 46, Gas Plant, &c. for North Front Pumping Station.	—	900
Carried forward	2,218,500	169,141

Commissioners' Accounts.

—	Pesetas.	£
Brought forward	2,218,500	169,141
Amounts raised during 1906—*cont.*		
H. 48, Gas Plant and Alternator for Electric Works.	—	3,000
H. 49, Induced Draught Apparatus	—	350
H. 50, Additional Distilling Plant	—	900
H. 51, Cottages at King's Bastion	—	700
	2,218,500	174,091
Repayment of Loans during 1906	105,000	3,174
Net Debt on 31st December, 1906	2,113,500	170,917
	£	
Borrowing Powers as shown above	—	312,604
Net Debt 31st December, 1906 ... (Sterling)	170,917	—
Pesetas 2,113,500 @ 31·00 = ... (Sterling)	68,177	—
		239,094
Balance, *i.e.*, extent of available borrowing powers		73,510

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

Except in respect of the dutiable articles given in the following return, there are no government statistics of imports and exports:—

Year.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Wine.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lb.	Galls.	Galls.	Lb.
1902	191,206	76,014	805,166	3,942,082	21,263	44,719	2,164,834
1903	179,489	86,865	842,800	3,426,022	17,479	51,495	2,542,721
1904	180,209	95,388	834,517	3,526,567	21,456	55,120	2,256,404
1905	172,249	100,377	842,876	3,864,487	25,794	60,034	2,337,108
1906	161,177	101,688	906,676	3,978,954	22,236	60,293	1,978,942

The trade of the last two years in the above-mentioned articles is shown hereunder for the purposes of comparison:—

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1905.	1906.	More or less in 1906.	1905.	1906.	More or less in 1906.
Wine .. ..Galls.	172,249	161,177	- 11,072	25,794	22,326	- 3,558
Spirits .. .. .. „	100,377	101,688	+ 1,311	60,034	60,293	+ 259
Ale and Porter .. .. „	842,876	906,676	+ 63,800	—	—	—
Tobacco .. .. .. Lb.	3,864,487	3,978,954	+ 114,467	2,337,108	1,978,942	- 358,166

As was anticipated at the time the Report on the Blue Book of 1905 was made, the coal trade of the year 1906 shows an improvement on that of recent years.

The following gives the trade of the last five years:—

Year.	No. of steamers coaled.	No. of tons of coal taken.
1902	1,491	165,743
1903	1,218	122,259
1904	1,291	153,257
1905	911	95,053
1906	1,378	162,837

Land Grants.

No grants of land were made. Six Crown properties were re-let on leases for 21 years each, at a total annual rental of £267 10*s.* 0*d.*, as against 960 pesetas received under the expired leases.

Shipping.

Vessels above 10 tons register having communication with Gibraltar pay port dues at the rate of two shillings for every 100 tons register or portion thereof, with a maximum of £4. Vessels under 10 tons and vessels plying between Algeciras and Gibraltar with passengers are not liable to port dues.

The number and tonnage of the steam and sailing vessels of each nationality entering the port and clearing therefrom in the last two years are shown in the following tables:—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain ..	1,755	2,754,512	1,858	3,055,863	1,757	2,754,106	1,856	3,041,605
Spain	319	122,903	356	146,306	315	122,498	334	142,821
Germany	248	755,358	268	826,807	250	755,747	270	843,290
Norway and Sweden.	103	77,596	177	143,724	100	75,501	180	144,035
France	169	136,997	158	125,853	168	136,857	158	122,595
Denmark	49	36,797	87	57,506	49	36,797	86	56,453
Holland	32	22,574	67	46,713	31	22,229	67	46,713
Italy	56	56,836	81	94,057	55	56,202	81	96,057
Austria	39	43,820	30	42,586	39	43,820	30	42,586
Greece	21	28,377	33	45,390	21	28,377	32	46,210
Russia	19	14,876	38	30,961	19	14,876	38	30,961
Belgium	13	12,066	21	19,649	13	12,066	21	19,649
Other Countries	19	8,275	14	6,394	18	8,258	13	6,373
Total Steam Vessels.	2,845	4,070,987	3,188	4,641,559	2,835	4,067,334	3,166	4,636,348

Sailing Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain ..	140	16,484	105	16,856	142	16,557	103	16,614
Spain	406	11,266	293	12,873	162	5,905	147	5,150
Italy	8	3,082	10	6,578	8	3,082	9	5,383
Portugal	44	2,198	53	2,748	15	1,137	10	1,104
Norway and Sweden.	15	2,681	17	3,988	15	2,681	17	3,988
Denmark	28	4,298	30	4,678	28	4,298	30	4,678
Russia	17	4,117	9	1,969	16	3,941	9	2,082
Germany	1	138	2	364	—	—	3	587
Holland	7	875	6	574	7	875	3	483
France	5	382	7	900	5	382	1	112
Other Countries	3	1,987	9	2,200	1	1,829	3	2,004
Total Sailing Vessels.	674	47,508	541	53,728	399	40,687	335	42,185
Grand Total	3,519	4,118,495	3,729	4,695,287	3,234	4,108,021	3,501	4,678,533

Appended are returns of the inward and outward shipping, and the number and tonnage of British and Foreign vessels entered and cleared in the last five years:—

—	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1902 ... { Steam	3,225	4,301,142	3,188	4,262,797
{ Sailing	612	65,012	508	57,823
	3,837	4,366,154	3,696	4,320,620
1903 ... { Steam	3,003	3,843,333	2,934	3,829,897
{ Sailing	594	53,290	453	42,549
	3,597	3,896,623	3,387	3,872,446
1904 ... { Steam	3,181	4,347,098	3,155	4,339,014
{ Sailing	665	55,454	442	49,411
	3,846	4,402,552	3,597	4,388,425
1905 ... { Steam	2,845	4,070,987	2,835	4,067,334
{ Sailing	684	47,508	399	40,687
	3,529	4,118,495	3,234	4,108,021
1906 ... { Steam	3,188	4,641,559	3,166	4,636,348
{ Sailing	541	53,728	335	42,185
	3,729	4,695,287	3,501	4,678,533

Total Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared—cont.

—		British.		Foreign.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1902 ...	Steam	3,913	5,853,734	2,500	2,710,205
	Sailing	303	41,455	817	81,380
		4,216	5,895,189	3,317	2,791,585
1903 ...	Steam	3,617	5,222,383	2,320	2,450,847
	Sailing	304	31,334	743	64,505
		3,921	5,253,717	3,063	2,515,352
1904 ...	Steam	3,907	5,794,732	2,429	2,891,380
	Sailing	266	33,602	841	71,263
		4,173	5,828,334	3,270	2,962,643
1905 ...	Steam	3,515	5,508,618	2,165	2,629,703
	Sailing	292	33,041	791	55,154
		3,807	5,541,659	2,956	2,684,857
1906 ...	Steam	3,714	6,097,268	2,640	3,180,639
	Sailing	208	33,470	668	62,443
		3,922	6,130,738	3,308	3,243,082

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nine Ordinances were passed during the year:—

No. 1 regulates the period during which the Governor may be absent from his Government during any one year.

No. 2 provides a new title to certain properties in the occupation of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

No. 3 provides for the enlargement of the remedies of persons injured by the negligence of shipowners.

No. 4 is designed to regulate the grant of pensions and gratuities, &c., to officers in the public service of Gibraltar.

No. 5 exempts a certain area on the Upper Rock, under military control, from the supervision of the Sanitary Commissioners in the matter of scavenging

and cleansing, &c., and empowers the Governor to extend the definition of infectious disease under the "Sanitary Order Further Amendment Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1901."

Nos. 6, 8 and 9 relate to the grant of exclusive privileges in Gibraltar for certain patent rights.

No. 7 provides for the re-vaccination of children on their attaining the age of 12 years.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Grants from public funds are made to elementary schools. They are made on the understanding that the schools are devoted to the education of the children of the poor and of the labouring classes. Until the year 1880 these schools received a grant equal to the sum of the voluntary subscriptions and school pence secured. In 1880 a Government code to regulate grants being made from the Colonial revenue on the lines of the English code was prepared, and a paid Government inspector of schools was appointed. The code was adopted in 1882. It has been frequently revised, the last revision having been made in 1899.

Under the code as it now exists no school is eligible for a grant until the Governor has been satisfied by the report of the inspector:—

(*a*) That suitable premises, approved by the inspector, are provided.

(*b*) That it is a public elementary school for the primary education of the children of the poor of Gibraltar.

(*c*) That the school is managed by some responsible person, board, or committee—solely in the public interest and not for any gain or profit direct or indirect. This or these persons to be called managers—and in the case of a board or committee the managers will correspond with the inspector of schools through their own appointed secretary.

(*d*) That it has at least one efficient or trained teacher approved by the inspector.

(*e*) That it is open to inspection and examination, for which every facility must be given by the managers.

(*f*) That aliens are excluded until all British children have been provided for—that children be admitted by priority of application—that no child is refused admission except on grounds allowed by the inspector or sanctioned by the Governor.

(*g*) That children who have attained 15 years are not retained in the school, this rule remaining in force until the dearth of school places shall have been made good.

(*h*) That the following books, in approved form, are regularly kept and posted up and submitted for the examination of the inspector, whenever required, viz.:—

A General Admission Register.

The necessary Class Registers with Summary: also a Register of Payments by the Scholars.

The Account of detailed receipts and detailed expenditure of the Manager or Treasurer.

The Capital Account of the Manager or Treasurer.

The School Log Book.

(*j*) That under ordinary circumstances the school shall have been opened 400 times in the school year, or shall have met 200 times morning and afternoon for at least three hours of secular instruction in English.

That in the case of a night school it shall have been opened 40 times in the year for not less than 1½ hours' secular instruction in English.

(*k*) That in girls' and infant schools suitable instruction in plain needlework has been provided.

(*l*) That the finances of the schools receiving Government grants are kept quite separately from those of any unaided schools, even though the latter may be under the same manager.

No grant is given in respect of any instruction in religious subjects. The school year ends on the 31st March.

In 1882 with a civil population (including 2,732 aliens) of 18,381, there were 11 elementary poor schools with a total of 2,023 pupils on the rolls.

In 1906 with a civil population (estimated) of 18,624 (including 2,477 aliens) there were 13 such schools, of which 10 were Roman Catholic, 1 Hebrew and 2 undenominational.

In 1882 the Government grants in aid amounted to 34,521 pesetas, which at the rate of exchange at that time (25·22 pesetas to the £ sterling) equals £1,368 15*s*. 10*d*.

In 1906 the grants amounted to £1,845.

Particulars for the last five years are given in the following tables:—

Attendance.

—	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Public.	Industrial.	Total.
1902—					
On Rolls	1,516	126	207	185	2,034
Average Attendance ...	1,253	117	141	137	1,648
1903—					
On Rolls	1,504	127	237	162	2,030
Average Attendance ...	1,286	97	172	129	1,684
1904—					
On Rolls	1,576	121	284	168	2,149
Average Attendance ...	1,290	96	198	130	1,714
1905—					
On Rolls	1,882	120	306	168	2,476
Average Attendance ...	1,353	95	225	130	1,803
1906—					
On Rolls	1,654	167	302	163	2,286
Average Attendance ...	1,406	114	218	125	1,863

Revenue and Expenditure.

—	School Fees.	Government Grant.	Voluntary Contribution.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roman Catholic :—					
1902	335	1,239	157	1,731	1,727
1903	327	1,284	155	1,766	1,782
1904	248	1.284	58	1,590	1,567
1905	380	1,310	140	1,830	1,790
1906	400	1,384	100	1,884	1,849
Hebrew :—					
1902	47	120	99	266	336
1903	49	103	122	274	419
1904	61	101	104	266	367
1905	57	99	121	277	403
1906	62	114	147	323	475
Public :—					
1902	30	143	61	234	198
1903	41	175	37	253	184
1904	48	187	38	273	169
1905	59	229	34	322	216
1906	54	221	45	320	276
Infant and Industrial :—					
1902	32	137	—	169	124
1903	32	129	—	161	145
1904	24	130	—	154	140
1905	25	130	—	155	161
1906	29	125	—	154	182

The voluntary contributions which in 1882, according to the returns in the Blue Book, were stated to have amounted to £1,170, reached a total of £292 only in 1906.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

A hospital for the treatment of the sick was first established at Gibraltar in 1815, when an old building known as the "Blue Barracks" was repaired at Government expense and handed over to the public for use as a civil hospital. It was maintained by public subscriptions, assisted by an annual grant from the Government and by the contributions of paying-patients. A tax was also levied on flour in aid of the hospital funds. Every vessel anchoring in the bay was required to pay 3*s.* 3*d.* Lighters, ferry boats, &c., paid 4*s.* 4*d.* annually.

In 1880 the foundation stone of a new hospital on the same site was laid by the Governor, General Lord Napier of Magdala. The building was completed in 1888 at a cost of £24,000 which was met from Government funds. The building consists of several separate blocks, each block having been brought into use as completed.

Until 1885 the hospital was divided into separate divisions: Protestant, Roman Catholic and Hebrew. Each was under entirely separate management, there being a Deputy-Governor of each persuasion. In that year an Ordinance was passed under which a board of management consisting of five Deputy-Governors was constituted. Three were elected annually (one by each religious persuasion); one was nominated by the Governor and one appointed by the trustees of the estate of John Gavino, in which the hospital held an interest.

In 1889, as the result of a commission appointed to enquire into the manner in which the hospital was managed, an Ordinance was passed making the hospital a Government institution to be called the "Colonial Hospital," and managed by a board of commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, and under rules and regulations to be approved by the Governor. All interest in the "Gavino's Estate" was resigned. This Ordinance, slightly amended, is still in operation. The board of commissioners consists of a chairman (the Colonial Secretary) and five others of whom not less than three, including the chairman, must be civil officers of the Colony. A surgeon, an assistant surgeon and a dispenser reside in the hospital. There are also a resident matron and five nursing sisters, obtained through the medium of the Colonial Nursing Association in England.

An additional block was erected in 1904 at a cost of £3,691. This enabled the Government to provide a new "Home" with improved accommodation for the matron and sisters, and separate wards for female lock cases.

A public dispensary is maintained at the hospital, at which persons certified to be indigent receive medical advice and medicine gratis. Persons certified to be in straitened circumstances are given medical advice and medicine on payment of a small fee. At one time the Spanish Government made an annual grant of 1,250 pesetas towards the funds of the hospital, in consideration of which Spanish subjects resident in the neighbouring town of Linea received gratuitous medical treatment on the production of certificates of indigency signed by the Alcalde (Mayor) of that town. In 1891, shortly after the hospital became a Government institution, this grant was discontinued at the request of the Gibraltar Government. The practice of affording gratuitous medical treatment to residents of Linea, however, still obtains.

Small-pox Hospital.

A small building, with accommodation for two beds, was erected in 1884 at an isolated spot on the North Front. It was intended for the receipt of small-pox cases landed from ships, and was considered to be a branch of the civil hospital. Two wards of four beds each were added in 1889. Until 1893 small-pox cases occurring in the town were treated in the segregation

wards of the civil hospital. In that year it was decided that they should be received into the branch hospital at the North Front, but no additional accommodation was provided.

During the epidemic of 1896, temporary provision was made for eight or ten more beds by the erection of a wooden building. The naval and military authorities have recently added two buildings with eight beds each, for the reception of military and naval cases. The Colonial Government contemplates making additions and improvements to their buildings at an early date. The hospital is in charge of an assistant surgeon, subject to the general supervision of the surgeon of the Colonial Hospital. A man and his wife reside on the premises and act as nurses and caretakers.

The number of patients under treatment at the Colonial Hospital in 1906 was 632 (495 males and 137 females). Of these, 423 were discharged as cured, 84 as relieved and 28 as not improved. There were 46 deaths. The daily average number in the hospital was 51.

In the small-pox hospital there were 122 under treatment during the year (82 males and 40 females). Of these, 99 were discharged cured; 11 died. The average stay of those who were discharged cured was about 42 days. The longest time any one inmate stayed in hospital was 98 days.

A return showing the numbers under treatment in each of the five years mentioned, is appended:—

—	Remaining at end of previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total under treatment.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining at end of year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Cured.	Relieved.	Not Improved.		
1902.												
Hospital ..	52	9	61	522	122	644	705	496	86	25	64	34
Small Pox..	—	—	—	13	5	18	18	17	—	—	—	1
	52	9	61	535	127	662	723	513	86	25	64	35
1903.												
Hospital ..	24	10	34	498	154	652	686	481	92	27	53	51
Small Pox..	1	—	1	7	—	7	8	6	1	—	1	—
	25	10	35	505	154	659	694	487	93	27	56	51
1904.												
Hospital ..	39	12	51	397	138	535	586	376	90	25	44	51
Small Pox..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
	39	12	51	398	138	536	587	377	90	25	44	51
1905.												
Hospital ..	41	10	51	514	177	691	742	467	146	32	53	44
Small Pox..	—	—	—	27	10	37	37	19	—	—	3	15
	41	10	51	541	187	728	779	486	146	32	56	59
1906.												
Hospital ..	36	8	44	459	129	588	632	423	84	28	46	51
Small Pox..	12	3	15	70	37	107	122	99	—	3	11	9
	48	11	59	529	166	695	654	522	84	31	57	60

The various diseases treated in 1906 are shown in the table below:—

—	Number.	Deaths.
General	187	13
Local—		
Nerves	6	—
Functional	17	3
Mental	1	—
Miscellaneous ...	289	26
Injuries—		
General	5	1
Local...	114	2
Malformations ...	4	1
Poisons...	—	—
Parasites	3	—
Observation	6	—
Small pox	122	11
Total	754	57

The surgical operations numbered 144. There were 6 deaths.

The number of persons seeking treatment as out-patients continues to increase, no less than 12,367 persons (of whom 982 came from Linea) having been treated in 1906, as against a total of 10,584 in 1905, and 6,397 in 1904.

Year	Non-paying Patients.						Paying Patients.	Total number of Out patients treated.
	Sent in by					Total.		
	Police.	Commissioners.	Clergy.	Alcalde of Linea.	Urgent.			
1902	2,619	7	220	791	295	3,932	2,780	6,712
1903	2,746	—	76	630	220	3,672	2,572	6,424
1904	2,814	—	21	414	511	3,760	2,637	6,397
1905	2,710	—	2,149	772	437	6,068	4,516	10,584
1906	2,012	1	3,692	982	325	7,012	5,355	12,367

The figures given in the following table refer to the Colonial Hospital as a whole, *i.e.*, inclusive of the branch or small-pox hospital. The cost of maintenance and repair of buildings is not included.

Colonial Hospital.

Year.	Daily Average of Beds Occupied.	Gross Expenditure.	Cost per Bed.	Actual Cost per Bed after Deducting In-patients' Fees.	Fees Paid by Out-patients.	Number of Out-patients Treated.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	
1902	61	4,701 19 5	77 1 7	59 1 4	82 18 7	6,712
1903	54	4,835 1 5	89 10 9	65 15 2	82 10 11	6,424
1904	44	4,707 16 9	106 19 11	76 3 9	72 13 9	6,397
1905	57	5,489 2 7	96 6 0	82 15 9	126 12 6	10,584
1906	62	6,366 9 0	102 13 8	88 13 5	173 10 3	12,367

The following shows how the gross cost per bed is made up:—

—	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Professional and nursing staff	23 7 4	26 15 1	33 2 10	29 1 9	28 6 0
Clerical and other Staff ..	11 4 1	12 19 5	16 5 3	12 12 6	11 15 9
Diets	22 7 9	22 15 6	25 13 9	27 9 1	32 8 8
Lighting, heating, water ..	7 2 7	10 12 3	12 4 0	9 15 8	9 18 10
Medicines, &c.	5 14 5	6 7 4	10 6 1	5 17 7	5 5 6
Equipment	2 12 2	5 2 10	4 8 6	4 7 8	4 14 0
Incidentals	4 13 3	4 18 6	4 19 6	7 1 9	10 4 11
Total	77 1 7	89 10 9	106 19 11	96 6 0	102 13 8

Lunatic Asylum.

Lunatics used to be confined either in the Civil Prison or in the Civil Hospital, dependent upon their condition. In 1861 certain buildings at Moorish Castle, known as the Debtors' Prison, were converted into an asylum to which all dangerous lunatics committed by the police magistrate for breaches of the peace were sent. This asylum was made a branch of the Civil Prison, the general management and dieting being conducted under the same rules and regulations as those of the prison.

In 1884 new buildings were erected, at a cost of about £12,000, for the special purposes of a lunatic asylum, and an Ordinance (No. 4), which is still in force, was passed making provision for the safe custody and maintenance of the patients and for the management and control of the asylum. It was placed under the direction and management of the police magistrate, subject to the control of the Governor. There is a resident superintendent, and the surgeon of the Colonial Hospital makes daily visits. Patients are admitted on the order of the police magistrate and the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners.

There were 46 patients under treatment during the year, or four more than in 1905. Sixteen new patients (10 males and

6 females) were admitted. Nine were discharged as cured, and five died. One patient, who developed leprosy in the asylum, died of that disease.

The cost of the institution for the year, excluding charges for repairs, alterations, &c., was £1,627 13*s.* 6*d.*, of which amount £111 1*s.* and 456·25 pesetas were returned as fees received on account of certain paying patients.

Savings Bank.

The Savings Bank was established by an Ordinance of 1881, which came into operation on the 2nd January, 1882. It is now regulated by an Ordinance (No. 10), dated the 5th June, 1889, and the following amending Ordinances, viz., No. 4 of 1891, No. 8 of 1896, and No. 7 of 1898. It comes under the administration of the Post Office. Interest is allowed at the rate of 5 centimos per mensem on each complete 25 pesetas, and one half-penny per mensem on each complete sum of 20*s.* The amount standing to the credit of any one account is limited to £1,000 inclusive of interest, but no interest is payable on any part of the sum deposited so long as it continues to amount to £600, except in the case of duly registered Friendly Societies. The Savings Bank was closed to the further deposits of pesetas on the 1st of October, 1898, when, under an Order in Council, British sterling became legal tender in Gibraltar. At the end of 1898 the total amount of the peseta deposits to the credit of depositors was 4,440,026 pesetas; it has been reduced to 972,502 pesetas at the end of 1906. At the end of 1882, when the Savings Bank had been established for 12 months, the depositors numbered 764, and the total deposits in the Bank amounted to 171,465 pesetas. At the end of the year 1892 the number of depositors had increased to 3,219, and the total amount of the deposits stood at 4,004,209 pesetas. At the close of the succeeding ten years, 1902, the depositors numbered 3,496, and the deposits totalled £51,342 and 1,937,583 pesetas. The figures now are, on the 31st December, 1906, depositors 3,941, deposits £93,107 and 972,502 pesetas.

The invested funds amounted to £145,430 and 224,000 pesetas.

Year.	Number of depositors at end of year.	Amount deposited.		Amount withdrawn.		Amount standing to credit of depositors at end of year, including interest credited.	
		£	Ptas.	£	Pesetas.	£	Pesetas.
1902	3,496	30,940	—	26,260	440,613	51,342	1,937,583
1903	3,683	35,698	—	26,144	380,333	62,241	1,594,347
1904	3,699	38,812	—	26,836	181,565	75,828	1,445,326
1905	3,917	42,204	—	33,674	197,278	86,257	1,276,975
1906	3,941	49,343	—	44,590	327,895	93,107	972,502

The following is a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1906:—

Assets.	£	Liabilities.	£
Stock held in the United Kingdom (cost price of) ...	124,045	Principal and Interest due to Depositors (Ptas. taken at 27.10 to the £1 sterling).	35,886
G. I. P. Railway Annuity (cost price of)...	2,280	Principal and Interest due to Sterling Account of Depositors.	93,107
Sanitary Commissioners' Bonds (cost price of)	8,266		
" " Lighting Loans...	16,230		
Accrued Dividends unpaid	66		
Refund of Income Tax	360	Total due to Depositors	128,993
Cash in hands of Treasurer...	1,695	Balance of Assets over Liabilities	24,411
" " Postmistress	462		
Total ... ... £	153,404	Total ... ... £	153,404

——	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£
Assets	147,377	146,638	155,556	160,580	153,404
Liabilities	111,378	110,491	118,275	126,477	128,993
Excess of Assets	35,999	36,147	37,281	34,103	24,411
Excess of Liabilities ...	—	—	—	—	—

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

There is a Civil Police Force which is regulated by an Ordinance (No. 5 of 1884). It is composed of a chief inspector, who is called the "Chief of Police," 9 inspectors, 8 sergeants, and 40 constables, with an addition of a small number of special constables employed temporarily for certain special duties. There is a separate body of police, with the powers and privileges of an ordinary constable, for service in the Naval Dockyard and on Admiralty property or in Admiralty waters. The total cost of the Civil Police Force in 1906 was £5,871.

Members of the force are entitled to pensions on a scale regulated by an Ordinance (No. 3 of 1892). After a service of 15 years, and provided he has attained the age of 55, a constable is granted a pension at the rate of 15-50ths of his annual pay. The maximum obtainable is two-thirds of the annual pay. Special pensions and gratuities are granted in case of injuries and in exceptional circumstances.

Prisons.

The prison consists of certain old buildings at Moorish Castle. It is regulated by an Ordinance (No. 8 of 1889, as amended by No. 2 of 1894) which places it and its officers under the control and superintendence of the police magistrate, who is ex-officio Visiting Justice. The rules and regulations of the prison are made by the police magistrate subject to the approval of the Governor. They were completely revised in January, 1906.

The total number of persons committed to the prison in 1906 was 197, being 17 more than in 1905. There were 8 women and 11 juveniles included in the total, all of whom were first offenders. Of the total number committed, 166 were for sentences of three months or less, 21 had been once previously convicted, 8 twice, and 28 thrice or more. Seventeen naval prisoners were received to undergo sentences imposed by the Naval Authorities.

The sanitary condition of the prison was good throughout the year. There were no deaths. No prisoners were flogged. Exclusive of repairs and alterations to buildings, the cost of the prison was £1,363.

Particulars for the last five years are appended:—

Commitments.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Debt and contempt of Court ...	—	3	—	—	4
Safe custody	32	11	4	14	22
Imprisonment	146	119	109	166	171
Total	178	133	113	180	197

Particulars for the last five years.—cont.

Commitments.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Men...	167	126	104	176	178
Women	6	7	6	3	8
Juveniles	5	—	3	1	11
Total	178	133	113	180	197
Previously convicted—					
Once	15	16	14	17	21
Twice	6	2	6	4	8
Thrice or more	28	14	17	35	28
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—
Floggings	—	—	—	—	—

Criminal Statistics.

Justice is administered by a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and by a police magistrate.

By an Order in Council which came into operation on the 27th February, 1884, the law of England, as it existed on the 31st December, 1883, was declared to be in force in Gibraltar, so far as the same may be applicable to the circumstances thereof.

The Supreme Court is a Court of Record. The laws relating to the Supreme Court, its constitution and jurisdiction were consolidated and amended by an Order in Council, dated the 17th November, 1888. This has been amended by Ordinance No. 6 of 1898 and by Ordinance No. 4 of 1902.

Under the Rules of the Court, there are three terms in each year for the despatch of civil business.

Hilary term commences on the seventh day of January and ends on the Saturday preceding Good Friday.

Trinity term commences on the second Monday after Easter Sunday and ends on the 30th June.

Michaelmas term commences on the 1st October and ends on the 20th December.

The Court sits during vacation at the discretion of the Chief Justice.

Barristers admitted to practice at the Supreme Court may act also as solicitors.

There is a Law Library, to which duly certificated legal practitioners have free access. Duly articled law students are admitted upon an annual payment of £1.

The criminal statistics show that the offences reported to the police in 1906 numbered 1,128. Of these 1,111 were apprehended or summoned before the magistrates and disposed of as hereafter shown. They consisted of:—

499 Aliens;
434 Natives of Gibraltar;
50 Maltese;
128 Other British subjects.

Offences Reported.

Year.	Total number reported.	Offences against the person.	Offences against property.	Other offences.
1902	1,075	112	63	860
1903	724	93	59	543
1904	925	92	60	743
1905	986	103	62	805
1906	1,128	92	87	949

How Disposed of.

Year.	Discharged for want of prosecution or evidence.	Dismissed on the merits.	Discharged with a caution.	Committed for trial in the Supreme Court.	Summarily convicted.	Extradited.
1902	100	66	144	20	704	—
1903	94	50	87	10	454	—
1904	84	55	103	8	645	—
1905	120	54	154	3	637	2
1906	111	83	133	5	777	2

Of the 777 persons summarily convicted in the Police Magistrate's Court, 34 were charged with assaults and other offences against the person, 38 with offences against property other than malicious injuries and prædial larceny, and 705 offences against Revenue Acts, Health Acts, and other Acts relating to the social economy of Gibraltar. The punishments inflicted were in:—

601 cases ... ... Fine.
82 ,, ... Imprisonment in lieu of fine.
69 ,, ... Peremptory imprisonment.
4 ,, ... Whipping.
2 ,, ... Bound over.
19 ,, ... Special orders.

In one case the sentence of whipping was not carried out, as the offender was reported to be medically unfit to receive corporal punishment.

The two persons brought before the police magistrate under the Extradition Acts, and committed for surrender, were charged with offences against property, one within the jurisdiction of Switzerland, and one within the jurisdiction of France.

Of the 5 cases tried in the Supreme Court, 2 were charges of manslaughter and 2 charges of offences against the person. The fifth case was a charge of smuggling certain goods into Moroquine Territory against the provisions of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation made between Her late Majesty the Queen and the Sultan of Morocco, dated the 9th December, 1856, and the Morocco Order in Council, 1889. This case was not proceeded with and a *nolle prosequi* was entered. In the manslaughter cases, judgment was for the prisoner in each case; in the other two cases, in which each prisoner was charged with an act of gross indecency, judgment was for the Crown. In one case imprisonment with hard labour for two years was imposed, in the other imprisonment with hard labour for 12 calendar months.

The number of indictments and informations dealt with in the Supreme Court during the last five years is shown hereunder:—

Offences.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Murder	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	1	2
Attempt at murder	—	1	—	—	—
Murder of wife	—	—	—	—	—
Child murder	—	—	—	—	—
Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural crimes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person ...	10	6	4	2	2
Injury to property	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery with violence	3	—	—	—	—
Praedial larceny	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property ...	7	3	4	1	—
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	1
Total	20	10	8	4	5

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The total population as ascertained by the census taken on the 31st March, 1901, and as estimated on the 31st December, 1906, is given hereunder. The figures relating to the civil population are given by the police who make a house to house visitation during the last ten days of the year; those for the military are obtained from the Major-General in Charge of Administration, and include the wives and children of the officers and men composing the garrison. The decrease shown in the number of British subjects (other than Maltese) is ascribed to the fact that many persons who came to Gibraltar with a view to being included in the census, have returned to Linea or other neighbouring towns to reside. A large number of Maltese who were thrown out of work during the coal labourers' strike in 1902, have returned to Malta. Their number has decreased from 745 in 1902 to 431 at the end of 1906.

Excluding the number of deaths among the floating population, the births registered exceeded the deaths by 204. This to some extent was compensated for by emigration, at least 128 persons having left Gibraltar permanently, principally for the United States of America and the South American Republics.

Leaving the naval and military and floating population out of consideration, the excess of births over deaths has added 591 persons to the total population of the Rock in the last five years.

Population.		1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Births ...	Civil	504	512	458	514	457
	Naval and Military ...	119	130	116	110	139
	Floating	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	623	642	574	624	596
Marriages	Civil	185	156	152	151	128
	Naval and Military ...	35	40	40	31	32
	Floating	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	220	196	192	182	160
Deaths	Civil	461	354	327	376	336
	Naval and Military ...	56	45	52	54	56
	Floating	50	46	41	39	35
	Total	567	445	420	469	427

—	Census, 1901.	Estimated, 1906.
City and Garrison (Civil).		
British subjects, other than Maltese	17,172	15,716
Maltese	615	431
Aliens on Permit	2,568	2,256
Port and Harbour (Civil).		
British subjects other than Maltese	149	—
Maltese	2	—
Aliens on Permit	479	221
Total	20,985	18,624
Military Population	6,475	6,516
Total Population	27,460	25,140

The sexes are shown hereunder:—

—	Census, 1901.		Estimated, 1906.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British subjects, (Civil) other than Maltese.	8,200	9,121	7,414	8,320
Maltese	446	171	345	86
Aliens on Permit	1,382	1,665	1,009	1,468
Military...	5,701	774	5,532	984
	15,729	11,731	14,300	10,840
	27,460		25,140	

Public Health.

The sanitary condition of Gibraltar is steadily improving. The death-rate, which in 1905 was 18·17 per 1,000 of estimated population, compares very favourably with that of the crowded towns of England and Wales. The epidemic of small-pox which commenced in October, 1905, and was referred to in last year's report, proved to be one of the severest on record. Special measures were adopted to cope with it, and all possible precautions were taken to prevent the disease being spread.

Climate.

When the east wind or "Levanter" prevails during the summer months, a heavy cloud hangs over the Rock, and the sheltered position of the town at the base of the western side of

the Rock makes the heat very oppressive, otherwise the sub-tropical climate is an agreeable one to reside in. The temperature is highest in the months of June, July, August, and September.

The prevailing wind is easterly, although it frequently blows with considerable force in the winter months from the south-west and north-west.

The mean temperature for the year was 65·1, the mean maximum 70·8, and the mean minimum 51·7. The absolute maximum was 93·0, on the 11th of August, and the absolute minimum was 31·6, on the 6th of February. This is the lowest recorded for many years. A temperature of 32.6 was recorded on the 24th of January and again on the 28th of December.

Statistics taken over a period of 115 years show the average annual rainfall to be 33·33 inches. That for the year 1906 was 32·36 inches, and therefore a little below the average. The greatest rainfall recorded in any one day was 2·46 inches, on the 28th of September. The recording instruments are at a height of 53 feet above mean sea level, in longitude 5° 21′ 53″ West, and latitude 36° 6′ 20″ North.

Air Temperature.

	Mean.				
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	56·3	55·6	53·6	54·0	55·5
February	57·0	57·3	55·9	55·3	53·5
March	60·2	59·8	57·0	61·5	57·8
April	64·1	62·1	63·0	64·5	60·6
May	66·6	65·2	69·9	67·0	66·8
June	71·8	70·6	73·2	73·1	74·1
July	76·8	78·0	78·0	77·5	77·0
August	79·1	77·8	79·6	78·6	79·3
September	73·0	72·9	73·9	73·0	74·3
October	66·4	68·6	66·4	65·8	68 7
November	61·0	61·5	61 6	58·1	59·9
December	56·8	53·4	56·2	56·7	54·3
Mean maximum	71·2	70·4	70·6	71·0	70·8
Mean minimum	55·8	57·5	53·6	52·7	51·7
Mean for the year	65·8	65·3	65·7	65·4	65·1
	On 9 Aug.	On 11 Aug.	On 23 July	On 5 Sept.	On 11 Aug.
Absolute maximum... ...	96·4	90·4	94·2	91·8	93·0
	On 1 Feb.	On 1 Dec.	On 10 Jan.	On 22 Feb.	On 6 Feb.
Absolute minimum... ...	34·2	39·4	39·0	35·8	31·6

Rainfall.

Month.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
January	·03	5·65	3·00	4·09	·45
February	10·54	·02	4·47	·22	·38
March	4·61	2·25	7·46	·23	4·76
April	4·07	1·94	1·76	1·90	3·81
May	2·10	1·27	·43	2·42	2·64
June	·67	·46	·95	·50	·89
July	·60	—	·03	·10	—
August	·42	—	·11	—	·55
September	·98	·24	4·54	·08	8·50
October	2·55	1·72	2·43	5·09	2·12
November	7·85	4·01	4·38	10·77	5·81
December	4·65	8·84	6·18	3·08	2·45
Total	39·07	26·40	35·74	28·43	32·36
	On	On	On	On	On
Maximum in 24 hours ...	4 March 2·06	17 Jan. 2·60	24 Dec. 3·50	25 Oct. 1·85	28 Sept. 2·46

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

Prior to the year 1857, when all postal business was placed in the hands of the Imperial Government's representative, two distinct post offices existed in Gibraltar—one managed by a Packet Agent under the control of the Imperial Government, who dealt with correspondence received and despatched oversea, the other managed by a Clerk in the Civil Secretary's Office, who distributed and collected all letters brought into or sent out of Gibraltar overland.

To meet the increased needs of the Imperial Government, and to allow for an expansion of business, a new post office was built in 1858 from Colonial Government funds, at a cost of about £2,200. It was enlarged in 1870 at a cost of about £550, to accommodate the telegraph business introduced. This building is still in use, but has proved too cramped and confined for the present work which has greatly increased of recent years.

On the 1st January, 1886, the post office, with its agency at Tangier in Morocco, was transferred from Imperial control to that of the Government of Gibraltar. It was established as a Colonial Government Department by an Ordinance (No. 10 of 1885) which was enacted on the 17th December, 1885, and which, as amended by Ordinance No. 2 of 1894, is still in force.

In addition to the Postal Agency at Tangier, others were established on 1st April, 1886, at Rabat and Larache. Agencies were also opened at Tetuan, Mogador, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, and Fez, at various later dates.

All these Morocco Postal Agencies were transferred to the control of the Imperial Government at the end of the year 1906.

An estimate of the number of letters, newspapers, circulars, etc., dealt with in each of the last two years, and statements showing the money and postal order transactions and the revenue and expenditure of the Post Office for the last five years, are appended. It will be observed that the work of the Department increases steadily year by year, this being particularly noticeable in the case of postal orders, the total amount of orders issued and paid having doubled in the last five years.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS, &C., DEALT WITH.

—		Internal.	External. United Kingdom and other places. From	External. United Kingdom and other places. To	Total.
Letters and Post Cards	1905	102,102	1,065,506	1,456,286	2,623,894
	1906	117,832	1,064,388	2,110,758	3,292,978
Registered articles ...	1905	—	35,004	59,488	94,492
	1906	—	33,620	66,548	100,168
Newspapers	1905	11,700	580,138	81,770	673,608
	1906	4,836	664,950	78,312	748,098
Book packets, samples, and Circulars.	1905	—	67,808	12,766	80,574
	1906	—	84,526	35,464	119,990
Parcels	1905	—	29,774	13,670	43,444
	1906	—	29,220	10,998	40,218
Dead Letters	1905	—	4,280	5,598	9,878
	1906	—	5,142	6,280	11,422
Dead registered articles	1905	—	182	83	265
	1906	—	320	110	430
Dead Newspapers ...	1905	—	116	2,524	2,640
	1906	—	167	2,882	3,049

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDER TRANSACTIONS.

—	Issued. 1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
United Kingdom and other countries—	£	£	£	£	£
Money orders	15,710	15,025	16,879	17,685	18,580
Postal orders	16,601	20,202	23,603	29,993	33,766
Malta	712	991	740	1,423	1,205
Tangier—					
Local money orders ...	642	560	781	776	817
Total	33,665	36,778	42,003	49,877	54,368

Money and Postal Order Transactions—cont.

—	Paid.				
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and other countries—					
Money orders	3,354	3,867	3,792	4,755	5,326
Postal orders	3,300	3,871	4,324	6,067	6,702
Malta...	247	211	632	414	185
Tangier—					
Local money orders ...	2,018	2,267	1,808	1,539	1,410
Total	8,919	10,216	10,556	12,775	13,623

Revenue.

—	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£
Letters, cards, parcels, &c. ...	8,380	11,421	12,267	15,616	15,501
Commission on money and postal orders.	370	396	429	540	429
Rent of private boxes ...	92	94	92	95	99
Telegraph receipts	403	300	300	300	300
Miscellaneous	8	—	—	—	—
Total	9,253	12,211	13,088	16,551	16,329

Expenditure.

—	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages	3,451	3,881	3,806	4,155	4,190
Conveyance of mails ...	1,835	1,874	1,901	2,269	2,505
Transit rates to foreign countries.	955	951	944	935	932
Miscellaneous	33	458	—	—	—
Telegraphs	141	—	—	—	—
Total	6,415	7,164	6,651	7,359	7,627

Telegraphs.

The Government telegraphs, which are land lines connecting Gibraltar with San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba, are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company under a special

agreement with the Colonial Government. They were transferred to the Company on the 1st January, 1902.

TELEPHONES.

There are no Colonial Government telephones. There is a telephone exchange worked as a commercial undertaking. The military authorities have their own lines and are connected with the exchange.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

There are no military volunteers or semi-military forces.

The expenditure charged in the accounts of the District Paymaster for the year 1906 is returned at £374,787.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, paid a brief visit to Gibraltar in the month of May. This Royal visit, the third paid by Her Majesty to the Rock, was a source of much gratification to the inhabitants.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales also made a short stay here on their return journey from India, and were most heartily welcomed and warmly received.

The financial condition of Gibraltar continues to be satisfactory. The revenue was well maintained and the year ended with a surplus of £22,492 and an asset balance of £126,316.

As a result, many public works, the execution of which had been postposed from time to time for want of funds, have recently been taken in hand and carried out. The Government slaughter houses have been properly drained and considerably improved. The floors have been relaid on modern principles, and the walls have been covered to a suitable height with white glazed tiles. The sanitary condition and general appearance of the buildings have been greatly improved and brought more up to the standard of modern requirements. The Governor's summer residence, which has been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair, has been thoroughly restored and furnished throughout. Additions and alterations have been made to the stables at Government House ("The Convent") and the drainage system generally has been overhauled and renewed. The small-pox hospital, the public markets, the civil prison and the colonial hospital drains have all been renewed. Several additions and improvements have been made to the colonial hospital. A new Sisters' Home and two new wards have been

provided. The bonded stores at Waterport have been improved. A waiting room and offices have been provided for the service of the Algeciras Company's steamers plying between Gibraltar and Algeciras; various Crown properties in the occupation of Government officials have been improved and thoroughly repaired, and others have been put in order and let at moderate rents to public officers, in pursuance of the policy which has been laid down. The police barracks, the erection of which had been under consideration for many years, were begun in 1905. A small portion has been completed and is occupied. The site is an excellent one. It adjoins the colonial hospital, and is situated in a healthy position in the upper part of the town.

The Barracks for the accommodation of a small detachment of the police to be stationed at the south part of the town, have been commenced.

FRED. EVANS,
Colonial Secretary.

Gibraltar,
18th June, 1907.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
499	British Central Africa Protectorate	1905–1906
500	Colonial Survey Committee	"
501	Grenada	1905
502	Straits Settlements	"
503	Gibraltar	"
504	Trinidad and Tobago	1905–1906
505	St. Lucia	1905
506	Mauritius	"
507	Southern Nigeria (Lagos)	"
508	Somaliland	1905–1906
509	Fiji	1905
510	St. Vincent	1905–1906
511	Sierra Leone	1905
512	Southern Nigeria	"
513	Basutoland	1905–1906
514	British Guiana	"
515	British Honduras	1905
516	Northern Nigeria	1905-1906
517	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
518	Leeward Islands	"
519	East Africa Protectorate	"
520	Seychelles	1906
521	Hong Kong	"
522	Falkland Islands	"
523	Ashanti	"
524	Jamaica	1905–1906
525	Uganda	"
526	St. Helena	1906
527	Ceylon	"
528	Bermuda	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
33	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey.
34	Montserrat	Agricultural Industry.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis	Sugar.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.
37	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1904–5.
38	St. Helena	Agriculture (1884).
39	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
40	Northern Nigeria	Taxation of Natives.
41	East Africa Protectorate	Forests of Kenia.

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PRINTED FOR HIS M[illegible]'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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1907.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 563.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1907.

(For Report for 1906, *see* No. 529.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
July, 1908.

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No. 563.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1906, *see* No. 529.)

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gibraltar,
11th June, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of the year 1907, with a report thereon by the Colonial Secretary.

2. A small sketch map of Gibraltar is attached to the report.

I have, &c.,

FRED. EVANS,
Deputy Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1907.

I.—FINANCIAL.

General Revenue and Expenditure.

The year 1907 commenced with an asset balance of £146,449; the revenue of the year was £83,804; total, £230,253. The expenditure, £71,670. The year therefore ended with a balance of £158,583.

The revenue exceeded the expenditure by a sum of £12,134.

The receipts for each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	32,888	41,064	36,554	39,001	34,160
Port Dues and Wharfage ...	5,821	6,156	5,872	6,479	6,405
Licences and Internal Revenue.	4,043	4,179	4,197	4,276	4,196
Fees and Reimbursements in Aid.	12,260	12,136	12,070	12,982	12,199
Post Office, &c.	12,211	13,038	16,551	16,329	13,039
Rents of Crown Property...	8,239	7,338	7,489	8,680	8,890
Interest on Investments ...	1,539	2,776	3,376	4,032	4,875
Miscellaneous	64	50	90	226	40
	77,065	86,787	86,199	92,005	83,804
Land Sales	15,275	758	1,324	—	—
Total Revenue £	92,340	87,545	87,523	92,005	83,804

As compared with the year 1906, there was a decrease of £8,201. The falling off was in the Customs and Post Office receipts. The tobacco duty produced £3,566 less than in 1906. £1,275 less was obtained from the duties on wines, spirits, and malt liquors. This is attributable to depression in trade and to the reduction in the garrison and completion of the Admiralty dock works. The loss of £3,290 on the Post Office receipts arises principally from the same cause, but the reduced rates of postage charged under the Postal Convention concluded at Rome in 1906, the transfer of the Morocco Agencies to Imperial Government control which took place at the commencement of the year, and the diminished sale of stamps to collectors, are contributory causes.

The expenditure of the year 1907 was £2,157 more than in 1906. The Establishment charges were increased by £1,124, there having been an increase of £1,577 on the personal

emoluments due to a general readjustment of salaries, and savings to the extent of £453 on "other charges."

A statement showing the expenditure of each of the last five years is appended:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£
Establishments:—					
(*a*) Personal Emoluments	32,161	32,536	32,147	34,264	35,841
(*b*) Other Charges ...	13,602	12,619	14,261	15,631	15,178
Pensions	1,923	2,135	2,199	2,323	2,309
Ecclesiastical Grants ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Public Works Recurrent ...	2,478	2,666	2,544	2,366	2,876
Crown Agents	42	48	37	45	45
Miscellaneous	3,347	2,735	3,307	2,808	2,765
Total Recurrent £	54,553	53,739	55,495	58,437	60,014
Extraordinary:—					
(*a*) Commercial Mole ...	10,216	8,473	4,704	—	—
(*b*) Other Works ...	700	2,712	3,943	11,076	11,656
Total Expenditure £	65,469	64,924	64,142	69,513	71,670

Assets and Liabilities.

At the end of the year 1907 there was a balance of assets amounting to £158,583, as shown in the table below:—

Assets.		Liabilities.	
	£		£
Cash in Treasury	11,728	Deposits	894
Investments	141,576	Excess of Assets ...	158,583
Advances	4,287		
Sanitary Commissioners' loan	1,886		
Total ... £	159,477	Total ... £	159,477

Taxation.

No change.

Public Debt.

There is none.

Currency.

British sterling is the legal tender under an Order in Council dated the 9th August, 1898. Spanish money is, however, in circulation, and is used in the payment of labourers' wages and the purchase of the usual necessaries of life. There are 25 pesetas to the £1 sterling. The average local rate of exchange for the year was pesetas 27·55 to the £1.

Public Boards.

The Sanitary Commissioners constitute the only public board in Gibraltar. They are governed by "The Public Health Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1907" (Ordinance No. 10 of 1907), which regulates their powers and duties. Under this Ordinance they are empowered to borrow money on the security of the rates for certain specified periods and to an extent not exceeding the assessable value for two years of the property in Gibraltar subject to the payment of rates. Each loan is to be redeemed by annual instalments not exceeding thirty.

Particulars as to the rateable value of the premises, as ascertained at the valuation made on the 1st October last year, the Commissioners debt, revenue and expenditure, &c., are given below:—

	1907.
Rateable value of premises ...	£192,408 0 0
Extent of borrowing powers ...	384,816 0 0
Debt	244,624 0 0
Rate payable in the £1	0 2 1
Assessments	18,047 0 0
Capital receipts	6,027 0 0
Capital expenditure	4,441 0 0
Assets	29,360 0 0
Liabilities	32,463 0 0
Excess of liabilities... ...	3,103 0 0
Revenue	51,801 0 0
Expenditure	55,919 0 0

The debt at the end of 1907, with Peseta loans converted at Pesetas 27 to the £1, £244,623 16*s.* 2*d.*

The borrowing powers of the Sanitary Commissioners are limited to twice the amount of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar, which, as ascertained by the revised tenement valuation on October 1st, 1907, is £192,408.

Particulars are given in the following statement:—

	Ptas.	£.
Debt on 31st December, 1906 ...	2,113,500	170,917
Amount raised during 1907:—		
H. 33. Fuel economizer. Amount required to complete the work...		520
H. 54. Suction gas plant for Orange Bastion Pumping Station ...		700
H. 55. Relaying defective sewers ...		2,000
	2,113,500	174,137
Amount repaid in 1907	101,000	4,050
Nett debt on 31st December, 1907...	2,012,500	—170,087

The total amount of assessment rates collected in 1907 was made up thus:—

	£
Paid by Admiralty	1,607
,, War Department	3,824
,, Colonial Government ...	895
,, Civil community	11,720

With an estimated civil population of 19,000, the amount contributed by the civil community per head was 12*s.* 4*d.*

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

The only statistics available are those in respect of the undermentioned dutiable articles, and coal:—

Year.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Wine.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lb.	Galls.	Galls.	Lb.
1903	179,489	86,865	842,800	3,426,022	17,479	51,495	2,542,721
1904	180,209	95,388	834,517	3,526,567	21,456	55,120	2,256,404
1905	172,249	100,377	842,876	3,864,487	25,794	60,034	2,337,108
1906	161,177	101,688	906,676	3,978,954	22,236	60,293	1,978,942
1907	146,443	90,448	689,455	3,895,299	18,584	60,366	1,933,283

The decrease in the imports is attributable to the reduction of the garrison and the prolonged absence of the Atlantic Fleet.

The following is a statement of the coal trade of the last five years:—

Year.	No. of steamers coaled.	No. of tons of coal taken.
1903	1,218 ...	122,259
1904	1,291 ...	153,257
1905	911 ...	95,053
1906	1,378 ...	162,837
1907	1,511 ...	184,906

The figures of the year 1907 show the largest output of coal since 1901, when 1,855 ships took 217,927 tons.

During the year 169 foreign men-of-war (including torpedo vessels) took 28,053 tons of coal, as against 23,190 put on board 56 such men-of-war in 1906. The returns show a gradual improvement in the trade.

Shipping.

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels of each nationality which entered the port and cleared in each of the last two years are shown below:—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1906.		1907.		1906.		1907.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain ..	1,858	3,055,663	1,901	3,280,131	1,856	3,041,605	1,889	3,277,267
Spain	356	140,306	374	133,739	334	142,821	354	131,845
Germany	268	826,807	265	938,984	270	843,290	264	938,759
Norway and Sweden.	177	143,724	195	145,761	180	144,035	193	144,970
France	158	125,853	151	137,936	158	122,595	151	137,936
Denmark	87	57,506	83	58,874	86	56,453	83	58,874
Italy	81	94,057	80	101,249	81	96,057	80	101,249
Holland	67	46,713	57	39,059	67	46,713	57	39,059
Greece	33	45,390	47	73,408	32	46,210	47	73,408
Austria	30	42,586	32	45,978	30	42,586	32	45,978
Belgium	21	19,649	20	19,957	21	19,649	20	19,957
Russia	38	30,961	28	26,381	38	30,961	28	26,381
Other Countries	14	6,394	13	8,808	13	6,373	13	8,808
Total Steam Vessels.	3,188	4,641,559	3,246	5,010,265	3,166	4,636,348	3,191	5,004,291

Sailing Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1906.		1907.		1906.		1907.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain ..	105	16,856	110	14,522	103	16,614	124	14,940
Spain	203	12,873	252	8,901	147	5,150	119	3,967
Portugal	53	2,748	54	3,071	10	1,104	12	1,098
Denmark	30	4,678	27	4,344	30	4,678	27	4,344
Norway	17	3,988	10	2,929	17	3,988	10	2,929
Russia	9	1,969	6	1,824	9	2,082	6	1,824
Italy	10	6,578	10	6,337	9	5,383	10	6,337
Holland	6	574	11	520	3	483	4	1,010
France	7	900	2	1,784	1	112	2	1,784
Germany	2	364	3	2,071	3	587	2	1,932
Other Countries	9	2,200	1	14	3	2,004	—	—
Total Sailing Vessels.	541	53,728	486	46,317	335	42,185	316	40,165
Total Steam Vessels.	3,188	4,641,559	3,246	5,010,265	3,166	4,636,348	3,191	5,004,291
Grand Total	3,729	4,695,287	3,732	5,056,582	3,501	4,678,533	3,507	5,044,456

III.—LEGISLATION.

Eleven Ordinances were passed during the year.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The number of scholars on the rolls and in average attendance, and the revenue and expenditure of the schools for the last two years are shown in the following tables:—

—	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Public.	Industrial.	Total.
1906—					
On Rolls	1,654	167	302	163	2,286
Average Attendance ...	1,406	114	218	125	1,863
1907—					
On Rolls	1,643	298	279	179	2,399
Average Attendance ...	1,406	157	210	127	1,900

Revenue and Expenditure.

—	School Fees.	Government Grant.	Voluntary Contributions.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roman Catholic :—					
1906	400	1,384	100	1,884	1,849
1907	411	1,404	140	1,955	1,912
Hebrew :—					
1906	62	114	147	323	475
1907	96	156	524	776	448
Public :—					
1906	54	221	45	320	276
1907	54	214	40	308	280
Infant and Industrial :—					
1906	29	125	—	154	182
1907	28	127	—	155	153

The school year ends on the 31st March. Grants-in-aid are regulated by a code which was revised in 1899. An improvement is shown both in the total number on the rolls and in average attendance.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

The total number of patients under treatment in the Colonial Hospital in 1907 was 691, or 59 more than in 1906. There were 506 males and 185 females under treatment. 441 were discharged cured, 119 were discharged as relieved, 45 as not improved, and 50 died. The daily average number in the hospital was 51 (38 males, 13 females). The largest period for which any inmate stayed was 412 days.

The following is a return of the numbers under treatment in the Colonial Hospital and Small-pox Hospital in each of the last two years:—

—	Remaining at end of previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total under treatment.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining at end of year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Cured.	Relieved.	Not Improved.		
1906.												
Hospital ..	36	8	44	459	129	588	632	423	84	28	46	51
Small-Pox .	12	3	15	70	37	107	122	99	—	3	11	9
	48	11	59	529	166	695	754	522	84	31	57	60
1907.												
Hospital ..	40	11	51	466	174	640	691	441	119	45	50	92
Small-Pox..	6	3	9	15	6	21	30	28	—	2	—	—
	46	14	60	481	180	661	721	469	119	47	50	92

The surgical operations numbered 203. There were eleven deaths.

The number of out-patients treated is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Non-paying Patients.						Paying Patients.	Total number of Out-patients treated.
	Sent in by					Total.		
	Police.	Commissioners.	Clergy.	Alcalde of Linea.	Urgent.			
1906	2,012	1	3,692	982	325	7,012	5,355	12,367
1907	5,690	—	10	3,216	335	9,251	609	9,860

The continued increase in the number of persons resident at Linea seeking gratuitous treatment at the Colonial Hospital on the recommendation of the Alcalde of that town necessitated a revision of the regulations, and the number is now limited to 25 a week.

The following figures give the cost of the hospital (including the Small-pox Hospital), exclusive of maintenance and repairs to buildings:—

Year.	Daily Average of Beds Occupied.	Gross Expenditure.	Cost per Bed.	Actual Cost per Bed after Deducting In-patients' Fees.	Fees Paid by Out-patients.	Number of Out-patients Treated.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1906	62	6,366 9 0	102 13 8	88 13 5	173 10 5	12,367
1907	54	6,304 8 8	116 14 11	103 1 0	19 14 2	9,860

Lunatic Asylum.

The total number of patients in the asylum at the end of the year was 31—23 males and eight females. There were admitted during the year eight males and four females. Four of the inmates died—one at the age of 76, one aged 73, and two aged 39 and 41 respectively.

The cost of the institution, exclusive of the charges for maintenance and repairs of buildings, and medicines, which are supplied at the cost of the Colonial Hospital, was £1,776. The fees from paying patients totalled £135.

Savings Bank.

The transactions of the Savings Bank show a falling off in the number of depositors and in the total amount deposited, and an increase in the amount of the sterling withdrawals.

At the end of 1907, 3,861 depositors had standing to their credit £91,365 and Pesetas 821,322. There was a surplus of assets of £28,608.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

There were no important changes in the police force during the year, the numbers being 58 of all ranks, with nine special constables temporarily employed. The cost of the police in 1907 was £6,122.

Prisons.

There were 204 persons committed to prison during the year; 187 men, 5 women, and 12 juveniles. This number shows a small increase of 7 when contrasted with the number of committals in 1906.

The health of the prisoners was generally good; there were but 3 admissions to the sick list, and no deaths. The punishments for breaches of prison discipline were few. No corporal punishment was inflicted.

The cost of the Prison in 1907 was £1,344, exclusive of the charges for repairs and alteration of buildings and medical supplies.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of offences reported to the police in 1907 was larger than in previous years, but the offences were mostly of a trivial character, and there was no increase of serious crime. In 1903 the offences reported numbered 724; they rose to 925 and 986 in 1904 and 1905 respectively, and to 1,128 and 1,387 in 1906 and 1907.

The increase is largely attributable to the activity of the police in suppressing minor breaches of the laws relating to street cries and noises, hawkers, obstructions, hackney carriages, &c., and the admission of aliens into the garrison, &c.; to the energy displayed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and to the proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioners taken with a view to the recovery of rates and the more efficient administration of the sanitary regulations.

In 1903 the daily average number of prisoners in gaol was 19·44, in 1907 it was only 15·63. In 1906 it was 20·22.

As will be seen hereunder, half the total number of those brought before the magistrate were aliens:—

	1907.
Total number of offences reported to the police	1,387
These consisted of:—	
Offences against the person	76
Offences against property	112
Other offences	1,199
There were heard in the police court	1,341
Nationality of Offenders:—	
Aliens	672
Maltese	56
Natives of Gibraltar	505
Other British subjects	108

The cases heard were disposed of as follows:—

Year.	Discharged for want of prosecution or evidence.	Dismissed on the merits.	Discharged with a caution.	Committed for trial in the Supreme Court.	Summarily convicted.	Extradited.
1907	145	85	130	10	970	1

The statements below show the nature of the offences with which the persons summarily convicted were charged, and in what manner the cases were disposed of:—

Nature of offences.	1907.
Assaults and other offences against the person...	28
Malicious injuries to property (a)	5
Prædial larceny (b)	—
Offences against property other than (a) and (b)	38
Offences against Revenue Acts, Health Acts, &c.	899
Offences against Masters and Servants Acts ...	—
Other offences	—
Total	970

Punishments.	Number of Cases. 1907.
Fine	751
Imprisonment in lieu of fine or surety	77
Peremptory imprisonment	94
Whipping	14
Bound over or other trivial punishment... ...	6
Special Orders	28
Total	970

Ten persons were committed by the police magistrate for trial in the supreme court:—

1 for murder.
2 for offences against the person.
5 for offences against property.
1 for uttering foreign counterfeit coin.
1 for an offence against the provisions of "The Tobacco Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1896."

There was a case for an offence against the person which stood over from the year 1906, making in all 11 cases heard in the Supreme Court in 1907.

In the murder case there was a verdict of manslaughter with a recommendation to mercy, and a sentence of penal servitude for three years was imposed.

In the case under the Tobacco Ordinance, the Grand Jury did not find a true bill.

In the case of uttering counterfeit coin, the accused, who had been out on bail on his own recognizance, failed to appear, and a Bench Warrant was issued for his arrest.

A verdict of guilty was returned in each of the other cases.

A return of the number of indictments, &c., in the Supreme Court during each of the last two years is given hereunder:—

Offences.	1906.	1907.
Manslaughter	2	1
Other offences against the person	2	3
Offences against property ...	-	5
Miscellaneous offences	1	2
Total	5	11

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The population at the end of 1907 has been estimated at 23,651, as detailed hereunder:—

—	Census, 1901.	Estimated, 1907.
City and Garrison (Civil).		
British subjects, other than Maltese	17,172	15,756
Maltese	615	392
Aliens on Permit	2,568	2,218
Port and Harbour (Civil).		
British subjects other than Maltese	149	—
Maltese	2	—
Aliens on Permit	479	278
Total	20,985	18,644
Military Population	6,475	5,007
Total Population	27,460	23,651

The sexes are shown hereunder:—

—	Census, 1901.		Estimated, 1907.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British subjects (Civil), other than Maltese.	8,200	9,121	7,567	8,189
Maltese	446	171	319	73
Aliens on Permit	1,382	1,665	994	1,502
Military...	5,701	774	4,101	906
	15,729	11,731	12,981	10,670
	27,460		23,651	

Among the British subjects there are 47 natives of India, of whom all but five come from Hyderabad.

Excluding the naval and military and the floating population from consideration, the births registered during the year exceeded the deaths by 139. Details for two years are appended:—

Population.		1906.	1907.
Births	Civil	457	435
	Naval and Military ...	139	126
	Floating	—	—
	Total	596	561
Marriages	Civil	128	151
	Naval and Military ...	32	27
	Floating	—	—
	Total	160	178
Deaths	Civil	336	296
	Naval and Military ...	56	37
	Floating	35	26
	Total	427	359

Public Health.

The Medical Officer of Health reports that the birth-rate in 1907 was 15·2 per 1,000, which, from an examination of the

records of twenty years, appears to be the lowest recorded. The year was remarkably free from epidemic disease, and the low death-rate may be attributed party to this cause and partly to improved sanitation brought about by the Sanitary Commissioners.

Climate.

Particulars with regard to the temperature and rainfall are given in the returns hereunder. The temperature in 1907 reached a higher maximum than in either of the previous five years; a lower minimum temperature and a greater 24 hours' rainfall were also recorded.

The rainfall of 4·06 inches on the 15th November is the heaviest experienced since 1901, when (on the 25th November) a rainfall of 5·50 inches was recorded.

Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	
	1906.	1907.
January	55·5	51·5
February	53·5	53·2
March	57·8	58·6
April	60·6	62·6
May	66·8	66·3
June	74·1	74·3
July	77·0	75·3
August	79·3	78·8
September	74·3	75·1
October	68·7	64·8
November	59·9	59·8
December	54·3	58·4
Mean maximum	70·8	70·6
Mean minimum	51·7	49·6
Mean for the year... ...	65·1	65·1
Absolute maximum ...	On 11 Aug. 93·0	On 20 June 94·8
Absolute minimum ...	On 6 Feb. 31·6	On 3 Feb. 26·8

Rainfall.

Month.	1906.	1907.
	ins.	ins.
January	·45	2·93
February	·38	2·93
March	4·76	·15
April	3·81	1·68
May	2·64	1·10
June	·89	—
July	—	·10
August	·55	·08
September	8·50	1·63
October	2·12	5·00
November	5·81	10·42
December	2·45	4·40
Total	32·36	30·42
	On 28 Sept.	On 15 Nov.
Maximum in 24 hours ...	2·46	4·06

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

An examination of the figures given in the following statements shows that there was a general falling off in the business of the Post Office in 1907. This was largely due to the reduction of the garrison, but depression of trade and the transfer on the 1st January of the Morocco Agencies to the control of the Imperial Government were contributory causes. The sale of postage stamps was £3,182 less than in 1906.

Telegraphs.

The Government telegraphs are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company under an agreement with the Colonial Government.

Telephones.

There are none under Government control.

Estimated Number of Letters, &c., Dealt with.

—		Internal.	External. United Kingdom and other places. From	External. United Kingdom and other places. To	Total.
Letters and Post Cards	1906	117,832	1,064,388	2,110,758	3,292,978
	1907	130,000	875,004	1,415,596	2,420,600
Registered articles ...	1906	—	33,620	66,548	100,168
	1907	—	26,951	45,630	72,581
Newspapers	1906	4,836	664,950	78,312	748,098
	1907	728	392,392	69,888	463,008
Book packets, samples, and Circulars.	1906	—	84,526	35,464	119,990
	1907	52	69,108	12,228	81,385
Parcels	1906	—	29,220	10,998	40,218
	1907	—	23,257	8,448	31,705
Dead Letters	1906	—	5,142	6,280	11,422
	1907	—	4,450	4,890	9,340
Dead registered articles	1906	—	320	110	430
	1907	—	68	87	155
Dead Newspapers ...	1906	—	167	2,882	3,049
	1907	—	88	2,216	2,304

Money and Postal Orders Transactions.

—	Issued. 1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
United Kingdom and other countries—	£	£	£	£	£
Money orders	15,025	16,879	17,685	18,580	16,641
Postal orders	20,202	23,603	29,993	33,766	26,650
Malta	991	740	1,423	1,205	482
Tangier—					
Local money orders ...	560	781	776	817	398
Total	36,778	42,003	49,877	54,368	44,171

—	Paid. 1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
United Kingdom and other countries—	£	£	£	£	£
Money orders	3,876	3,792	4,755	5,326	5,522
Postal orders	3,871	4,324	6,067	6,702	5,388
Malta...	211	632	414	185	58
Tangier—					
Local money orders ...	2,267	1,808	1,539	1,410	1,333
Total	10,216	10,556	12,775	13,623	12,301

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

There are no militia, volunteers, or semi-military forces.

The total expenditure charged in the accounts of the District Paymaster in respect of the military forces in Gibraltar during the year is returned at £325,152. This does not include sums charged by army agents for officers' pay, &c., and sums paid by the War Department for building materials, clothing, arms, ammunition, &c.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

There is but little to be said in the way of general remarks. The most noticeable feature of the returns is the financial position. During each of the last five years, notwithstanding an annual expenditure averaging nearly £11,000 on public works of an exceptional character, the receipts have exceeded the expenditure by sums varying from £12,000 to £26,000, and (including £17,357 received from the sale of certain properties) amounting in all to £107,499. At the end of 1907 there was an asset balance of £158,583.

Another matter for notice is the reduction shown in the civil population. Although this has been brought about in part by the continued strict application of the Aliens Order in Council, the exodus of labourers and their families from Linea, consequent on the completion of the dock and harbour works here, has had its influence, as a large number of natives have gone to Linea to occupy the vacant houses, rent being much cheaper there than in Gibraltar.

In the coal trade there has been some small improvement, the returns showing the largest output of coal since 1901. There has been, however, a general depression in trade, due to the completion of public works, naval and military, and the reduction of the garrison.

To some small extent the troubles in Morocco have benefited the community, the port having been frequently visited by French vessels of war, which remain for brief periods, taking in supplies and permitting their men to take leave on shore.

A considerable number of refugees, mostly of the poorer classes, from Casablanca and other towns on the coast of Morocco sought an asylum in Gibraltar in August and September last, in consequence of the disturbed state of those places; but for obvious reasons it was only possible to allow a very limited number to remain, even temporarily, and the greater number had resort to Algeciras and other neighbouring towns in Spain, where they could be more conveniently housed

and their wants better met than in Gibraltar, with its limited accommodation.

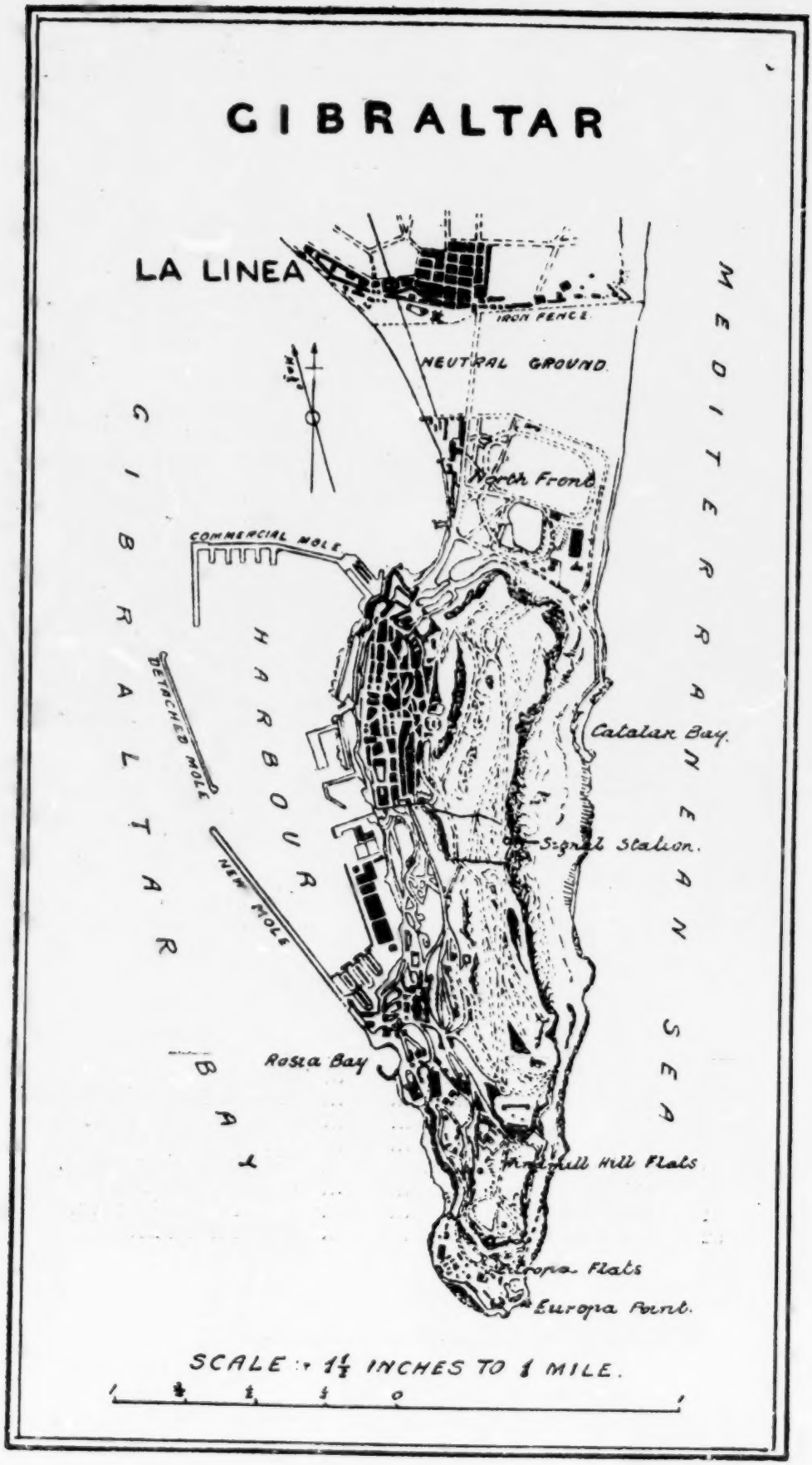
The state of the public health in Gibraltar was excellent throughout the year. The death-rate was the lowest recorded for 20 years (15·2 per 1,000), and we were remarkably free from epidemic disease. This bears testimony to the excellent work of the Sanitary Commissioners, under whose supervision the sanitary work of Gibraltar is carried out.

Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to be Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of the British Troops and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, were received during the year and duly published.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Duke of Fife, and the Princesses Alexandra and Maud visited Gibraltar twice during the year and took up residence at the "Governor's Cottage," the summer residence of the Governor, on the east slope of the Rock.

FRED. EVANS,
Colonial Secretary.

10th June, 1908.


GIBRALTAR
LA LINEA
IRON FENCE
NEUTRAL GROUND
North Front
COMMERCIAL MOLE
DETACHED MOLE
NEW MOLE
HARBOUR
Catalan Bay.
Signal Station.
Rosia Bay
Europa Flats
Europa Point.
GIBRALTAR BAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SCALE :- 1½ INCHES TO 1 MILE.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
532	Colonial Survey Committee	1906–1907
533	Weihaiwei	1906
534	Gold Coast	,,
535	Malta	1906–1907
536	Gambia	1906
537	British Central Africa Protectorate	1906–1907
538	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
539	Leeward Islands	,,
540	Straits Settlements	1906
541	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
542	Somaliland Protectorate	1906–1907
543	Bahamas	,,
544	Barbados	,,
545	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
546	Grenada	,,
547	Mauritius	1906
548	Fiji	,,
549	Jamaica	1906–1907
550	British Guiana	,,
551	Northern Nigeria	,,
552	British Honduras	1906
553	St. Lucia	1906–1907
554	Southern Nigeria	1906
555	St. Vincent	1906–1907
556	Basutoland	,,
557	East Africa Protectorate	,,
558	Uganda Protectorate	,,
559	Swaziland	,,
560	St. Helena	1907
561	Ceylon	,,
562	Falkland Islands	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
45	East Africa Protectorate... ...	Geology.
46	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey (1904–5).
47	Do. do.	Do. (1905–6).
48	Nyasaland Protectorate	Do.
49	East Africa Protectorate ...	Veterinary Department.
50	British Colonies, &c.	Cotton Cultivation.
51	Southern Nigeria	Forest Administration.
52	South Africa	Native Education.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 598.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1908.

(For Report for 1907, *see* No. 563.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty

May, 1909.

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1909.

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No. 598.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1907, *see* No. 563.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gibraltar,
3rd May, 1909.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1908, accompanied by the report of the Colonial Secretary on the returns therein contained.

I have, &c.,

FRED. FORESTIER-WALKER,
General and Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

(18392—2.) Wt. 26122—322. 1125. 6/09. D & S. A 2

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1908.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue collected amounted to £82,524, a decrease of £1,280 as compared with that of the previous year.

The receipts of each of the last five years are given in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	41,064	36,554	39,001	34,100	33,600
Port Dues and Wharfage ...	6,156	5,872	6,479	6,405	5,966
Licences and Internal Revenue	4,179	4,197	4,276	4,196	4,271
Fees & Reimbursements in Aid	12,136	12,070	12,982	12,199	11,543
Post Office, &c.	13,038	16,551	16,329	13,039	12,548
Rents of Crown Property ...	7,338	7,489	8,680	8,890	9,408
Interest on Investments ...	2,776	3,376	4,032	4,875	5,090
Miscellaneous	50	90	226	40	98
	86.787	86,199	92,005	83,804	82,524
Land Sales	758	1,324	—	—	—
Total Revenue £	87,545	87,523	92,005	83,804	82,524

This table shows that the Customs receipts have been diminishing annually. These receipts are derived from a duty of 4*d*. a gallon on wine, or 1*s*. a dozen bottles; a duty of 4*s*. a gallon on spirits, one of ½*d*. a gallon on malt liquors, and one of 2*d*. a lb. on tobacco.

In the year 1904 the receipts were:—

	£
Wines	2,597
Spirits	7,805
Malt liquors	1,731
Tobacco	28,931

In 1908 they had fallen to:—

	£
Wines	1,985
Spirits	6,538
Malt liquors	1,389
Tobacco	23,688

The total of 1908 was £560 less than in 1907, and £7,464 less than in 1904.

The falling off in recent years is due to the reduction in the garrison, the completion of the Dockworks, and to a general depression in trade partly arising from the above causes.

The sale of postage stamps produced £475 less than in 1907.

The expenditure in 1908 exceeded that of 1907 by £7,853. The excess is accounted for by the increased outlay on Public Works, £9,705 having been expended on the erection of barracks for the Civil Police, as against £7,714 in 1907. There was also a sum of £4,071 paid in respect of the transfer of the Commercial Mole from the Colonial Government to the Admiralty and additions were made to the Small Pox Hospital at a cost of £1,106. In the total of the establishment expenditure there was a decrease, notwithstanding an addition of nine constables to the Civil Police Force.

The revenue exceeded the expenditure by £3,001.

Heads of Expenditure.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Establishments:—	£	£	£	£	£
(*a*) Personal Emoluments ...	32,536	32,147	34,264	35,841	37,100
(*b*) Other Charges	12,619	14,261	15,631	15,178	13,456
Pensions	2,135	2,199	2,323	2,309	2,598
Ecclesiastical Grants	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Public Works Recurrent ...	2,666	2,544	2,366	2,876	2,581
Crown Agents	48	37	45	45	49
Miscellaneous	2,735	3,307	2,808	2,765	2,749
Total Recurrent £	53,739	55,495	58,437	60,014	59,533
Extraordinary:—					
(*a*) Commercial Mole ...	8,473	4,704	—	—	—
(*b*) Other Works	2,712	3,943	11,076	11,656	19,990
Total Expenditure £	64,924	64,142	69,513	71,670	79,523

Assets and Liabilities.

The £3,001 excess of revenue over expenditure increased the balance of assets from £158,583 at the end of the year 1907, to £161,584 on the 31st December, 1908.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
	£		£
Cash in Treasury	15,644	Deposits...	622
Investments	144,590	Excess of Assets ...	161,584
Advances	149		
Balance of Sanitary Commissioners' Loan ...	1,823		
Total ... £	162,206	Total ... £	162,206

There is no public debt.

The average rate of exchange for the year was pesetas 27·99 to the £1—par being pesetas 25 to the £1.

Public Board.

There is but one public board in Gibraltar, viz., that formed by the Sanitary Commissioners who are charged with the preservation of the public health, the maintenance of the public roads, the lighting of the streets, and the regulation of the supply of water, &c. Their duties and powers are defined by "The Public Health Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1907."

The receipts and expenditure of the Commissioners for the year 1908 were as follows:—

Gross receipts	£66,613 0 1
Gross expenditure	63,792 3 9

The debt at the end of 1908 was, with peseta loans converted at pesetas 27 = £1, £239,988 10*s.* 6*d.*

The borrowing powers of the Sanitary Commissioners are limited to twice the amount of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar, which, as ascertained by the revised tenement valuation on October 1st, 1908, is £182,638.

The extent of the Commissioners' borrowing powers is therefore £182,638 × 2 = £365,276.

Of the amount mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, £239,988 10*s.* 6*d.* has been raised up to the end of 1908, leaving a balance of £125,287 9*s.* 6*d.* available to meet expenditure on services for which capital would have to be raised.

Particulars are given in the following statement:—

	Ptas.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Debt on 31st December, 1907 ...	2,012,500—	170,086	15	5
Amounts raised during 1908:—				
H. 57. Modern refuse destructor ...	—	2,900	0	0
H. 58. Sanitary water mains with street watering valves, for lanes and ramps	—	540	0	0
H. 59. "Venturi" Meter for sanitary water rising main	—	240	0	0
H. 12. Duplicate sanitary water pumping plant for Hesse's demi-bastion. Excess expenditure ...	—	140	0	0
	2,012,500—	173,906	15	5
Amount repaid 1908	105,000—	4,566	7	10
	1,907,500—	169,340	7	7
Borrowing powers as shown above ...		365,276	0	0
Net debt on 31st December, 1908, viz. £169,340 7 7				
Ptas. 1,907,500 at Ptas. 27 = £1 70,648 2 11		239,988	10	6
Balance, *i.e.*, extent of available borrowing powers	—	125,287	9	6

The rate for the year was fixed at 2*s.* 8*d.* in the £1. It realized a total of £23,821, paid as follows:—

	£
By the Admiralty	2,962
,, War Department	4,557
,, Colonial Government	1,235
,, Civil community	15,067

Taking the civil population at 18,500, the amount contributed per head would be about 16*s.* 3½*d.*

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

No statistics of imports and exports are kept, except in respect of the following dutiable articles, as to which particulars for the past five years are given:—

Year.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Wine.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1904 ...	180,209	95,388	834,517	3,526,567	21,456	55,120	2,256,404
1905 ...	172,249	100,377	842,876	3,864,487	25,794	60,034	2,337,108
1906 ...	161,177	101,688	906,676	3,978,954	22,236	60,293	1,978,942
1907 ...	146,443	90,448	689,455	3,895,299	18,584	60,366	1,933,283
1908 ...	135,048	67,268	666,267	3,500,256	15,923	38,005	1,359,485

The improvement shown in the coaling trade in 1907 has not been maintained, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Number of steamers coaled.	Number of tons of coal taken.
1904	1,291	153,257
1905	911	95,053
1906	1,378	162,837
1907	1,511	184,906
1908	1,053	134,488

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels of each nationality which entered the port and cleared in each of the last two years, are shown in the following tables:—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1907.		1908.		1907.		1908.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	1,901	3,280,131	1,595	2,837,771	1,869	3,277,267	1,588	2,834,583
Spain	374	133,739	377	119,873	354	131,645	362	117,480
Germany	265	938,984	263	878,694	264	938,759	261	878,883
Norway and Sweden	195	145,761	149	103,794	193	144,970	149	106,037
France	151	137,936	124	140,901	151	137,936	121	137,103
Denmark	83	58,874	101	74,047	83	58,874	102	74,256
Italy	80	101,249	107	214,018	80	101,249	101	205,146
Holland	57	39,059	19	15,303	57	39,059	20	15,862
Greece	47	73,408	48	71,757	47	73,408	47	71,305
Austria	32	45,978	35	56,779	32	45,978	37	58,679
Belgium	20	19,957	9	8,055	20	19,957	9	8,055
Russia	28	26,381	8	7,738	28	26,381	8	7,738
Other Countries ..	13	8,808	7	6,185	13	8,808	7	6,185
Total Steam Vessels	3,246	5,010,265	2,842	4,534,715	3,191	5,004,291	2,812	4,521,330

Sailing Vessels.

Great Britain	110	14,522	124	15,929	124	14,940	136	20,048
Spain	252	8,901	231	9,827	119	3,967	109	4,072
Portugal	54	3,071	57	3,159	12	1,098	17	885
Denmark	27	4,344	22	2,624	27	4,344	22	2,624
Norway	10	2,929	21	3,846	10	2,929	21	3,846
Russia	6	1,824	8	3,803	6	1,824	8	3,803
Italy	10	6,337	13	9,424	10	6,337	14	11,832
Holland	11	520	3	674	4	1,010	4	774
France	2	1,784	1	97	2	1,784	1	97
Germany	3	2,071	2	860	2	1,932	3	999
Other Countries ..	1	14	3	1,184	—	—	1	549
Total Sailing Vessels	486	46,317	485	51,427	316	40,165	336	49,529
Grand Total	3,732	5,056,582	3,327	4,586,142	3,507	5,044,456	3,148	4,570,859

LEGISLATION.

Five Ordinances were passed during the year.

EDUCATION.

There are 13 State-aided public elementary Poor Schools; the number of scholars on the rolls and in average attendance, and the revenue and expenditure for the last two years being shown in the following returns. The maximum school age is 14 years. The schools are devoted to the education of the children of the poor and labouring classes. The children of parents having an income of between £80 and £125 can only be admitted, if and when there is accommodation for them after meeting the declared wants of

the children of poorer parents. The school year ends on 31st March. It is estimated that the number of civilian children under 15 years of age is 4,600.

—	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Public.	Industrial.	Total.
1907 :—					
On Rolls	1,643	298	279	179	2,399
Average Attendance	1,406	157	210	127	1,900
1908 :—					
On Rolls	1,616	294	270	184	2,364
Average Attendance	1,410	168	198	139	1,915

Revenue and Expenditure.

—	School Fees.	Government Grant.	Voluntary Contributions.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.
Roman Catholic :—	£	£	£	£	£
1907	411	1,404	140	1,955	1,912
1908	314	1,416	122	1,852	1,816
Hebrew :—					
1907	96	156	524	776	448
1908	117	173	174	464	437
Public :—					
1907	54	214	40	308	280
1908	51	202	39	292	266
Infant and Industrial :—					
1907	28	127	—	155	153
1908	28	139	—	167	190

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

In 1908, the total number of patients treated in the Colonial Hospital was 531, or 160 less than in 1907. Of these, 403 were males and 128 females. There were discharged cured 368, as relieved 59, and as not improved 17. The deaths numbered 45. The daily average number in hospital was 35 (26 males and 9 females). The longest period for which any inmate stayed was 486 days.

There were 3 admissions to the Small-pox Hospital, which, although considered to be a branch of the Colonial Hospital, is in an isolated position outside the main gates of the city. The case shown in the return as discharged "not improved," was one of eczema, transferred to the Colonial Hospital for further treatment.

A comparison of the numbers under treatment in each of the last two years, is made hereunder:—

Year.	Remaining at end of previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total under treatment.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining at end of year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Cured.	Relieved.	Not Improved		
1907.												
Hospital.. ..	40	11	51	466	174	640	691	441	119	45	50	92
Small-Pox ..	6	3	9	15	6	21	30	28	—	2	—	—
	46	14	60	481	180	661	721	469	119	47	50	92
1908.												
Hospital.. ..	30	6	36	373	122	495	531	368	59	17	45	42
Small-Pox ..	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	2	—	1	—	—
	30	6	36	376	122	498	534	370	59	18	45	42

The number of out-patients treated in the last two years is shown below:—

Year.	Non-paying Patients					Total.	Paying Patients.	Total number of Out-patients treated.
	Sent in by							
	Police.	Commissioners.	Clergy.	Alcalde or Linea.	Urgent.			
1907 ...	5,690	—	10	3,216	335	9,251	609	9,860
1908 ...	7,867	1	29	1,244	322	9,463	715	10,178

The following statement gives the cost of the hospital, including the Small-pox Hospital, but exclusive of maintenance and repairs, in each of the last two years.

Year.	Daily Average of Beds Occupied.	Gross Expenditure.	Cost per Bed.	Actual Cost per Bed after Deducting In-patients' Fees.	Fees Paid by Out-patients.	Number of Out-patients treated.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1907	54	6,304 8 8	116 14 11	103 1 0	19 14 2	9,860
1908	36	5,670 17 1	157 10 5	141 4 0	22 13 0	10,178

Lunatic Asylum.

At the end of the year there were 36 inmates of the asylum—22 males and 14 females. During the year 5 males and 9 females were admitted. Three male patients died. The average cost of each patient, exclusive of medicines, and without taking into consideration the cost of repairs to buildings, was £54. The fees received from paying patients amounted to £47.

Savings Bank.

There is but one Savings Bank managed by the Government. This is attached to the Post Office, and is regulated by an Ordinance passed in 1889. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of 5 centimos a month on each complete amount of 25 pesetas, and of one halfpenny on each complete sum of twenty shillings.

At the end of 1908, the depositors numbered 4,030, and had £102,400 and pesetas 664,955 to their credit.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The police force was increased during the year by nine constables, the total strength having been brought up to 82 inclusive of the Chief of Police. The increase has enabled the town to be better patrolled, and an extension of the leave privileges to be granted. The arrangements made for the provision of police barracks has promoted efficiency and contentment in the force. The expenditure of the department in 1908 was £7,227.

During the year 140 persons were committed to prison. Of these, 125 were men, 8 women, and 7 juveniles. As compared with the number committed in 1907, there is a decrease of 64. There were no deaths, and only two admissions to hospital. The total cost of the Prison, exclusive of expenditure on repairs, &c., was £1,310. The prisoners' earnings totalled £261. The daily average number in prison was 14·69. No corporal punishment was inflicted.

	1908.
Total number of offences reported to the police ...	1,043
Viz.:—	
Offences against the person	65
Offences against property	56
Other offences	922
There were heard in the police court	1,031
Nationality of offenders:—	
Aliens	377
Maltese	52
Natives of Gibraltar	518
Other British subjects	84

The cases were disposed of as follows:—

Year.	Discharged for want of prosecution or evidence.	Dismissed on the merits.	Discharged with a caution.	Committed for trial in the Supreme Court.	Summarily Convicted.	Extradited.
1908	145	56	105	9	715	1

The punishments were:—

Fine	561
Imprisonment in lieu of fine or surety	65
Peremptory imprisonment	54
Whipping	3
Bound over or other trivial punishment	1
Special Orders	31

Nine persons were committed for trial from the Police Magistrate's Court, viz.: —

1 for rape.
2 for offences against the person.
4 for offences against property.
2 for uttering counterfeit coin.

One person was brought before the Police Magistrate under the Extradition Act, charged with an offence against the person within the jurisdiction of Spain, and committed to prison for surrender.

Verdicts of not guilty were found in the rape case, and in a case of obtaining goods by false pretences.

In the two cases of uttering counterfeit coin, the Grand Jury found "No Bill."

A "Nolle prosequi" was entered in one case of larceny.

The number of indictments in the Supreme Court during each of the last two years is given below:—

	1907.	1908.
Manslaughter	1	-
Offences against the person... ...	3	2
Offences against property	5	3
Miscellaneous offences	2	3
Total	11	8

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population at the end of 1908 has been estimated at 23,443, as detailed hereunder:—

—	Census, 1901.	Estimated, 1908.
City and Garrison (Civil)—		
British Subjects, other than Maltese	17,172	15,542
Maltese	615	387
Aliens on permit...	2,568	2,166
Port and Harbour (Civil)...		
British Subjects, other than Maltese	149	—
Maltese	2	—
Aliens on permit...	479	221
Total	20,985	18,316
Military Population	6,475	5,127
Total population...	27,460	23,443

The sexes are shown hereunder:—

—	Census, 1901.		Estimated, 1908.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British Subjects (Civil), other than Maltese.	8,200	9,121	7,493	8,049
Maltese	446	171	316	71
Aliens on permit	1,382	1,665	954	1,433
Military	5,701	774	4,186	941
	15,729	11,731	12,949	10,494
	27,460		23,443	

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Population.		1907.	1908.
Births	Civil	435	436
	Naval and Military	126	111
	Floating	—	—
	Total	561	547
Marriages	Civil	151	138
	Naval and Military	27	30
	Floating	—	—
	Total	178	168
Deaths	Civil	296	302
	Naval and Military	27	30
	Floating	26	31
	Total	359	363

The death rate for the year is reported by the Medical Officer of Health to be 16·8 per 1,000.

The sanitary condition of Gibraltar continues to improve steadily, and the Sanitary Commissioners, by regular house to house inspection, endeavour to bring insanitary dwellings into line with modern requirements and check the evil of overcrowding.

An Ordinance to secure the better training of midwives, and to regulate their practice, came into force on 1st July, 1908.

The temperature and rainfall are given in the following returns:—

Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	
	1907.	1908.
January	54·5	56·6
February	53·2	57·0
March	58·6	57·8
April	62·6	62·6
May	66·3	68·0
June	74·3	70·9
July	75·3	73·7
August	78·8	74·2
September	75·1	73·1
October	64·8	68·0
November	59·8	62·2
December	58·4	56·9
Mean maximum	70·6	71·4
Mean minimum	49·6	48·8
Mean for the year	65·1	65·1
Absolute maximum	On 20 June 94·8	On 12 Aug. 92·8
Absolute minimum	On 3 Feb. 26·8	On 30 Jan. 29·8

Rainfall.

Month.	1907.	1908.
	Inches.	Inches.
January	2·93	7·64
February	2·93	1·84
March	·15	1·23
April	1·68	2·15
May	1·10	·04
June	—	1·91
July	·10	—
August	·08	—
September	1·63	·13
October	5·00	1·11
November	10·42	7·66
December	4·40	4·23
Total...	30·42	27·94
Maximum in 24 hours	On 15 Nov. 4·06	On 21 Jan. 2·10

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The returns given hereunder show that the postal business, which fell off in 1907 as compared with the work of 1906, continues to diminish. This is attributable to a reduced garrison, a less number of His Majesty's ships at the station, and a general depression in trade arising partly from diminished employment of labour on large public works. The raising of the unit weight from one-half ounce to one ounce within the Empire and throughout the Postal Union has had the effect of reducing the totals in the returns.

The arrangements introduced during the year, by which the sender of a letter to a foreign country can prepay its reply by means of a reply coupon, exchangeable for a postage stamp of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ or its equivalent, which is the nearest form of international postage stamp, was not largely taken advantage of, 94 coupons only having been disposed of.

The working of the Government telegraph land lines connecting with certain towns in Spain, is carried out by the Eastern Telegraph Company under an agreement entered into with the Colonial Government in 1902.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS, &C., DEALT WITH.

—		Internal.	External.		Total.
			United Kingdom and Other Places.		
			From	To	
Letters and Post Cards	1907	130,000	875,004	1,415,596	2,420,600
	1908	91,915	945,319	1,302,219	2,339,455
Registered Articles ...	1907	—	26,951	45,630	72,581
	1908	—	26,777	48,564	75,341
Newspapers	1907	728	392,392	69,888	463,008
	1908	1,279	360,412	51,327	413,018
Book Packets, Samples, and Circulars	1907	52	69,108	12,228	81,385
	1908	—	56,434	36,886	93,320
Parcels	1907	—	23,257	8,448	31,705
	1908	—	22,738	7,463	30,201
Dead Letters	1907	—	4,450	4,890	9,340
	1908	—	4,271	4,606	8,877
Dead Registered Articles	1907	—	68	87	155
	1908	—	83	99	182
Dead Newspapers ...	1907	—	88	2,216	2,304
	1908	—	97	1,859	1,956

Money and Postal Order Transactions.

—	Issued.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
United Kingdom and other Countries—	£	£	£	£	£
Money Orders	16,879	17,685	18,580	16,641	12,871
Postal Orders	23,603	29,993	33,766	26,650	27,568
Malta	740	1,423	1,205	482	173
Tangier—					
Local Money Orders ...	781	776	817	398	252
Total	42,003	49,877	54,368	44,171	40,864

—	Paid.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
United Kingdom and other Countries.	£	£	£	£	£
Money Orders	3,792	4,755	5,326	5,522	5,460
Postal Orders...	4,324	6,067	6,702	5,388	5,042
Malta	632	414	185	58	26
Tangier					
Local Money Orders... ...	1,808	1,539	1,410	1,333	1,294
Total	10,556	12,775	13,623	12,301	11,822

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The recent reduction of the garrison, the completion of the dockyard extension works, and the long continued absence of the Atlantic Fleet, have not been without their effect on the trade of the port; but notwithstanding the general commercial depression arising in a great measure therefrom, the financial position of Gibraltar has been well maintained. The public works which are being carried out by the Colonial Government were begun at a time when many workmen found themselves without means of subsistence, consequent on the completion of the dockyard and other naval and military works, and when the diminished circulation of money was beginning to be severely felt. In the last three years, the Colonial Government, in addition to the ordinary annually recurrent expenditure, has disbursed no less than £42,700 on capital works, and this opportune expenditure, on works which have long been required, must have materially assisted to lessen

the effect on trade and the well being of the community produced by the causes before mentioned.

The year ended with a credit balance of £161,584. This, however, will be largely drawn on when a commencement is made with the contemplated improvements at Waterport, where all passengers coming to or leaving Gibraltar land and embark.

With the excellent hotel accommodation provided at Algeciras, a Spanish town on the coast immediately opposite to Gibraltar, and at Gibraltar itself, the number of visitors to this port has largely increased of late years.

Passengers land in great numbers throughout the year from the large ocean-going steamers which call here regularly and with great frequency. While there are many persons who spend only a few hours on the Rock in passing, there are others who, to escape the rigorous winter in more northern parts, or recognizing Gibraltar and Algeciras as capital centres from which to make tours into Spain and visits to Morocco, remain temporarily at the hotels.

In either case they are of some benefit to the port, and it is desirable that they should be afforded all reasonable facilities for landing and disembarking.

Between Algeciras and Gibraltar there is steam ferry communication at short intervals during each day. This greatly assists communication between the two places.

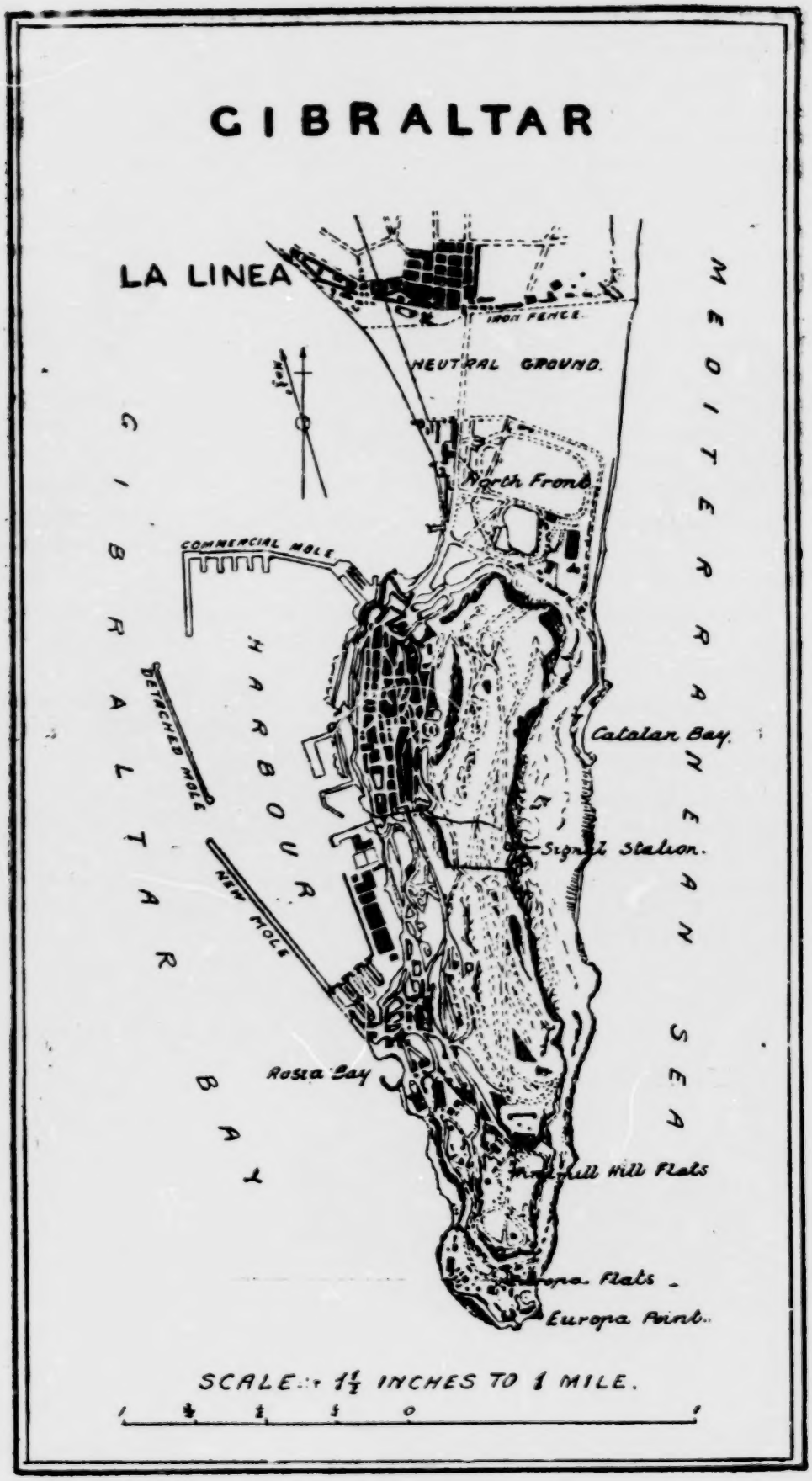
In the matter of health Gibraltar stands well. The death rates of 1908 are practically identical with those recorded in 1907 which were the lowest yet reached.

A Boys' Brigade was formed in September, 1908. It consists at present of about 350. The main object is to teach habits of punctuality and obedience, and to build up a spirit of self reliance and respect which cannot fail to be of advantage to the boys in after years. The Brigade at the same time forms a centre for healthy recreation and athletics.

FRED. EVANS,

Colonial Secretary.

1st May, 1909.


GIBRALTAR
LA LINEA
IRON FENCE
NEUTRAL GROUND
North Front
COMMERCIAL MOLE
DETACHED MOLE
NEW MOLE
HARBOUR
GIBRALTAR BAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Catalan Bay
Signal Station
Rosia Bay
Europa Flats
Europa Point
SCALE: 1½ INCHES TO 1 MILE.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
562	Falkland Islands	1907
563	Gibraltar	"
564	Ashanti	"
565	Colonial Survey Committee	1907–1908
566	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1907
567	Seychelles	"
568	Bermuda	"
569	Weihaiwei	"
570	Hong Kong	"
571	Malta	1907–1908
572	British Honduras	1907
573	Gold Coast	"
574	Nyasaland Protectorate	1907–1908
575	Bahamas	"
576	Gambia	1907
577	St. Vincent	1907–1908
578	Turks and Caicos Islands	1907
579	St. Lucia	"
580	Fiji	"
581	Mauritius	"
582	Straits Settlements	"
583	Southern Nigeria	"
584	Imperial Institute	1906–1907
585	Barbados	1907–1908
586	Somaliland Protectorate	"
587	Trinidad and Tobago	"
588	Sierra Leone...	1907
589	British Guiana	1907–1908
590	Grenada	1907
591	Leeward Islands	1907–1908
592	East Africa Protectorate	"
593	Bechuanaland Protectorate...	"
594	Northern Nigeria	"
595	Basutoland	"
596	Swaziland	"
597	St. Helena	1908

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
50	British Colonies, &c.	Cotton Cultivation.
51	Southern Nigeria	Forest Administration.
52	South Africa	Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907–8.
54	Newfoundland	Governor's Visit to the Micmac Indians.
55	Cape Colony	Rietfontein Area.
56	Turks Islands	Salt Industry.
57	Uganda	Governor's Tour.
58	British Colonies	Fibres.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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1909.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 647.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1909.

(For Report for 1908, *see* No. 598.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

August, 1910.

LONDON:
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1910.

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No. 647.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1908, *see* No. 598.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gibraltar,
13th July, 1910.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1909, with a report thereon by the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
FREDK. FORESTIER WALKER,
General and Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

(17217—2.) Wt. 27349—387. 1125 & 85. 8/10. D & S. A 2

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1909.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue amounted to £85,541; an increase of £3,017 on that of the previous year.

The receipts of each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs...	36,554	39,001	34,160	33,600	36,363
Port Dues and Wharfage ...	5,872	6,479	6,405	5,966	6,020
Licences and Internal Revenue	4,197	4,276	4,196	4,271	3,940
Fees & Reimbursements in Aid	12,070	12,982	12,199	11,543	11,686
Post Office, &c....	16,551	16,329	13,039	12,548	12,227
Rents of Crown Property ...	7,489	8,680	8,890	9,408	9,903
Interest on Investments ...	3,376	4,032	4,875	5,090	5,258
Miscellaneous	90	226	40	98	144
	86,199	92,005	83,804	82,524	85,541
Land Sales	1,324	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue £	87,523	92,005	83,804	82,524	85,541

The diminution in the receipts from the duties paid on spirits (4*s*. a gallon) to which attention was drawn in last year's Blue Book report, was continued, the receipts of 1909 being £6,264, as against £6,538 in 1908. The wines and malt liquors duties produced about the same as in the previous year, but the tobacco duty gave £26,765, or £3,077 more. The Crown Properties, the receipts from which have almost doubled in the last ten years, returned £9,903, or £495 more than last year.

The expenditure was £82,313, or £2,790 more than in 1908. It was £3,228 under the revenue.

Heads of Expenditure.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Establishments:—	£	£	£	£	£
(*a*) Personal Emoluments ...	32,147	34,264	35,841	37,100	38,189
(*b*) Other Charges	14,261	15,631	15,178	13,456	12,752
Pensions...	2,199	2,323	2,309	2,598	2,501
Ecclesiastical Grants	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Public Works Recurrent ...	2,544	2,366	2,876	2,581	3,234
Crown Agents	37	45	45	49	35
Miscellaneous	3,307	2,808	2,765	2,749	2,955
Total Recurrent £	55,495	58,437	60,014	59,533	60,666
Extraordinary:—					
(*a*) Commercial Mole ...	4,704	—	—	—	2,419
(*b*) Other Works	3,943	11,076	11,656	19,990	19,228
Total Expenditure £	64,142	69,513	71,670	79,523	82,313

The expenditure in excess of that of 1908 was mainly due to the Civil Government's contribution (£2,419) towards the compensation paid to the Sanitary Commissioners in respect of the loss they sustained in connection with the supply of electricity for lighting purposes when the Commercial Mole (now known as the "North Mole") was transferred to the Admiralty by the Civil Government. There was, however, increased expenditure on account of additions made to the Police Force and for public works.

Assets and Liabilities.

The balance of £161,584, with which the year commenced, was brought to £164,812 on the 31st December, 1909, by the addition of the £3,228, received in excess of the expenditure.

Assets.

	£
Cash in Treasury	6,851
Advances	278
Investments	156,590
Balance of Sanitary Commissioners Loan	1,757
Total	£165,476

Liabilities.

	£
Deposits	664
Excess of Assets	164,812
Total	£165,476

There is no public debt.

The exchange value of the peseta, by means of which market supplies are purchased, averaged 27·22 pesetas to the £1.

Public Boards.

The receipts and expenditure of the Sanitary Commissioners, the only Public Board in Gibraltar, are returned as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Gross receipts	80,543	3	7
Gross expenditure	76,209	1	10

The loan debt at the end of 1909 was, with the Peseta loans converted at Ptas. 27 = £235,161 14*s.* 3*d.*

The borrowing powers of the Commissioners are limited to twice the amount of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar, which, as ascertained by the revised Tenement Valuation on October 1st, 1909, is £184,143 11*s.*

The extent of their borrowing powers is therefore £184,143 11*s.* × 2 = £368,287 2*s.*

Of the amount mentioned in the foregoing paragraph £235,161 14*s*. 3*d*. has been raised up to the end of 1909, leaving a balance of £133,125 7*s*. 9*d*. available to meet expenditure on services for which capital would have to be raised.

Particulars are given in the following statement:—

	Ptas.	£	*s*.	*d*.
Debt on December 31st, 1908 ...	1,907,500 =	169,340	7	7
Amounts raised during 1909:—				
Mechanical Stokers for Electricity Works	—	1,600	0	0
12″ Rising Main from Hesses to Moorish Castle	—	1,000	0	0
	1,907,500 =	171,940	7	7
Amount repaid 1909	100,000 =	3,723	2	3
	1,807,500 =	168,217	5	4
Borrowing powers as shown above		368,287	2	0
Nett debt on 31st December, 1909:				
	£168,217 5 4			
Ptas. 1,807,500 at Ptas. 27 = £1	66,944 8 11			
		235,161	14	3
Balance, i.e., extent of available borrowing powers		133,125	7	9

The General Sanitary Purposes rate for 1909 was fixed at 2*s*. 6*d*. in the £.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Except in respect of the undermentioned articles on which duty is paid, there are no official statistics of imports and exports:—

Year.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Wine.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	lbs.
1905 ...	172,249	100,377	842,876	3,864,487	25,794	60,034	2,337,108
1906 ...	161,177	101,688	906,676	3,978,954	22,236	60,293	1,978,942
1907 ...	146,443	90,448	689,455	3,895,299	18,584	60,366	1,933,283
1908 ...	135,048	67,268	666,267	3,500,256	15,923	38,005	1,359,485
1909 ...	129,912	64,282	639,934	3,674,041	16,232	34,144	1,494,097

In the coal trade a slight improvement in the trade of 1908 was experienced; a five years return of the number of steamers coaled and tons of coal taken is given hereunder:—

Year.	Steamers.	Tons.
1905	911	95,053
1906	1,378	162,837
1907	1,511	184,906
1908	1,053	134,488
1909	1,103	147,980

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels of each nationality which entered the Port and cleared in each of the last two years, are shown in the following tables:—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1908.		1909.		1908.		1909.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	1,595	2,837,771	1,601	3,036,413	1,588	2,834,583	1,600	3,012,788
Spain	377	119,673	453	142,284	362	117,480	452	142,133
Germany	263	878,694	247	951,650	261	878,883	244	951,477
Norway and Sweden ...	149	103,794	172	106,807	149	106,037	172	106,807
France	124	140,901	91	118,552	121	137.103	91	118,552
Denmark	101	74,047	109	77,662	102	74,256	109	77,662
Italy	107	214,018	102	183,257	101	205,146	102	183,257
Holland	19	15,303	44	43,763	20	15,862	43	43,723
Greece	48	71,757	45	75,132	47	71,305	42	66,337
Austria	35	56,779	44	65,977	37	58,679	44	65,977
Belgium...	9	8,055	11	34,180	9	8,055	11	34,180
Russia	8	7,738	5	5,841	8	7,738	5	5,841
Other Countries ...	7	6,185	11	12,912	7	6,185	11	12,912
Total Steam Vessels	2,842	4,534,715	2,935	4,854,430	2,812	4,521,312	2,926	4,821,646

Sailing Vessels.

Great Britain	124	15,929	911	11,673	136	20,048	110	11,500
Spain	231	9,827	186	9,314	109	4,072	99	4,795
Portugal...	57	3,159	59	3,410	17	885	23	1,447
Denmark	22	2,624	17	2,150	22	2,624	18	2,595
Norway	21	3,846	27	3,874	21	3,846	26	2,742
Russia	8	3,803	2	643	8	3,803	2	643
Italy	13	9,424	10	4,603	14	11,832	12	6,669
Holland	3	674	3	1,449	4	774	2	308
France	1	97	2	1,804	1	97	2	1,804
Germany	2	860	6	2,027	3	999	6	2,027
Other Countries ...	3	1,184	2	797	1	549	3	1,133
Total Sailing Vessels	485	51,427	425	41,744	336	49,529	303	35,661
Grand Total ...	3,327	4,586,142	5,360	4,896,174	3,148	4,570,841	3,229	4,857,307

LEGISLATION.

Nine Ordinances were passed during the year.

EDUCATION.

A return of the number of scholars on the rolls and in average attendance in the public elementary or State-aided schools is given below. It shows increased attendance in 1909. The school year is from 1st April to 31st March.

—	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Public.	Industrial.	Total.
1908 :—					
On Rolls	1,616	294	270	184	2,364
Average Attendance	1,410	168	198	139	1,915
1909 :—					
On Rolls	1,680	313	301	180	2,474
Average Attendance	1,425	176	214	125	1,940

The capitation grant of 20*s*. sanctioned in the year 1882 was increased in 1909 to 25*s*.

The revenue and expenditure of the Schools of each denomination are shown hereunder. The school year is from 1st April to 31st March.

—	School Fees.	Government Grant.	Voluntary Contributions.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.
Roman Catholic :—	£	£	£	£	£
1908	314	1,416	122	1,852	1,816
1909	339	1,416	88	1,843	1,810
Hebrew :—					
1908	117	173	174	464	437
1909	124	177	172	473	456
Public :—					
1908	51	202	39	292	266
1909	51	220	35	306	293
Infant and Industrial :—					
1908	28	139	—	167	190
1909	25	125	—	150	196

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

In the Colonial Hospital, which has accommodation for 113 patients, the daily average number under treatment in the wards was 44 (35 males and 9 females). The total number treated, including those remaining in the hospital at the end of 1908 (42) was 627 (486 males and 141 females). The number remaining at the end of the year was 42 (32 males and 10 females). There were 40 deaths (27 males and 13 females). There were 206

surgical operations—7 deaths. The out-patients numbered 10,164.

To the Small-pox (or branch) Hospital, where 45 beds are available, 6 patients (5 males and 1 female) were admitted for treatment in 1909. One patient (a male) died.

The institution as a whole was maintained at a cost of £5,807, exclusive of expenditure on repairs, alterations, &c. The cost per bed, after deducting fees paid by in-patients, was £115 11*s*. 6*d*.

Lunatic Asylum.

Twelve patients (7 males and 5 females) were admitted during 1909. There were 5 deaths (1 male and 4 females), and 10 were discharged (4 males and 6 females). The daily average number of inmates was 33 (22 males and 11 females). There remained at the end of the year 33 patients (24 males and 9 females). The total cost of the institution, omitting cost or repairs and maintenance to buildings, was £1,730.

Savings Bank.

There were 4,139 depositors at the termination of the year, with a total to their credit of £115,657 and Pesetas 617,655.

The deposits during the year amounted to £44,047 and the withdrawals to £33,405 and Pesetas 61,988. Peseta deposits are not now received.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

There were 122 persons (115 men, 5 women, and 2 juveniles) committed to prison in 1909, as against 140 in 1908. The daily average number in prison was 13. There were no deaths in prison during the year, and no corporal punishment was inflicted.

The maintenance of the prison cost £1,255, exclusive of repairs to buildings.

Of the 1,020 persons brought before the police magistrate, 675 (or 40 less than in 1908) were summarily convicted.

162 persons were discharged with a caution, or 57 more than in 1908.

111 persons were discharged for want of prosecution or 34 less than in 1908.

63 cases were discharged on the merits, or 7 more than in 1908.

Of the 675 Summary Convictions—

18 were for offences against the person,
1 for malicious injury to property,
27 for offences against property, and
629 for other offences, of which 125 were offences against the muzzling order ("The Dog Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1880") put in force for 3 months in 1909.

Seven persons were committed for trial from the Police Magistrate's Court in 1909:—

5 for offences against the person,
1 for an offence against property, and
1 for perjury.

The offenders were:—

Aliens	332
Maltese	55
Natives of Gibraltar	523
Other British Subjects	110

The 675 summarily convicted were dealt with as follows:—

Fine	538
Imprisonment in lieu of fine	47
Peremptory imprisonment	52
Whipping	2
Bound over or other trivial punishment ...	3
Special orders	33

VITAL STATISTICS.

Estimates of the population at the end of 1909 are appended:—

	Census, 1901.	Estimated, 1909.
City and Garrison (Civil)—		
British Subjects, other than Maltese ...	17,172	15,614
Maltese	615	382
Aliens on Permit	2,568	2,162
Port and Harbour (Civil)—		
British Subjects, other than Maltese ...	149	—
Maltese	2	—
Aliens on Permit	479	193
Total	20,985	18,351
Military Population	6,475	5,564
Total Population ...	27,460	23,915

—	Census, 1901.		Census, 1909.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British Subjects (Civil), other than Maltese.	8,200	9,121	7,581	8,033
Maltese	446	171	312	70
Aliens on Permit ... —	1,382	1,665	854	1,501
Military	5,701	774	4,558	1,106
	15,729	11,731	13,305	10,610
	27,460		23,915	

As compared with the estimate of 1908 there is an increase in the population of 472, towards which the military account for 437.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Population.	1908.	1909.
Births—		
Civil	436	439
Naval and Military	111	116
Floating	—	—
Total	547	555
Marriages—		
Civil	138	132
Naval and Military	30	29
Floating	—	—
Total	168	161
Deaths—		
Civil	302	268
Naval and Military	30	23
Floating	31	28
Total	363	319

According to the report of the Health Officer the death-rate for the year was 15·09 per 1,000, as compared with 16·87 during 1908. Both the gross number of deaths and the crude death-rate are said to be the lowest yet recorded in Gibraltar. The sanitary condition of Gibraltar steadily improves.

The temperature and rainfall are given in the following returns:—

Air Temperature.

(Thermometer 50 feet above mean sea level).

Month.	Mean. 1908.	1909.
January	56·6	53·4
February	57·0	53·2
March	57·8	55·0
April	62·6	60·9
May	68·0	64·7
June	70·9	66·2
July	73·7	71·9
August	74·2	73·7
September	73·1	68·6
October	68·0	65·5
November	62·2	59·9
December	56·9	57·3

Month.	Mean. 1908.	1909.
Mean maximum	71·4	71·2
Mean minimum	48·8	46·2
Mean for the year	65·1	62·5
	On 12th Augt.	On 25th July
Absolute maximum	92·8	92·0
	On 30th Jan.	On 26th Jan.
Absolute minimum	29·8	30·0

Rainfall.

Month	58 years 1850–1907.	1908.	1909.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January	4·63	7·64	8·41
February	4·06	1·84	3·92
March	4·72	1·23	7·53
April	2·90	2·15	4·58
May	1·80	·04	4·71
June	·56	1·91	·24
July	·03	—	—
August	·15	—	·03
September	1·28	·13	·99
October...	3·66	1·11	1·85
November	5·93	7·66	16·83
December	5·56	4·23	5·91
Total	35·28	27·94	55·00
		On 21 Jan.	On 20 Jan.
Maximum in 24 hours	—	2·10	6·06

The rainfall for the year 1909 was so exceptional that I have, for purposes of comparison, added a column in which there is shown the monthly averages over a period of 58 years.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The estimated number of articles of all kinds received and despatched (exclusive of Money and Postal Orders and Parcels) amounted to 2,806,095, or 126,052 less than the number dealt with in the preceding year.

Among the arrangements actually effected during the year may be mentioned the direct exchange of postal business with the newly opened office at Marrakesh, the rates of postage and general services being similar to those obtaining in other British Postal Agencies in Morocco.

Owing to the growth of correspondence with Italy, the office of exchange for the Italian Mails was transferred from Irun-Bordeaux to the Travelling Office Ventimiglia to Genoa. By the making up of this direct letter mail the work of the Irun Travelling Office was lessened and the dangers of mis-sending correspondence much diminished; the transit charges are also rendered less heavy.

Measures were taken for the despatch of mails direct to and from Algiers by means of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamers.

The Cash on Delivery System was extended to the British Postal Agencies in Morocco and to Malta, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements.

The Post Office maintained its position as a revenue-producing department; the receipts from all sources have totalled £12,227, while the expenditure amounted to £5,335 only.

—		Internal.	External.		Total.
			United Kingdom and Other Places.		
			From	To	
Letters and Post Cards	1908	91,915	945,319	1,302,219	2,339,455
	1909	113,321	831,246	1,302,040	2,246,607
Registered Articles ...	1908	—	26,777	48,564	75,341
	1909	—	27,881	40,337	68,218
Newspapers	1908	1,279	360,412	51,327	413,018
	1909	2,808	330,311	49,751	382,870
Book Packets, Samples, and Circulars.	1908	—	56,434	36,886	93,320
	1909	—	70,681	26,338	97,019
Parcels	1908	—	22,738	7,463	30,201
	1909	—	22,946	7,618	30,564
Dead Letters	1908	—	4,271	4,606	8,877
	1909	—	4,532	4,941	9,473
Dead Registered Articles	1908	—	83	99	182
	1909	—	92	102	194
Dead Newspapers ...	1908	—	97	1,859	1,956
	1909	—	32	1,682	1,714

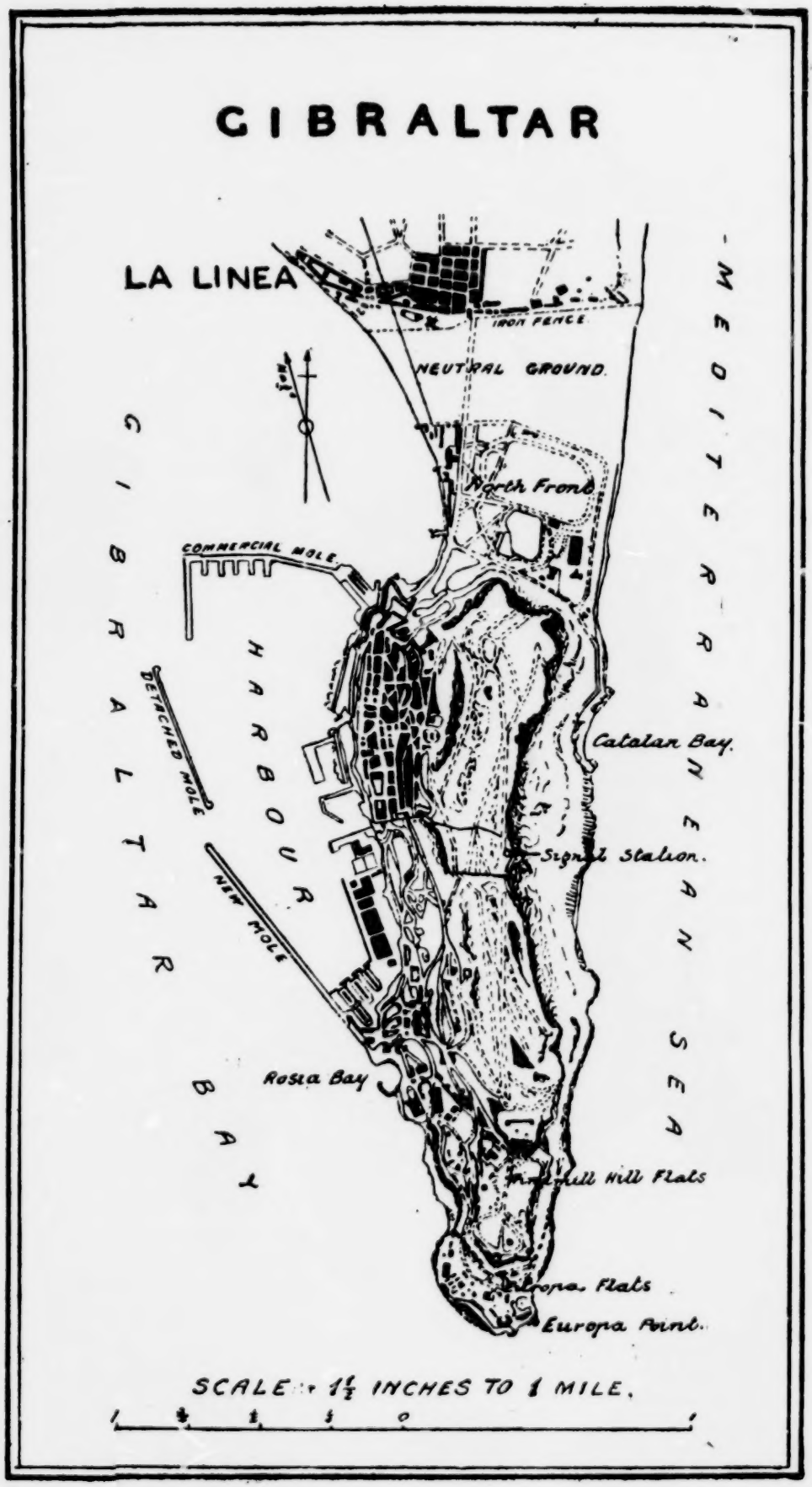
Money and Postal Order Transactions.

—	Issued.				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
United Kingdom and other Countries—	£	£	£	£	£
Money Orders	17,685	18,580	16,641	12,871	13,906
Postal Orders	29,993	33,766	26,650	27,568	28,437
Malta	1,423	1,205	482	173	334
Tangier—					
Local Money Orders ...	776	817	398	252	150
Total	49,877	54,368	44,171	40,864	42,827

—	Paid.				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
United Kingdom and other Countries—	£	£	£	£	£
Money Orders	4,755	5,326	5,522	5,460	4,993
Postal Orders	6,067	6,702	5,388	5,042	5,244
Malta	414	185	58	26	82
Tangier—					
Local Money Orders ...	1,539	1,410	1,333	1,294	481
Total	12,775	13,623	12,301	11,822	10,800

FRED. EVANS,
Colonial Secretary.

11th July, 1910.


GIBRALTAR
LA LINEA
IRON FENCE
NEUTRAL GROUND
North Front
COMMERCIAL MOLE
HARBOUR
DETACHED MOLE
NEW MOLE
Rosia Bay
Catalan Bay
Signal Station
Hill Hill Flats
Europa Flats
Europa Point
GIBRALTAR BAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SCALE: 1½ INCHES TO 1 MILE.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
611	Sierra Leone	1908
612	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
613	Gold Coast	"
614	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1908–1909
615	Bahamas	"
616	St. Lucia	1908
617	Hong Kong	"
618	Fiji	"
619	Nyasaland Protectorate	1908–1909
620	Barbados	"
621	Trinidad and Tobago	"
622	Straits Settlements	1908
623	Somaliland	1908–1909
624	Mauritius	1908
625	St. Vincent	1908–1909
626	Jamaica	"
627	Swaziland	"
628	Grenada	1908
629	Leeward Islands	1908–1909
630	Southern Nigeria	1908
631	British Honduras	"
632	British Guiana	1908–1909
633	Northern Nigeria	"
634	Basutoland	"
635	East Africa Protectorate	"
636	Uganda	"
637	Weihaiwei	1909
638	St. Helena	"
639	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
640	Ashanti	"
641	Gambia	"
642	Malta	1909–1910
643	Seychelles	1909
644	Colonial Survey Committee	1909–1910
645	Falkland Islands	1909
646	Turks and Caicos Islands	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
63	Imperial Institute	Gums and Resins.
64	Uganda	Botany and Forestry.
65	Do.	Sleeping Sickness.
66	Gold Coast	Forests.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
68	Do. do.	Do. 1906–7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 676.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1910.

(For Report for 1909, *see* No. 647.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
June, 1911.

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No. 676.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1909, *see* No. 647.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gibraltar,
19th May, 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of Gibraltar for the year 1910, with a report thereon by the Colonial Secretary.

2. In the Blue Book returns the population in 1910 is estimated at 23,316. It was returned at 27,460 in the Census of 1901. As ascertained at the Census taken on the 2nd April last, the population is 25,370.

I have, &c.,

ARCHIBALD HUNTER,
General and Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis V. Harcourt, M.P.
&c., &c., &c.

(20310—2.) Wt. 31959—459. 1125 & 85. 6/11. D & S. A 2

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1910.

FINANCIAL.

	£
The year opened with a balance of ...	164,812
The revenue of the year was	80,929
	£245,741
The expenditure was	76,410

There was thus a balance of ... ... £169,331 on the 31st December, 1910.

The receipts of each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	39,001	34,160	33,600	36,363	29,512
Port dues and wharfage ...	6,479	6,405	5,966	6,020	6,517
Licences and internal revenue	4,276	4,196	4,271	3,940	3,830
Fees and reimbursements in aid	12,982	12,199	11,543	11,686	10,703
Post Office	16,329	13,039	12,548	12,227	14,226
Rents of Crown property ...	8,680	8,890	9,408	9,903	10,636
Interest on investments ...	4,032	4,875	5,090	5,258	5,333
Miscellaneous	226	40	98	144	172
	92,005	83,804	82,524	85,541	80,929
Land sales	—	—	—	—	—
Total revenue ...	92,005	83,804	82,524	85,541	80,929

The revenue was £4,622 less than in 1909. The Tobacco duty (2*d*. per lb.) produced £6,779 less than last year, but the loss was partly recouped by increased receipts from Port dues (an additional number of both steam and sailing vessels having entered the Port), the sale of postage and revenue stamps which produced £1,982 more than in 1909, and house rents.

The expenditure was £76,410, or £4,519 less than the revenue of the year, and £5,903 less than the expenditure of 1909. The increase under "other charges" is due to arrears of transit postage due to foreign countries having been paid in 1910. There is an increase of £515 for education, the capitation grant having been raised to 25*s*. from 20*s*. The saving has occurred on public works, £13,861 only having been expended in 1910, as against £24,881 in 1909.

Heads of Expenditure.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Establishments :—	£	£	£	£	£
(*a*) Personal emoluments	34,264	35,841	37,100	38,189	37,923
(*b*) Other charges ...	15,631	15,178	13,456	12,752	17,983
Pensions	2,323	2,309	2,598	2,501	2,560
Ecclesiastical grants	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Public works recurrent ...	2,366	2,876	2,581	3,234	3,626
Crown Agents	45	45	49	35	34
Miscellaneous	2,808	2,765	2,749	2,955	3,049
Total recurrent ...	58,437	60,014	59,533	60,666	66,175
Extraordinary :—					
(*a*) Commercial mole ...	—	—	—	2,419	—
(*b*) Other works	11,076	11,656	19,990	19,228	10,235
Total expenditure ...	69,513	71,670	79,523	82,313	76,410

Assets and Liabilities.

There is no public debt. The only liability of the Treasury at the end of the year was on account of various small deposits amounting in all to £609. The total assets were increased from £165,476 to £169,940.

Assets.

	£
Cash in Treasury	11,377
Advances	285
Investments	156,590
Balance of Sanitary Commissioners Loan	1,688
Total	£169,940

Liabilities.

	£
Deposits	609
Excess of Assets	169,331
Total	£169,940

Public Boards.

The income and expenditure of the Sanitary Commissioners for the year 1910 were as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total revenue	54,810	10	0
Total expenditure on revenue account ...	49,399	1	8

The receipts and expenditure on capital account were:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Receipts	—		
Expenditure	3,215	8	11

	£	s.	d.
The borrowing powers of the Sanitary Commissioners are limited to twice the amount of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar which, as ascertained by the revised tenement valuation on October 1st, 1910, is	197,382	5	0
The extent of the Commissioners' borrowing powers is therefore £197,382 5s. × 2 = ...	394,764	10	0

Of the amount mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, £227,600 13s. 1d. have been raised up to the end of 1910, leaving a balance of £167,163 16s. 11d. available to meet expenditure on services for which capital would have to be raised.

Particulars are given in the following statement:—

	Ptas.	£	s.	d.
Debt on 31st December, 1909 ...	1,807,500.00	+ 168,217	5	4
Amounts raised during 1910 ...	—	—		
	1,807,500.00	+ 168,217	5	4
Amount repaid in 1910	101,000.00	+ 3,820	6	4
	1,706,500.00	+ 164,396	19	0
Borrowing powers as above		394,764	10	0
Nett debt on 31st December, 1910:	£164,396 19 0			
Ptas. 1,706,500 at Ptas. 27 = £1	63,203 14 1			
		227,600	13	1
Balance, i.e., extent of available borrowing powers		167,163	16	11

The General Sanitary purposes rate for 1910 was fixed at 2s. 6d. in the £., and produced £20,946.

By the sale of water the Commissioners realized £15,654. Their Electric Light Works gave a profit of £1,834. The charge for current is 6½d. per unit.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The following table includes the only articles in respect of which duty is paid.

There is no export duty. Wine pays an import duty of 4d. a gallon or 1s. a dozen ordinary wine bottles; spirits, 4s. a gallon; malt liquors, ½d. a gallon; and tobacco, 2d. a lb.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Wine.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1906 ...	161,177	101,688	906,676	3,978,954	22,236	60,293	1,978,942
1907 ...	146,443	90,448	689,455	3,895,299	18,584	60,366	1,933,283
1908 ...	135,048	67,268	666,267	3,500,256	15,923	38,005	1,359,485
1909 ...	129,912	64,282	639,934	3,674,041	16,232	34,144	1,494,097
1910 ...	119,511	64,157	651,582	2,837,629	16,262	34,622	1,119,767

There was an appreciable improvement in the coal trade, a larger number of vessels having called for bunkering purposes. A return is given hereunder:—

Year.	Steamers.	Tons.
1906	1,378	162,837
1907	1,511	184,906
1908	1,053	134,488
1909	1,103	147,980
1910	1,424	170,942

The number and tonnage of vessels entering and clearing from the port in each of the last two years, are shown in the following tables:—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	1,601	3,036,413	1,676	3,250,643	1,600	3,012,788	1,682	3,260,282
Spain ...	453	142,284	479	166,437	452	142,133	462	174,344
Germany ...	247	951,650	251	1,043,816	244	951,477	252	1,050,335
Norway ...	136	89,484	164	114,908	136	89,484	164	114,908
Sweden ..	36	17,323	49	40,879	36	17,323	49	40,879
France ...	91	118,552	101	122,378	91	118,552	101	122,378
Denmark ...	109	77,662	139	92,626	109	77,662	140	93,839
Italy	102	183,257	114	202,597	102	183,257	118	204,405
Holland ...	44	43,763	81	125,530	43	43,723	78	118,970
Greece ...	45	75,132	46	73,386	42	66,337	46	73,386
Austria ...	44	65,977	59	126,255	44	65,977	56	120,162
Belgium ...	11	34,180	13	14,556	11	34,180	13	14,556
Russia ...	5	5,841	21	25,439	5	5,841	20	24,745
Other Countries.	11	12,912	7	8,946	11	12,912	7	8,946
Total Steam Vessels.	2,935	4,854,430	3,200	5,438,396	2,926	4,821,646	3,188	5,422,135

Sailing Vessels.

Great Britain	911	11,673	106	10,792	110	11,500	106	10,368
Spain ...	186	9,314	183	7,077	99	4,795	90	4,568
Portugal ...	59	3,410	70	4,561	23	1,447	18	1,838
Denmark ...	17	2,150	28	4,016	18	2,593	27	3,805
Norway ...	27	3,874	18	3,523	26	2,742	16	3,287
Russia ...	2	643	4	1,262	2	643	4	1,262
Italy	10	4,603	8	9,638	12	6,669	8	9,638
Holland ...	3	1,449	12	2,348	2	308	1	163
France ...	2	1,804	9	946	2	1,804	4	595
Germany ...	6	2,027	—	—	6	2,027	—	—
Other Countries.	2	797	—	—	3	1,333	—	—
Total Sailing Vessels.	425	41,744	438	44,163	303	35,661	274	35,524
Grand Total...	3,360	4,896,174	3,638	5,482,559	3,229	4,857,307	3,462	5,457,659

LEGISLATION.

Three Ordinances were passed during the year.

EDUCATION.

The figures of the year as given below show an improvement both in the number of scholars on the rolls and in average attendance in the public elementary schools during the school year ended 31st March, 1910.

—	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Public.	Industrial.	Total.
1909 :—					
On rolls	1,680	313	301	180	2,474
Average attendance	1,425	176	214	125	1,940
1910 :—					
On rolls	2,018	283	348	170	2,819
Average attendance	1,472	162	255	119	2,008

The schools receipts and expenditure were returned as under:—

—	School Fees.	Government Grant.	Voluntary Contributions.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.
Roman Catholic :—	£	£	£	£	£
1909	339	1,416	88	1,843	1,810
1910	342	1,805	68	2,215	2,180
Hebrew :—					
1909	124	177	172	473	456
1910	165	193	184	542	320
Public :—					
1909	51	220	35	306	293
1910	56	312	38	406	320
Infant and Industrial :—					
1909	25	125	—	150	196
1910	26	149	32	207	190

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

The total number of patients treated in the Colonial Hospital was 673 (527 male and 146 females) including 43 remaining in hospital at the end of 1909 (36 males and 7 females). The daily average number under treatment was 45 (36 males and 9 females), the number remaining at the end of the year was 68 (41 males

and 27 females. There were 34 deaths (25 males and 9 females). The surgical operations number 179, with 7 deaths. The number of out-patients was 10,615.

There were 15 patients (9 males and 6 females) in the small-pox branch of the hospital. Four patients (2 males and 2 females) died.

The cost of maintaining the Colonial Hospital with the branch Small-Pox Hospital was £6,003, exclusive of painting and repairs. The net cost per bed was £115 1*s.* 5*d.*, or 6*s.* 3*d.* per day.

Lunatic Asylum.

Nine patients (6 males and 3 females) were admitted. The daily average number of inmates was 34 (24 males and 10 females). Six died (5 males and 1 female), and five were discharged cured or relieved (3 males and 2 females).

The total cost of the asylum, omitting repairs, &c., to buildings, was £1,766; the average cost per patient was £52.

Savings Bank.

There were 4,359 depositors at the close of the year, with a total to their credit of £123,574 and Pesetas 560,240. The deposits received during the year amounted to £43,013, and the amounts withdrawn to £37,961 and Pesetas 70,945. No peseta deposits are now received. The cost of management is included in that of the Post Office. The net profit on the Savings Bank was £2,136.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

There were 48 persons received into the prison in 1910. Of these 10 were naval prisoners sentenced by the naval authorities. The daily average in prison was 16. The cost of the prison maintenance was £1,311, exclusive of repairs, &c. No deaths occurred in the prison; no corporal punishment was inflicted. In the 1,030 cases brought before the Police Magistrate, there were 741 summary convictions, or 66 more than in 1909. 84 persons were discharged with a caution, or 78 less than in 1909. 137 persons were discharged for want of prosecution, or 26 more than in 1909. 62 cases were discharged on the merits, or 1 less than in 1909. One person was committed to prison to await extradition.

Of the 741 summary convictions:—

21 were for offences against the person.
26 for offences against property, and
694 for other offences, of which 155 were against the muzzling order (The Dog Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1880) put in force for 6½ months in 1910.

Five persons were committed for trial from the Police Magistrate's Court in 1910:—

4 for offences against property, and
1 for an offence against the Tobacco Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1896.

A case (unnatural offence) was committed to Gibraltar for trial from His Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Tangier (Morocco).

Of the 4 offences against property, 3 remained to be heard, the committal having been made since the holding of the last Criminal Sessions in November last. One case of perjury which stood over from the year 1909 was heard in 1910.

The 741 summarily convicted were dealt with as follows:—

Fine	577
Imprisonment in lieu of fine	29
Peremptory imprisonment without fine ...	88
Whipping	3
Bound over or other trivial punishment ...	4
Special orders	40

Of the 1,030 persons dealt with by the Police Magistrate—

290 were Aliens.
51 ,, Maltese.
458 ,, natives of Gibraltar.
231 ,, other British subjects.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population as ascertained at the Census made in 1901, and as estimated by the Police Authorities in 1910, is shown below.

	1901. Census	1910. Estimated
City and Garrison (Civil)—		
British Subjects, other than Maltese ...	17,172	15,451
Maltese	615	379
Aliens on Permit	2,568	2,101
Port and Harbour (Civil)—		
British Subjects, other than Maltese ...	149	—
Maltese	2	—
Aliens on Permit	479	203
Total	20,985	18,134
Military Population	6,475	5,182
Total Population ...	27,460	23,316

	Census, 1901.		Estimated, 1910.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British subjects (civil) other than Maltese.	8,200	9,121	7,406	8,045
Maltese	446	171	310	69
Aliens on permit	1,382	1,665	918	1,386
Military	5,701	774	4,212	970
	15,729	11,731	12,846	10,470
	27,460		23,310	

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

	1909.	1910.
Births:—		
Civil	439	405
Naval and Military	116	122
Floating	—	—
Total	555	527
Marriages:—		
Civil	132	141
Naval and Military	29	23
Floating	—	—
Total	161	164
Deaths:—		
Civil	268	320
Naval and Military	23	36
Floating	28	29
Total	319	385

The Health Officer gives the death rate at 18·00 per 1,000 as compared with 15·09 in 1909. The general sanitary condition of Gibraltar was satisfactory throughout the year.

Particulars relating to the temperature and rainfall are given below:—

Air Temperature.

(Thermometer 50 feet above mean sea level).

Month.	1909.	1910.
January	53·4	54·3
February	53·2	54·8
March	55·0	54·4
April	60·9	59·7
May	64·7	63·6
June	66·2	69·4
July	71·9	72·9
August	73·7	72·6
September	68·6	71·2
October	65·5	66·8
November	59·9	59·7
December	57·3	55·9
Mean maximum	71·2	71·6
Mean minimum	46·2	43·7
Mean for the year	62·5	63·0
	On 25th July.	On 7th July.
Absolute maximum	92·0	95·0
	On 26th Jan.	On 28th Dec.
Absolute minimum	30·0	26·6

Rainfall.

Month.	1909. Inches.	1910. Inches.
January	8·41	1·55
February	3·92	·58
March	7·53	1·57
April	4·58	·73
May	4·71	4·72
June	·24	·10
July	—	—
August	·03	—
September	·99	·62
October	1·85	2·04
November	16·83	1·14
December	5·91	10·96
Total	55·00	24·01

As the rainfall of 1909 was 22 inches above the average for a period of 115 years (33·33 inches), so that of 1910 fell short of it by about 9 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was 4·53 inches on the 4th December.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The number of articles which passed through the post, exclusive of money orders, postal orders and parcels, is estimated at 3,204,421, or 398,326 more than in 1909.

The total declared value of parcels received through the post was £54,510.

—		Internal.	External.		Total.
			United Kingdom and Other Places.		
			From.	To.	
Letters and post cards ...	1909	113,221	831,246	1,302,040	2,246,607
	1910	134,446	855,036	1,521,610	2,511,092
Registered articles ...	1909	—	27,881	40,337	68,218
	1910	—	29,237	44,595	73,832
Newspapers	1909	2,808	330,311	49,751	382,870
	1910	3,705	460,265	45,396	509,366
Book packets, samples and circulars.	1909	—	70,681	26,338	97,019
	1910	—	63,011	32,591	95,602
Parcels	1909	—	22,946	7,618	30,564
	1910	—	25,076	7,781	32,857
Dead letters	1909	—	4,532	4,941	9,473
	1910	—	4,349	6,219	10,568
Dead registered articles	1909	—	92	102	194
	1910	—	113	113	226
Dead newspapers ...	1909	—	32	1,682	1,714
	1910	—	122	3,613	3,735

Money and Postal Order Transactions.

—	Issued.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
United Kingdom and other Countries—	£	£	£	£	£
Money orders	18,580	16,641	12,871	13,906	16,114
Postal orders	33,766	26,650	27,568	28,437	27,939
Malta	1,205	482	173	334	513
Tangier—					
Local money orders ...	817	398	252	150	225
Total	54,368	44,171	40,864	42,827	44,791
	Paid.				
United Kingdom and other Countries—	£	£	£	£	£
Money orders	5,326	5,522	5,460	4,993	5,415
Postal orders	6,702	5,388	5,042	5,244	5,547
Malta	185	58	26	82	76
Tangier—					
Local money orders ...	1,410	1,333	1,294	481	384
Total	13,623	12,301	11,822	10,800	11,422

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

From a commercial point of view the situation during the year has not been satisfactory. There have been signs of improvement in the coaling trade of the port, more steamers having called to have their bunkers replenished, but the trade has never recovered from the prolonged and disastrous strike among the coal labourers which took place in 1902. Business generally was bad. The loss sustained on the completion of the Naval Dockyard Extension Works is still being felt, and although matters have been improved by the presence for brief periods during the year of the Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets, and by the employment given in the Naval Dockyard, the amount of money in circulation is not what it was when the Dockyard works were in progress. The rate of Exchange was unfavourable, Pesetas 26.67 to the pound, and food supplies were scarce and dear.

Better means of communication with the adjoining country are required. There is an excellent steamboat service between Gibraltar and Algeciras across the Bay, but to get to the country beyond the town of La Linea, which is separated from Gibraltar by less than a mile of fairly good road, running across the Neutral Ground, there is only the sea-shore available. What is much wanted is a well-kept carriage road to join La Linea up with the village of Campamento. If this were provided—and I have reason to believe that surveys are being made with a view to the construction of a road—it would assuredly lead to the opening up of

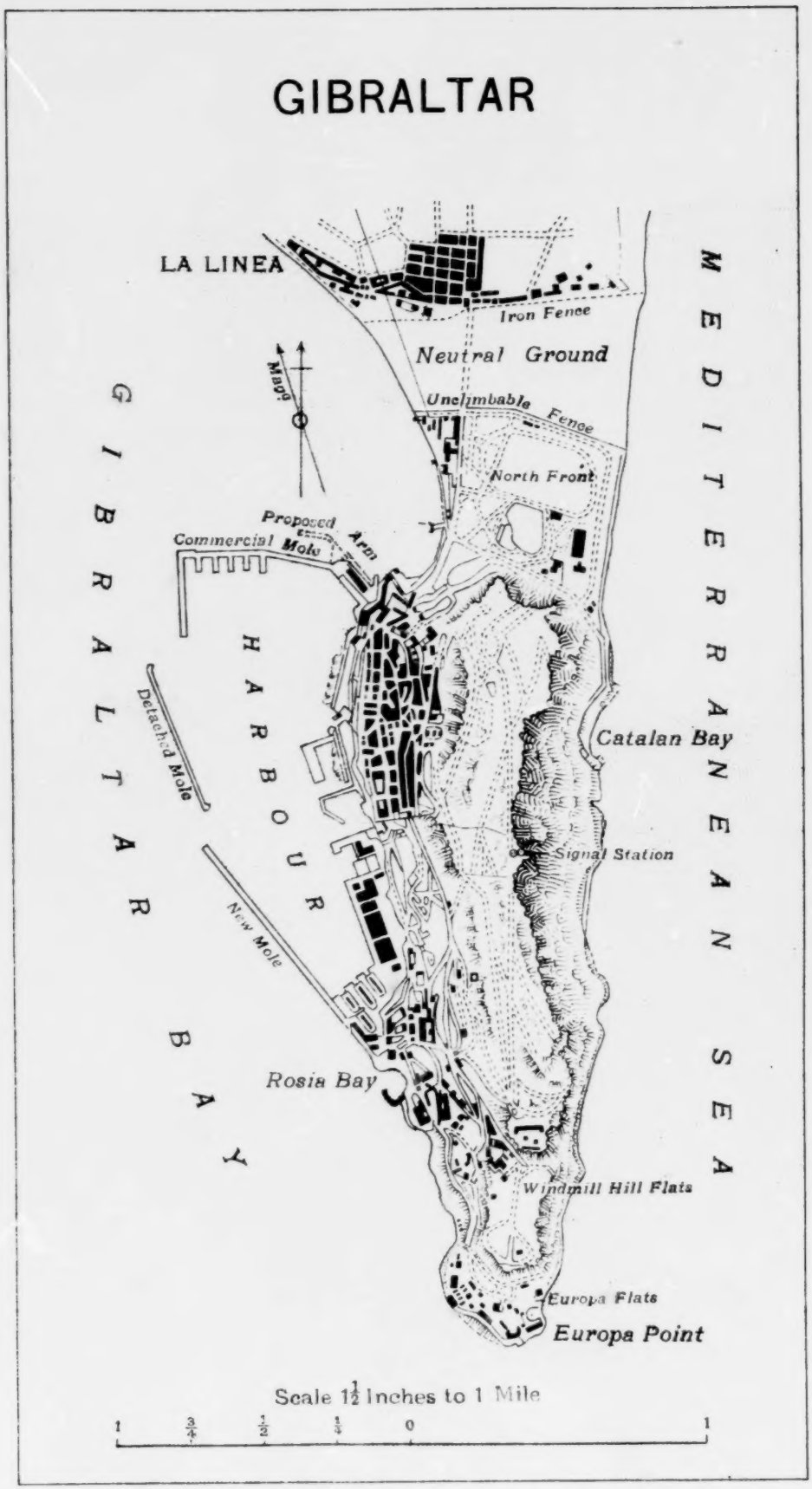
the neighbouring country, and prove of considerable advantage to the residents of Gibraltar, while indirectly adding to the prosperity of the town. The country round the Bay of Gibraltar is beautiful, the climate is excellent, and there is no reason to doubt that if proper means of communication were provided, many villa residences would soon be built, many persons regarding the situation as rivalling that of any town in the Riviera, both as regards climate and surroundings.

The number of persons who pay brief visits to Gibraltar has largely increased of late years. Many stay only a few hours, but others make this place their headquarters from which to visit Spain and Morocco. All leave money in Gibraltar, and their visits have been welcomed as assisting to relieve the business depression. In the desire to encourage the passenger traffic, the provision of increased and improved landing facilities is contemplated, and new works have been approved.

Financially, the position is sound, the Government having a balance of £169,331 at the end of th ear. The total outstanding liability is but £609.

FRED. EVANS,
Colonial Secretary.

15th May, 1911.



Ordnance Survey, Southampton 1911.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
641	Gambia	1909
642	Malta	1909–1910
643	Seychelles	1909
644	Colonial Survey Committee	1909–1910
645	Falkland Islands	,,
646	Turks and Caicos Islands	1909
647	Gibraltar	,,
648	Sierra Leone	,,
649	Somaliland	1909–1910
650	Bahamas	,,
651	Tongan Islands Protectorate	,,
652	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
653	Ceylon	1909
654	Gold Coast	,,
655	Nyasaland	1909–1910
656	Imperial Institute	1909
657	Fiji	,,
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659	Hong Kong	,,
660	Barbados	1909–1910
661	Swaziland	1909
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663	Straits Settlements	,,
664	Trinidad and Tobago	1909–1910
665	Southern Nigeria	1909
666	Mauritius	,,
667	British Honduras	,,
668	St. Vincent	1909–1910
669	East Africa Protectorate	,,
670	Uganda	,,
671	British Guiana	,,
672	St. Lucia	1909
673	Leeward Islands	1909–1910
674	Northern Nigeria	1909
675	St. Helena	1910

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
68	Do. do.	Do. do. 1906–7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys, 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 717.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1911.

(For Report for 1910, *see* No. 676.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
June, 1912.

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No. 717.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1910, *see* No. 676.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gibraltar,
29th May, 1912.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of Gibraltar for the year 1911, with a report by the Colonial Secretary on the returns therein.

I have, &c.,
ARCHIBALD HUNTER,
General and Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.
&c., &c., &c.

(24891—2.) Wt. 29478—571. 1125 & 90. 7/12 D & S A 2

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1911.

FINANCIAL.

	£
The year began with a balance of	169,331
The revenue was	94,573
	£263,904
The expenditure	73,390
And the balance at the end of the year ...	£190,514

The revenue of each of the last five years under the different heads of receipt compares as follows:—

Heads of Revenue.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	34,160	33,600	33,363	29,512	41,610
Port dues and wharfage ...	6,405	5,966	6,020	6,517	6,964
Licences and internal revenue	4,196	4,271	3,940	3,830	3,787
Fees and reimbursements in aid	12,199	11,543	11,686	10,703	10,955
Post office	13,039	12,548	12,227	14,226	14,614
Rents of Crown property ...	8,890	9,408	9,903	10,636	10,371
Interest on investments ...	4,875	5,090	5,258	5,333	6,194
Miscellaneous	40	98	144	172	78
	83,804	82,524	85,541	80,929	94,573
Land sales	—	—	—	—	—
Total revenue	83,804	82,524	85,541	80,929	94,573

The increased revenue of 1911 was almost entirely due to the tobacco duty, which produced £12,298 more than in 1910 and £10,284 more than was estimated. There were small increases under other heads, viz.:—£860 interest from investments, £400 from Port dues, and £391 from the sale of postage and revenue stamps.

The expenditure, which is shown in detail hereunder, was £73,390, or £3,020 less than in 1910, a smaller expenditure having been incurred in public works and buildings.

Heads of Expenditure.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	£	£	£	£	£
Establishments:—					
(*a*) Personal emoluments	35,841	37,100	38,189	37,923	37,898
(*b*) Other charges ...	15,178	13,456	12,752	17,983	16,111
Pensions	2,309	2,598	2,501	2,560	2,913
Ecclesiastical grants	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Public works recurrent ...	2,876	2,581	3,234	3,626	3,592

Heads of Expenditure.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	£	£	£	£	£
Crown agents	45	49	35	34	33
Miscellaneous	2,765	2,749	2,955	3,049	3,812
Total recurrent ...	60,014	59,533	60,666	66,175	65,359
Extraordinary :—					
(*a*) Commercial Mole ...	—	—	2,419	—	564
(*b*) Other works ...	11,656	19,990	19,228	10,235	7,467
Total expenditure ...	71,670	79,523	82,313	76,410	73,390

Assets and Liabilities.

There is no public debt. The assets amounted to £286,970 16*s.* 10*d.*, and the liabilities to £96,456 14*s.* 3*d.* The excess of assets was £190,514 2*s.* 7*d.* In both assets and liabilities, Supreme Court funds to the extent of £96,456 14*s.* 3*d.* are included, pending decision as to their disposal.

Assets.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cash in Treasury	110,126	3	6
Advances	137	1	11
Drafts and Remittances	3,500	0	0
Balance of Sanitary Commissioners Loan	1,617	6	0
Invested Funds	171,590	5	5
Total	£286,970	16	10

Liabilities.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Deposits	96,456	14	3
Excess of Assets	190,514	2	7
Total	£286,970	16	10

Public Boards.

The only public Board is that known as the "Sanitary Commissioners." The powers and duties of the Board and its constitution are regulated by "The Public Health Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1907."

The income and expenditure of the Board for the year 1911 were as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total Revenue	56,018	1	11
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account ...	49,707	10	7

The receipts and expenditure on capital account were:—

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	—		
Expenditure	12,125	17	7

The borrowing powers of the Sanitary Commissioners are limited to twice the amount of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar, which, as ascertained by the revised tenement valuation on October 1st, 1911, is	204,077	19	0
The extent of their borrowing powers is therefore £204,077 19*s.* × 2 = ...	£408,155	18	0

Of the amount mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, £219,242 1*s.* 5*d.* have been raised up to the end of 1911, leaving a balance of £188,913 16*s.* 7*d.* available to meet expenditure on services for which capital would have to be raised.

Particulars are given in the following statement:—

	Pts.	£	s.	d.
Debt on 31st December, 1910 ...	1,706,500.00	164,396	19	0
Amount raised during 1911 ...	—	—		
	1,706,500.00	164,396	19	0
Amount repaid in 1911	101,000.00	4,617	17	0
	1,605,500.00	159,779	2	0
Borrowing powers as shown above	... ...	408,155	18	0

	£	s.	d.			
Net debt on 31st December, 1911	159,779	2	0			
Pts. 1,605,500 @ Pts. 27.00 =	59,462	19	5			
				219,242	1	5
Balance, *i.e.*, extent of available borrowing powers				188,913	16	7

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The imports and exports for the last five years of the articles in respect of which duty is payable are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Wine.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1907 ...	146,443	90,448	689,455	3,895,299	18,584	60,366	1,933,283
1908 ...	135,048	67,268	666,267	3,500,256	15,923	38,005	1,359,485
1909 ...	129,812	64,282	639,934	3,674,041	16,232	34,144	1,494,097
1910 ...	119,511	64,157	651,582	2,837,629	16,262	34,622	1,119,767
1911 ...	93,571	70,212	666,243	4,064,557	13,098	40,107	1,739,547

The following figures show that in the coal trade there was a great improvement in the bunkering business during the year:—

Year.	Steamers.	Tons.
1907	1,511	184,906
1908	1,053	134,488
1909	1,103	147,980
1910	1,424	170,942
1911	1,830	231,255

The number of vessels which entered and cleared during the year is shown in the following tables:—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1910.		1911.		1910.		1911.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	1,676	3,250,643	1,702	3,569,207	1,682	3,260,282	1,755	3,546,709
Spain... ...	479	166,437	528	240,314	462	174,344	452	163,140
Germany ...	251	1,043,816	239	878,000	252	1,050,335	242	872,308
Norway ...	164	114,908	197	138,220	164	114,908	200	140,668
Sweden ...	49	40,879	68	49,487	49	40,879	70	51,807
France ...	101	122,378	127	146,981	101	122,378	123	145,357
Denmark ...	139	92,626	141	93,908	140	93,839	137	95,848
Italy	114	202,597	137	240,256	118	204,405	140	242,954
Holland ...	81	125,530	107	169,231	78	118,970	109	171,014
Greece ...	46	73,386	77	119,268	46	73,386	75	115,655
Austria ...	59	126,255	74	163,231	56	120,162	77	166,113
Belgium ...	13	14,556	18	20,148	13	14,556	17	20,974
Russia ...	21	25,439	30	23,381	20	24,745	32	25,626
Other Countries.	7	8,946	11	7,464	7	8,946	11	7,345
Total Steam Vessels.	3,200	5,438,396	3,456	5,859,096	3,188	5,422,135	3,440	5,765,518

Sailing Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1910.		1911.		1910.		1911.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	106	10,792	82	11,958	106	10,368	100	15,209
Spain ...	183	7,077	211	8,763	90	4,568	106	4,156
Portugal ...	70	4,561	53	3,117	18	1,838	17	1,898
Denmark ..	28	4,016	21	2,596	27	3,805	21	2,743
Norway ...	18	3,523	18	3,165	16	3,287	22	2,358
Russia ...	4	1,262	2	1,997	4	1,262	2	1,997
Italy	8	9,638	12	8,998	8	9,638	8	3,606
Holland ...	12	2,348	7	1,453	1	163	6	993
France ...	9	946	6	553	4	595	7	855
Germany ...	—	—	5	727	—	—	2	195
Other Countries.	—	—	1	1,106	—	—	1	1,106
Total Sailing Vessels.	438	44,163	418	44,433	274	35,524	292	35,116
Grand Total ...	3,638	5,482,559	3,874	5,903,529	3,462	5,457,659	3,732	5,800,634

LEGISLATION.

Five Ordinances were passed during the year.

EDUCATION.

The school year is from 1st April to the 31st March.

A return of the number of scholars on the rolls and in average attendance in the State-aided elementary schools is shown below:—

—	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Public.	Industrial.	Total.
1910:—					
On rolls	2,018	155	348	170	2,691
Average attendance	1,472	109	255	119	1,955
1911:—					
On rolls	1,960	128	324	161	2,573
Average attendance	1,542	104	250	109	2,005

The Hebrew School arranges for holding a night school, which requires, under the Education Code, to have been opened 40 times in the year for not less than one and a half hours' secular instruction in English in order to earn a grant. The school had an average attendance of 53 in 1910 and of 68 in 1911.

The Inspector of Schools has returned the revenue and expenditure of the schools of each denomination as hereunder:—

—	School Fees.	Government Grant.	Voluntary Contributions.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roman Catholic :—					
1910	342	1,895	68	2,215	2,180
1911	345	1,900	107	2,352	2,256
Hebrew :—					
1910	165	193	184	542	320
1911	131	197	143	471	527
Public :—					
1910	56	312	38	406	320
1911	69	312	33	414	310
Infant and Industrial :—					
1910	26	149	32	207	190
1911	23	136	46	205	182

The revenue of the Hebrew School includes for 1910, on account of the night school, £12 0*s.* 6*d.* for school pence, and £48 15*s.* Government grant, and for 1911 £24 3*s.* 4*d.* for school pence, and £58 16*s.* Government grant.

A series of lectures on Hygiene, illustrated by lantern slides, was given throughout the year with satisfactory results.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

In the Colonial Hospital the daily average number under treatment in the wards was 55 (44 males and 11 females), the total number treated, including those remaining in the hospital at the end of 1910 (55) was 748 (593 males, 155 females). The number remaining at the end of the year was 89 (59 males and 30 females). There were 50 deaths (39 males, 11 females).

Of the 272 patients who underwent surgical operations eight subsequently died, or approximately 3 per cent. of those operated on.

The out-patients numbered 8,266, as compared with 10,615 in 1910.

The Small-Pox branch of the hospital received 16 patients (10 males and 6 females) for treatment in 1911. Two patients (1 male and 1 female) died.

The whole institution was maintained at a cost of £6,237, exclusive of expenditure on painting, repairs, alterations, &c. The net cost per bed was £99 9*s.*, or 5*s.* 5*d.* a day.

Lunatic Asylum.

Eleven patients (7 males, 4 females) were admitted during 1911. There were three deaths (all males). 7 males and 2 females were discharged. The daily average number of inmates was 31 (21

males and 10 females). 21 patients remained at the end of the year (13 males, 8 females). The total cost of the institution, exclusive of painting and structural repairs, was £1,713.

Savings Bank.

At the end of the year there were 4,403 depositors, the total amount of the deposits being £135,979 14*s.* 9*d.* and Pesetas 470,386.48. The deposits totalled during the year £47,757 4*s.* 1*d.*; there were withdrawals to the extent of £38,447 4*s.* 9*d.* and Pesetas 101,499.78. The profit of the Savings Bank transactions was £2,652 4*s.* 6*d.* The assets amounted to £171,686 8*s.* 8*d.*, and the liabilities to £153,469 3*s.* 4*d.*, thus showing a surplus of assets over liabilities of £18,217 5*s.* 4*d.*

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

There were 110 persons (104 men, 5 women, and 1 juvenile) committed to prison in 1911. This included 6 naval prisoners sentenced by the naval authorities. The daily average number in prison was 15. No death was recorded and no corporal punishment was inflicted.

The maintenance of the prison cost £1,195, exclusive of repairs.

Of the 863 persons brought before the Police Magistrate 634 (107 less than in 1910) were summarily convicted. Of these, 66 were in respect of offences against an order for the muzzling of dogs which was in force for seven months in 1911. 81 persons were discharged with a caution. 80 were discharged for want of prosecution (57 less than in 1910), and 57 cases were discharged on the merits. One person was committed to prison to await extradition.

Of the 634 summary convictions, 21 were for offences against the person, one for malicious injury to property, 23 for offences against property, and 589 for other offences. They were disposed of as follows:—

Fine	497
Imprisonment in lieu of fine...	37
Peremptory imprisonment	50
Whipping	2
Bound over or other trivial punishment ...	5
Special orders	43

Ten persons were committed for trial in the Supreme Court, viz.:—

One for homicide, two for offences against the person, and seven for offences against property. One case of escaping from prison at Tangier was committed for trial at Gibraltar by the British Consular Court at Tangier, Morocco. The case of homicide arose on board a British ship on the high seas.

The 863 persons dealt with by the Police Magistrate consisted of:—

305 aliens,
38 Maltese,
394 natives of Gibraltar,
126 other British subjects.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population according to the Census taken on the 2nd April, 1911, was 25,367, distributed as follows:—

Civil	19,586
Royal Navy	441
Military	5,340

as compared with a total of 27,460 returned by the Census of 1901.

The wives and children of Naval and Military officers are included in the figures for the Royal Navy and Military.

The decrease of 2,093 is distributed as follows:—

Civil—	
Natives of Gibraltar	−730
,, United Kingdom	+407
,, Malta	−239
Other British Subjects	−121
Foreign Subjects	−596
Royal Navy	+321
Military	−1,135

At the time of taking the Census of 1911 five battleships and seven cruisers of His Majesty's Navy were in the Harbour, with a total of 8,050 officers and men on board, who were not included in the Census of Gibraltar.

	1901 Census.	1910 Census.
City and Garrison (Civil)—		
British Subjects, other than Maltese	17,155	16,653
Maltese	615	368
Aliens on Permit	2,568	2,099
Port and Harbour (Civil)—		
British Subjects, other than Maltese	31	106
Maltese	—	8
Aliens on Permit	479	352
Total	20,848	19,586
Naval Population	137	441
Military Population	6,475	5,340
Total Population ...	27,460	25,367

	Census, 1901.		Census, 1910.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British Subjects (Civil) other than Maltese.	8,065	9,121	7,948	8,811
Maltese	444	171	266	110
Aliens on Permit	1,382	1,665	1,014	1,437
Naval	137	—	441	—
Military	5,701	774	4,476	864
	15,729	11,731	14,145	11,222
	27,460		25,367	

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

	1910.	1911.
Births:—		
Civil	405	409
Naval and Military	122	120
Total ...	527	529
Marriages:—		
Civil	141	135
Naval and Military	23	34
Total ...	164	169
Deaths:—		
Civil	320	305
Naval and Military	36	26
Floating	29	35
Total ...	385	366

The Medical Officer of Health reports the general sanitary condition of Gibraltar as having been fairly satisfactory in 1911, when the close aggregation of houses in certain parts of the town is taken into consideration. He gives the general or crude death-rate per 1,000 persons living at 16, as compared with 18 in 1910. There were 103 cases of enteric fever amongst the civil population, of which 66 were notified during September. No definite causation could be traced.

The temperature and rainfall are given in the following returns:—

Air Temperature.

(Thermometer 50 feet above mean sea level.)

Month.	1910.	1911.
January	54·3	50·4
February	54·8	55·2
March	54·4	54·9
April	59·7	57·9
May	63·6	62·9
June	69·4	66·3
July	72·9	72·7
August	72·6	74·2
September	71·2	72·7
October	66·8	64·9
November	59·7	59·0
December	55·9	57·2
Mean maximum	71·6	70·7
Mean minimum	43·7	47·7
Mean for the year	63·0	62·4

	On 7th July.	On 2nd Aug.
Absolute maximum	95·0	92·0
	On 28th Dec.	**On 13th Jan.**
Absolute minimum	26·6	24·4

Rainfall.

Month.	1910. Inches.	1911. Inches.
January	1·55	5·54
February	·58	4·89
March	1·57	5·32
April	·73	7·72
May	4·72	1·10
June	·10	·04
July	—	—
August	—	·04
September	·62	·25
October	2·04	2·29
November	1·14	4·35
December	10·96	3·36
Total	24·01	34·90

The rainfall in 1911 was a little in excess of the average over a period of 115 years (33·33 inches). The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was 3 inches on the 9th of April.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The number of articles which passed through the post, exclusive of money orders, postal orders and parcels, is estimated at 3,398,024, or 193,603 more than in 1910. There was an increase of 171,913 in the number of letters and postcards, and of 30,706 in the number of book packets, samples, &c. The registered letters showed an increase of 1,975.

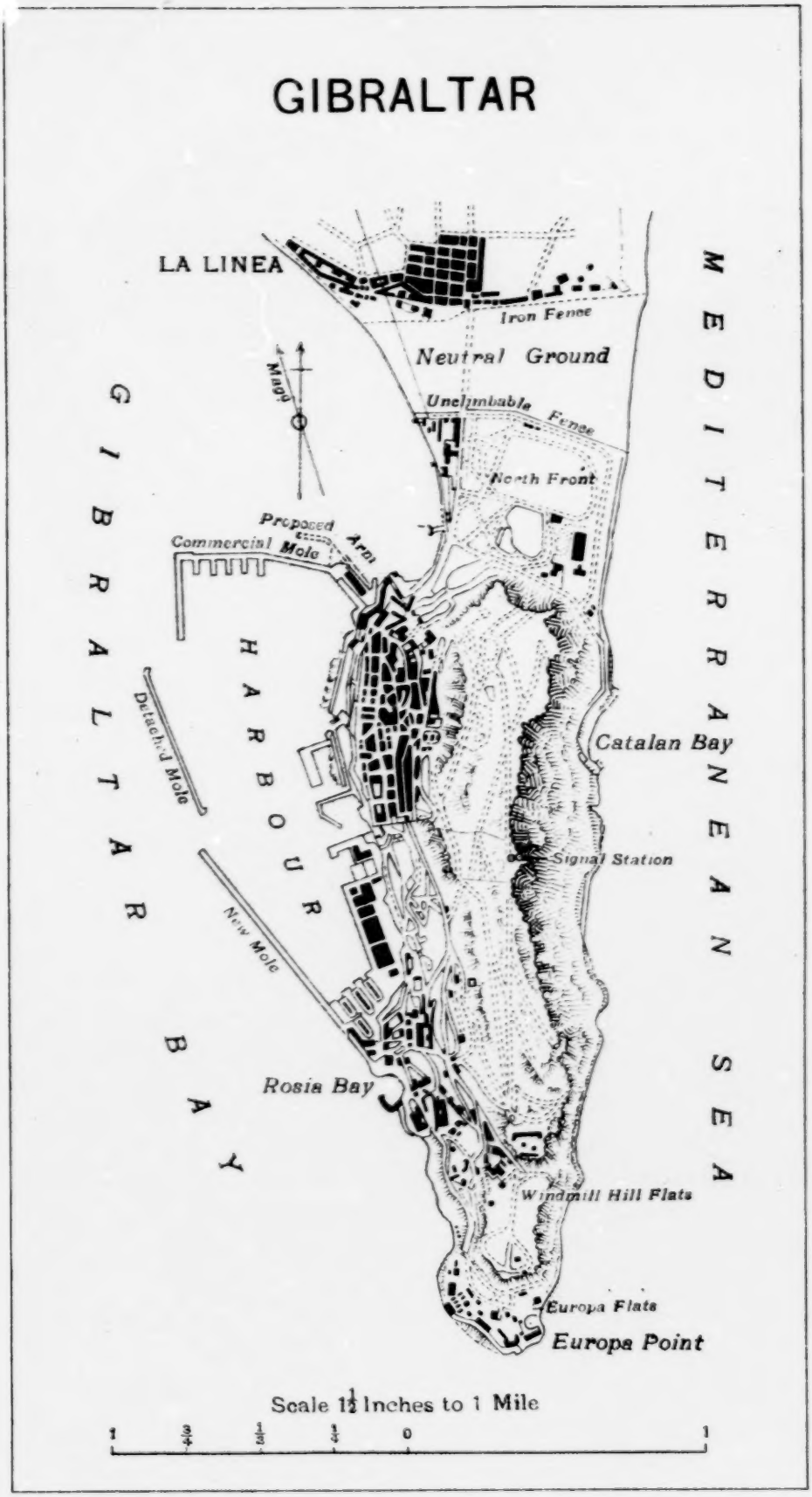
—		Internal.	External.		Total.
			United Kingdom and Other Places.		
			From	To	
Letters and post cards ...	1910	134,446	855,036	1,521,610	2,511,092
	1911	148,681	910,897	1,623,427	2,683,005
Registered articles ...	1910	—	29,237	44,595	73,832
	1911	—	33,594	42,213	75,807

—		Internal.	External. United Kingdom and Other Places. From	External. United Kingdom and Other Places. To	Total.
Newspapers	1910	3,705	460,265	45,396	509,366
	1911	1,911	448,968	49,842	500,721
Book packets, samples, and circulars.	1910	—	63,011	32,591	95,602
	1911	—	89,986	36,322	126,308
Parcels	1910	—	25,076	7,781	32,857
	1911	—	28,752	9,004	37,756
Dead letters	1910	—	4,349	6,219	10,568
	1911	—	4,794	4,941	9,735
Dead registered articles	1910	—	113	113	226
	1911	—	97	117	214
Dead newspapers ...	1910	—	122	3,613	3,735
	1911	—	29	2,205	2,234

Money and Postal Order Transactions.

—	Issued. 1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
United Kingdom and other Countries :—	£	£	£	£	£
Money orders	16,641	12,871	13,906	16,114	14,253
Postal orders	26,650	27,568	28,437	27,939	30,352
Malta	482	173	334	513	458
Tangier :—					
Local money orders ...	398	252	150	225	120
Total	44,171	40,864	42,827	44,791	45,183
	Paid.				
United Kingdom and other Countries :—					
Money orders	5,522	5,460	4,993	5,415	5,088
Postal orders	5,388	5,042	5,244	5,547	5,835
Malta	58	26	82	76	38
Tangier :—					
Local money orders ...	1,333	1,294	481	384	391
Total	12,301	11,822	10,800	11,422	11,352

As the result of the statistics taken in 1907, there was an increase of £1,450 in the amount paid as transit rates to Foreign countries. The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office are shown below:—



Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1911.

Revenue.

	£
Sale of Stamps	13,864
Commission on Money Orders	372
Telegraph Receipts	300
Rent of Post Boxes	78
Total	£14,614

Expenditure.

	£
Salaries, &c.	3,589
Conveyance of Mails	1,567
Transit Rates to Foreign Countries ...	2,380
Total	£7,536

FRED. EVANS,
Colonial Secretary.

28th May, 1912.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
688	Gold Coast	1910
689	Fiji	"
690	Somaliland	"
691	Hong Kong	"
692	Nyasaland	1910–1911
693	Seychelles	1910
694	Sierra Leone	"
695	Southern Nigeria	"
696	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1910–1911
697	Swaziland	"
698	Barbados	"
699	Trinidad and Tobago	"
700	Mauritius	1910
701	Grenada	"
702	British Guiana	1910–1911
703	Jamaica	"
704	Northern Nigeria	"
705	East Africa Protectorate	"
706	British Honduras	1910
707	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
708	Uganda	1910–1911
709	Straits Settlements	1910
710	Basutoland	1910–1911
711	Leeward Island	"
712	St. Vincent	"
713	St. Lucia	1910
714	St. Helena	1911
715	Weihaiwei	"
716	Ceylon	1910–11

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys, 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 755.

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REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 717.)

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June, 1913.

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No. 755.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 717.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gibraltar,
10th May, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of Gibraltar for the year 1912, accompanied by a report by the Colonial Secretary on the contents thereof.

I have, &c.,
T. PERROTT,
Major-General, Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

(30170—2.) Wt. 35104—688. 1125 & 90. 6/13. D & S. A 2

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1912.

FINANCIAL.

	£
The balance on the 1st of January was	190,514
The total revenue of the year was ...	105,738
	£296,252
The total expenditure of the year was ...	81,613
leaving a balance on 31st December of	£214,639

The receipts for each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	33,600	33,363	29,512	41,610	46,983
Port dues and Wharfage ...	5,966	6,020	6,517	6,964	7,014
Licences and Internal Revenue.	4,271	3,940	3,830	3,787	3,903
Fees and reimbursements in aid	11,543	11,686	10,703	10,955	12,607
Post Office	12,548	12,227	14,226	14,614	16,952
Rents of Crown Property ...	9,408	9,903	10,636	10,371	10,546
Interest on Investments ...	5,090	5,258	5,333	6,194	6,997
Miscellaneous	98	144	172	78	736
	82,524	85,541	80,929	94,573	105,738
Land Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue	82,524	85,541	80,929	94,573	105,738

The revenue was £11,165 more than in 1911, the tobacco duty having produced an increase of £4,874, the sale of postage and revenue stamps an additional £2,325, and the interest on the Colony's invested funds a balance of £6,997, as against £6,194 in 1911.

The expenditure, details of which are given below, exceeded that of the previous year by £8,223, owing chiefly to the acquisition, at a cost of £5,773, of a freehold site for the erection of a new post office.

Heads of Expenditure.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Establishments:—					
(*a*) Personal Emoluments..	37,100	38,189	37,923	37,898	38,446
(*b*) Other Charges ...	13,456	12,752	17,983	16,111	17,605
Pensions	2,598	2,501	2,560	2,913	3,077
Ecclesiastical Grants	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Public Works Recurrent ...	2,581	3,234	3,626	3,592	3,806

Heads of Expenditure.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Crown Agents	49	35	34	33	—
Miscellaneous	2,749	2,955	3,049	3,812	4,530
Total Recurrent ...	59,533	60,666	66,175	65,359	68,464
Extraordinary :—					
(*a*) Commercial Mole ...	—	2,419	—	564	31
(*b*) Other Works	19,990	19,228	10,235	7,467	7,345
	79,523	82,313	76,410	73,390	75,840
Land Purchase	—	—	—	—	5,773
Total Expenditure ...	79,523	82,313	76,410	73,390	81,613

Assets and Liabilities.

There is no public debt. The assets amounted to £474,635. The liabilities to £259,996. The excess of assets was £214,639.

Assets.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cash in Treasury	280,692	19	4
Advances	156	10	10
Balance of Sanitary Commissioners' Loan	1,543	4	0
Invested Funds	192,241	18	3
Total	£474,634	12	5

Liabilities.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Deposits	259,995	15	1
Excess of assets	214,638	17	4
Total	£474,634	12	5

The Supreme Court funds in the custody of the Treasurer amounted to £259,353.

Public Boards.

There is but one public Board. It consists of two Commissioners to represent the Government of Gibraltar, one to represent the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, one to represent His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War, the Principal Medical Officer of the Troops, and four other persons chosen by the Governor from a panel of qualified persons presented by the Grand Jurors, and consisting of the Grand Jurors and eight other persons.

The Commissioners forming the Board are entitled to sue and be sued, are described as "The Sanitary Commissioners of Gibraltar," and have a common seal.

Their powers and duties are defined and regulated by an Ordinance entitled "The Public Health Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1907."

The income and expenditure of the Commissioners for the year 1912 were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Total revenue	59,852	14	3
Total expenditure on Revenue Account ...	54,420	0	2

The receipts and expenditure on capital account were:—

Receipts:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stock issued	5,000	0	0			
Premium on stock ...	156	7	11			
Sale of land	96	12	4			
				5,253	0	3
Expenditure	21,005	6	11			
Less credits	105	18	9			
				20,899	8	2

				£	s.	d.
The borrowing powers of the Sanitary Commissioners are limited to twice the amount of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar, which, as ascertained by the revised tenement valuation on 1st October, 1912, is				214,047	4	0
The extent of the Commissioners' borrowing powers is therefore £214,047 4*s.* × 2 = ...				428,094	8	0

Of the amount mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, £215,694 17*s.* have been raised up to the end of 1912, leaving a balance of £212,399 11*s.* available to meet expenditure on services for which capital would have to be raised.

Particulars are given in the following statement:—

	Pts.	£	s.	d.
Debt on 31st December, 1911 ...	1,605,500.00	159,779	2	0
Stock issued during 1912 ...	—	5,000	0	0
	1,605,500.00	164,779	2	0
Amount repaid in 1912 ...	97,500.00	4,936	2	0
	1,508,000.00	159,843	0	0
Borrowing powers as shown above		428,094	8	0

	£	s.	d.			
Nett debt on 31st December, 1912	159,843	0	0			
Pts. 1,508,000 @ Pts. 27 per £ = ...	55,851	17	0			
				215,694	17	0
Balance, *i.e.*, extent of available borrowing powers				212,399	11	0

The "General Sanitary Purposes Rate," which, in 1912, was two shillings and six pence in the £, produced £23,757. By the sale of sanitary or brackish water at 3*d*. per 100 gallons the Commissioners obtained £11,859. Fresh water sold at the following rates:—

To the shipping, @ 1*s*. 6*d*. per 100 gallons,
To factories, hotels and private houses, @ 1*s*. 3*d*. per 100 gallons,
To cattle sheds, electricity works and pumping stations, @ 10*d*. per 100 gallons,
From fountains, delivered in butts (including 10*d*. per 100 gallons for cartage), @ 1*s*. 8*d*. per 100 gallons,
From fountains, undelivered, at 10*d*. per 100 gallons,

gave £4,819. The electric light works earned £16,842, or a profit of £1,950 on the expenditure.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Wine.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	lbs.
1908 ...	135,048	67,268	666,267	3,500,256	15,923	38,005	1,359,485
1909 ...	129,812	64,282	639,934	3,674,041	16,232	34,144	1,494,097
1910 ...	119,511	64,157	651,582	2,837,629	16,262	34,622	1,119,767
1911 ...	93,571	70,212	656,243	4,064,557	13,098	40,107	1,739,547
1912 ...	174,006	64,436	627,753	5,962,714	54,229	32,284	1,264,731

In the coaling trade, which is conducted by means of 19 hulks, there was a small but appreciable increase, as may be seen from the following return:—

Year.	Steamers.	Tons.
1908	1,053	134,488
1909	1,103	147,980
1910	1,424	170,942
1911	1,830	231,255
1912	2,010	239,051

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each of the last two years are shown hereunder:—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1911.		1912.		1911.		1912.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	1,702	3,569,207	1,648	3,688,564	1,755	3,546,709	1,713	3,622,076
Spain	528	240,314	645	301,378	452	163,140	564	227,979
Germany ...	239	878,000	249	802,617	242	872,308	252	814,398
Norway ...	197	138,220	210	156,005	200	140,668	219	161,858
Sweden ...	68	49,487	63	51,148	70	51,807	65	50,187
France ...	127	146,981	157	214,851	123	145,357	156	214,058
Denmark ...	141	93,908	146	90,329	137	95,848	149	104,112
Italy	137	240,256	132	200,277	140	242,954	139	214,507
Holland ...	107	169,231	134	261,400	109	171,014	135	260,327
Greece ...	77	119,268	62	111,414	75	115,655	62	108,061
Austria ...	74	163,231	76	95,330	77	166,113	76	101,228
Belgium ...	18	20,148	10	10,688	17	20,974	12	9,677
Russia ...	30	23,381	39	34,390	32	25,626	38	33,636
Other Countries.	11	7,464	7	2,111	11	7,345	5	1,844
Total Steam Vessels.	3,456	5,859,096	3,578	6,020,502	3,440	5,765,518	3,585	5,923,948

Sailing Vessels.

Great Britain	82	11,958	90	12,831	100	15,209	104	9,085
Spain	211	8,763	252	7,193	106	4,156	110	4,922
Portugal ...	53	3,117	40	2,101	17	1,898	7	925
Denmark ...	21	2,596	10	1,328	21	2,743	9	607
Norway ...	18	3,165	11	1,354	22	2,358	9	1,102
Russia ...	12	1,997	3	1,084	2	1,997	2	685
Italy	12	8,998	10	3,607	8	3,606	5	873
Holland ...	7	1,453	18	3,453	6	993	2	240
France ...	6	553	6	685	7	855	5	773
Germany ...	5	727	1	99	2	195	1	99
Other Countries.	1	1,106	3	1,228	1	1,106	1	278
Total Sailing Vessels.	418	44,433	444	34,963	292	35,116	255	19,589
Grand Total...	3,874	5,903,529	4,022	6,055,465	3,732	5,800,634	3,840	5,943,537

LEGISLATION.

Twelve Ordinances were passed during the year.

EDUCATION.

A return of the number of scholars on the rolls of the State-aided elementary schools for the education of the poor, and in average attendance, is made below.

The figures are in respect of the school year 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1912:—

—	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Public.	Industrial.	Total.
1911:—					
On rolls	1,960	128	324	161	2,573
Average attendance	1,542	104	250	109	2,005
1912:—					
On rolls	1,954	220	317	165	2,656
Average attendance	1,572	121	257	109	2,059

The Gibraltar Education Code provides a grant of 25*s*. per child in average attendance in an efficient day school which has been opened 400 times in the school year—1st April to 31st March—or has met 200 times, morning and evening, for at least three hours' secular instruction in English. For a night school which has opened 40 times in the year for not less than 1½ hours' secular instruction in English, the grant is 6*s*. for each scholar who shall have made 40 attendances, and 15*s*. for each scholar in average attendance. Children who have attained the age of 15 years are not retained in the schools. This age limit does not, however, apply to the night schools.

The total expenditure of the schools is returned at £3,517, and the revenue at £3,437, of which the Government contributed £2,510.

In addition to the public elementary (or poor) schools there are a number of private schools, with a total of 562 boys and girls in attendance, and also the military schools with an attendance of 192 boys and girls.

A series of lectures on hygiene, illustrated by lantern slides, was given to school children during the year, and arrangements were also made for giving a series of lectures prepared by the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office.

—	School Fees.	Government Grant.	Voluntary Contributions.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.
Roman Catholic:—	£	£	£	£	£
1911	345	1,900	107	2,352	2,256
1912	333	1,913	207	2,543	2,450
Hebrew:—					
1911	131	197	143	471	527
1912	108	148	158	414	583
Public:—					
1911	69	312	33	414	310
1912	66	313	32	411	309
Infant and Industrial:—					
1911	23	136	46	205	182
1912	23	136	—	159	175

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The daily average number of patients under treatment in the Colonial Hospital was 49 (39 males and 10 females). The total number treated, including those remaining in the hospital at the end of the previous year (53), was 638 (494 males and 144 females); the number remaining at the end of the year was 98 (66 males and 32 females).

The number of important surgical operations performed was 250. Of those who underwent operation, 2, or less than one per cent., died. The total number of deaths in the hospital was 37. The number of out-patients treated was 6,261.

In the small-pox hospitals 16 patients were treated (11 males and 5 females); 12 were received during the year, of whom 3 died. Neither of these 3 had been vaccinated since infancy.

The cost of maintenance of the whole institution amounted to £6,380, exclusive of expenditure on painting, repairs, alterations, &c. The net cost per bed was £110 10*s.* 3*d.*, or 6*s.* a day.

A tuberculosis dispensary, to which the Colonial Government contributed a sum of £625, was opened at the beginning of the year. The institution is under the management of the Sanitary Commissioners. During the year 180 patients passed through the dispensary for inspection and treatment. The working scheme is based largely on the Edinburgh system, Sir R. W. Philip, Dr. Lyall, and others having courteously placed the working of that system and other matters at the disposal of the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Commissioners.

Patients are visited at their homes and advised as to their mode of life and the best means of protecting other members of the family from infection. Where the rooms in which they live are unsuitable by reason of being shut in and dark, patients are advised to seek more suitable accommodation, and, in case of need, receive financial assistance to enable them to do so. The Commissioners also are the landlords of a house capable of receiving ten families. Besides giving advice to patients, some 16,000 pints of milk and 4,000 pounds of beef have been distributed during the year. There are also three salaried Medical Officers whose duty it is to visit the sick poor in their houses and afford them gratuitous medical treatment.

The daily average number of patients in the lunatic asylum was 33 (22 males and 11 females), 18 (15 males and 3 females) having been admitted during the year. There were 4 deaths (3 males and 1 female).

The total cost of the institution, exclusive of medicines and repairs to the building, was £1,791. The average cost per patient was £54 5*s.* 9*d.*

The average age of the male inmates was 49, that of the females 53. The oldest male was 73, the youngest 26. The oldest female was 66, the youngest 43. The patient who has been the longest time an inmate of the asylum is a deaf mute—a male, 69 years of age. He was admitted in 1880.

There were 4,518 depositors in the Savings Bank at the close of the year, with £137,383 and pesetas 416,025 to their credit. The deposits received amounted to £48,635, the withdrawals to £50,521 and pesetas 64,477.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1912 was 146 (141 men, 5 women). Of these, 3 were naval prisoners sentenced by the naval authorities. The daily average number in prison was 13. One death was reported. No corporal punishment was inflicted.

The prison was maintained at a cost of £1,137, exclusive of repairs to buildings, painting, &c. The number of persons brought before the Police Magistrate was 1,280; of these, 894 were summarily convicted (260 more than in 1911). There were 213 persons discharged with a caution, 85 for want of prosecution, and 81 on the merits.

Of the 894 summary convictions, 19 were for offences against the person, 1 for malicious injury to property, 23 for offences against property, and 851 for other offences, of which 366 were for obstruction and other traffic offences.

The Police Magistrate committed 16 persons for trial in the Supreme Court:—

2 for offences against the person,
14 for offences against property.

The 1,289 persons dealt with by the Police Magistrate consisted of—

546 aliens.
70 Maltese.
540 natives of Gibraltar.
133 other British subjects.

VITAL STATISTICS.

According to the census taken on the 2nd April, 1911, the population at that date was as follows:—

Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the City and Garrison :—			
British subjects (other than Maltese)...	7,844	8,809	16,653
Maltese	261	107	368
Aliens on permit...	681	1,418	2,099
In the Port and Harbour :—			
British subjects (other than Maltese)...	104	2	106
Maltese	5	3	8
Aliens on permit...	333	19	352
Total Civil	9,228	10,358	19,586
Naval	441	—	441
Military...	4,476	864	5,340
Total	14,145	11,222	25,367

According to statements furnished by the Chief of Police, there was a decrease of 1,140 in the civil population on the 31st December, 1912, the figures being:—

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
British subjects (other than Maltese) ...	7,554	8,168	15,722
Maltese	192	70	262
Aliens	552	1,113	1,665
„ in the Bay	229	—	229
„ on extended tickets	328	240	568
Total	8,855	9,591	18,446

The military population is returned at 4,238 males, 888 females, total, 5,126.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Births:—

	1911.	1912.
Civil	409	401
Naval and military	120	107
Total ...	529	508

Marriages:—

Civil	135	142
Naval and military	34	32
Total ...	169	174

Deaths:—

Civil	305	291
Naval and military	26	18
Floating	35	39
Total ...	366	348

The general or crude death-rate per 1,000 persons living in 1912 was 15·5, as compared with 16 in 1911, and 18 in 1910.

The temperature and rainfall are given hereunder:—

Air Temperature.

Month.	1911.	1912.
January	50·4	55·2
February	55·2	57·4
March	54·9	58·4
April	57·9	59·4
May	62·9	66·2
June	66·3	68·9
July	72·7	70·5

Month.	1911.	1912.
August	74·2	71·7
September	72·7	69·1
October	64·9	64·4
November	59·0	58·9
December	57·2	55·7
Mean maximum	70·7	70·9
Mean minimum	47·7	56·8
Mean for the year	62·4	62·9
	On 2nd Aug.	On 13th Aug.
Absolute maximum	92·0	91·0
	On 13th Jan.	On 15th Nov.
Absolute minimum	24·4	42·2

Rainfall.

Month.	1911. Inches.	1912. Inches.
January	5·54	8·24
February	4·89	12·10
March	5·32	1·26
April	7·72	1·31
May	1·10	·21
June	·04	·17
July	—	—
August	·04	—
September	·25	2·59
October	2·29	·62
November	4·35	·52
December	3·36	2·94
	34·90	29·96

The maximum quantity of rain falling in any twenty-four hours was 2·34 inches on the 9th February, in which month nearly half the total rainfall for the year was recorded.

The average rainfall over a period of 115 years is 33·33 inches.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The following figures show the transactions of 1912 in comparison with those of 1911:—

—		Internal.	External. United Kingdom and Other Places. From	External. United Kingdom and Other Places. To	Total.
Letters and Post Cards...	1911	148,681	910,897	1,623,427	2,683,005
	1912	155,493	908,011	1,491,269	2,554,770
Registered Articles ...	1911	—	33,594	42,213	75,807
	1912	—	35,516	38,606	74,122
Newspapers	1911	1,911	448,968	49,842	500,721
	1912	5,122	543,699	51,948	600,769
Book packets, samples and circulars.	1911	—	89,386	36,322	126,308
	1912	—	71,162	16,796	87,958
Parcels	1911	—	28,752	9,004	37,756
	1912	—	28,737	9,095	37,832
Dead Letters	1911	—	4,794	4,941	9,735
	1912	—	4,508	4,441	8,949
Dead Registered Articles	1911	—	97	117	214
	1912	—	99	85	184
Dead Newspapers ...	1911	—	29	2,205	2,234
	1912	—	22	1,380	1,402

Money and Postal Order Transactions.

—	Issued. 1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom and other countries :—	£	£	£	£	£
Money Orders	12,871	13,906	16,114	14,253	14,761
Postal Orders	27,568	28,437	27,939	30,352	26,537
Malta	173	334	513	458	879
Tangier :—					
Local Money Orders ...	252	150	225	120	92
Total	40,864	42,827	44,791	45,183	42,265
	Paid.				
United Kingdom and other countries :—					
Money Orders	5,460	4,993	5,415	5,088	6,167
Postal Orders	5,042	5,244	5,547	5,835	5,890
Malta	26	82	76	38	39
Tangier : –					
Local Money Orders ...	1,294	481	384	391	522
Total	11,822	10,800	11,422	11,352	12,618

The Post Office (including Savings Bank) was managed at a cost of £8,104. The revenue was £16,952.

The Colonial Government telegraph line connects with San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordova. Its working is undertaken by the Eastern Telegraph Company on behalf of the Colonial Government under an agreement entered into in the year 1902.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

But for the outlay on works of public utility which have been annually undertaken by the Government since the completion of the Admiralty dockyard extension works in 1905, and the gradual development of the tourist traffic, the withdrawal from circulation of the money spent on labour in connection with those works would have been more severely felt than it has been. More than £112,000 has been expended during the last seven years on repairs, extensions, and new works, but a balance of nearly £215,000 at the end of the year indicates that the finances of Gibraltar are in a sound condition.

2. Greater facilities for the landing and embarkation of passengers will be afforded when the extension works now being carried out at Waterport are finished. The works, including a new road outside the walls of the garrison, are estimated to cost £115,000 and are to be completed within two years.

3. A proposal for the erection of a first-class hotel, which has been some time under consideration, has fallen through. There is room for such an hotel without prejudicially affecting those already in existence, and an excellent site some five acres or more in extent has been selected for this purpose.

4. The construction of a road to connect the neighbouring town of Linea with the village of Campamento has been commenced. When complete, it will greatly facilitate intercourse between Gibraltar and Spain, as, instead of the sea beach which at present forms the only means of communication, there will be a good carriage road approach. A regular motor service has already been established between Linea and Gibraltar, which will probably be extended on the completion of the new road.

5. Although emigrant traffic has been carried on at this port for nearly fifty years, it has largely increased of late, a regular service to Buenos Aires, Brazil, and Hawaii having been established by French and Italian steamers from Marseilles and Genoa respectively.

6. It is satisfactory to note the improvement which is taking place in the coal trade. Since 1908, when 1,053 steamers received 134,500 tons, there has been a steady annual increase, the year 1912 being credited with 2,010 steamers and an output of 239,000 tons.

7. There are, it is believed, about 650 children of 5 years of age and under 16 years who fail to attend any school. This is to some extent due to insufficient school accommodation. The

necessary accommodation is now being provided, and as soon as this has been done it is proposed to introduce legislation making it compulsory for children of the ages above mentioned to attend some recognised school.

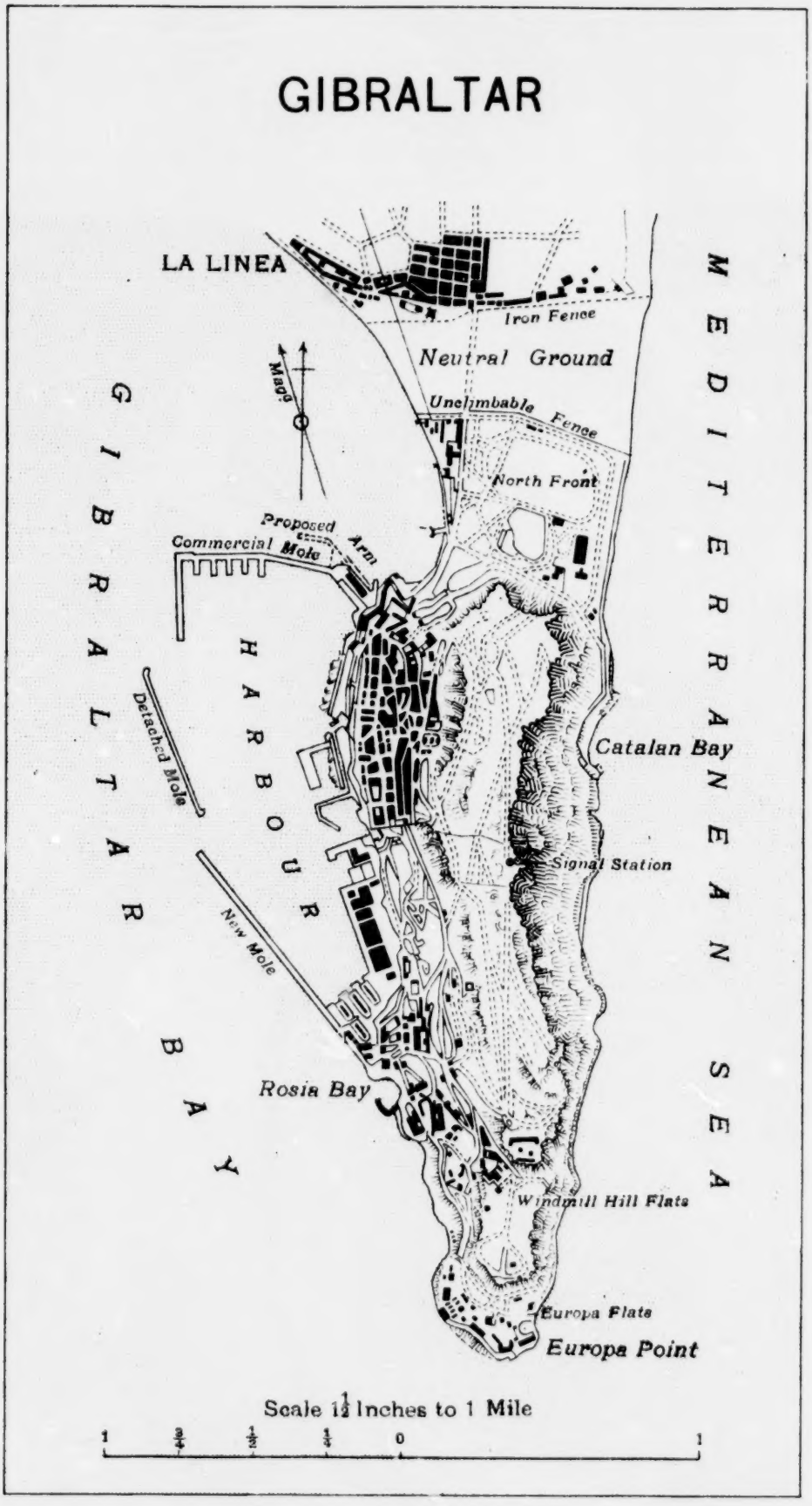
8. Serious crimes on the part of the inhabitants of Gibraltar are rare. On the 31st December, 1912, there were but 15 persons in prison, of whom only five were natives of Gibraltar.

9. The Sanitary Commissioners, who are the body charged with the care of the public health, have under construction an additional 2,000,000 gallon reservoir for potable water, and an additional collecting area, the cost of the works being estimated at £60,000.

10. A revised and consolidated edition of the laws of Gibraltar is now being prepared by the Attorney-General (Mr. B. H. T. Frere, K.C., LL.B.). The last revised edition was published in 1890.

FRED. EVANS,
Colonial Secretary.

7th May, 1913.



Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
723	Hong Kong	1911
724	Sierra Leone	,,
725	Gold Coast	,,
726	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
727	Fiji	,,
728	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1911–1912
729	Basutoland	,,
730	Colonial Survey Committee	,,
731	Malta	,,
732	Nyasaland	,,
733	British Honduras	1911
734	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1910
735	Southern Nigeria	1911
736	Somaliland	1911–1912
737	Imperial Institute	1911
738	Northern Nigeria	,,
739	Jamaica	1911–1912
740	Swaziland	,,
741	Bahamas	,,
742	Grenada	1911
743	Uganda	1911–1912
744	Mauritius	1911
745	Trinidad and Tobago	1911–1912
746	British Guiana	,,
747	St. Vincent	,,
748	Barbados	,,
749	Leeward Islands	,,
750	Straits Settlements	1911
751	East Africa Protectorate	1911–1912
752	St. Lucia	,,
753	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate	1911
754	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1911–1912

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys, 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments.

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1913.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

Office of Foreign Trade Advisers
JUL 11 19
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 798.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 755.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
June, 1914.

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No. 798.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1912, see No. 755.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gibraltar,
16th May, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of Gibraltar for the year 1913, accompanied by a report by the Acting Colonial Secretary on the contents thereof.

I have, &c.,
H. G. MILES,
Lieutenant-General, Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,

(C42) Wt.36076/850—1.1.4. 1125 & 90. 6.14. B.&F. Ltd. G.11/2.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1913.

FINANCIAL.

	£
The year began with a balance of	214,638
The revenue was	104,634
	319,272
The expenditure	82,077
And the balance at the end of the year ..	£237,195

The Revenue of each of the last five years under the different heads of receipts compares as follows:—

Heads of Revenue.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	36,363	29,512	41,610	46,983	46,625
Port Dues and Wharfages ..	6,020	6,517	6,964	7,014	7,352
Licences and Internal Revenue ..	3,940	3,830	3,787	3,903	4,145
Fees and Reimbursements in Aid..	11,686	10,703	10,955	12,607	13,524
Post Office	12,227	14,226	14,614	16,952	13,649
Rents of Crown Property	9,903	10,636	10,371	10,546	10,660
Interest on Investments	5,258	5,333	6,194	6,997	8,164
Miscellaneous	144	172	78	736	515
	85,541	80,929	94,573	105,738	104,634
Land Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue .. .. ..£	85,541	80,929	94,573	105,738	104,634

The revenue was £1,104 less than in 1912. The decrease of £3,303 in the Post Office receipts as compared with the year 1912 is accounted for by the abnormal sale in 1912 of the first issue of Georgian stamps.

The expenditure, details of which are given below, was £82,077, or £22,557 less than the revenue of the year, and £464 more than the expenditure of 1912. The increase under "Other Charges" is principally due to the purchase of a new Boarding Launch for the Port Department.

Heads of Expenditure.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Establishments :—					
(*a*) Personal Emoluments ..	38,189	37,923	37,898	38,446	38,317
(*b*) Other Charges	12,752	17,983	16,111	17,605	19,967
Pensions	2,501	2,560	2,913	3,077	3,355
Ecclesiastical Grants	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Public Works Recurrent	3,234	3,626	3,592	3,806	3,750
Crown Agents	35	34	33	—	—
Miscellaneous	2,955	3,049	3,812	4,530	4,967
Total Recurrent ..	60,666	66,175	65,359	68,464	71,356
Extraordinary :—					
(*a*) Commercial Mole	2,419	—	564	31	4,915
(*b*) Other Works	19,228	10,235	7,467	7,345	5,806
	82,313	76,410	73,390	75,840	82,077
Land Purchase	—	—	—	5,773	—
£	82,313	76,410	73,390	81,613	82,077

Assets and Liabilities.

There is no Public Debt. The assets amounted to £242,285, the liabilities to £5,090. The excess of assets was £237,195.

Assets.

	£
Cash in Treasury	45,005
Advances	1,028
Balance of Sanitary Commissioners' Loan ..	1,466
Invested Funds	194,786
Total	£242,285

Liabilities.

	£
Deposits	5,090
Excess of Assets	237,195
Total	£242,285

The Supreme Court funds in the custody of the Treasurer on the 31st December amounted to £3,137 13s. 0d., and Ptas. 34,285.68.

Public Boards.

The only public board is that known as "The Sanitary Commissioners," their powers and duties being defined by "The Public Health Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1907."

The income and expenditure of the Board for the year 1913 were as follows:—

	£
Total revenue	63,820
Total expenditure on Revenue Account ..	58,576

The receipts and expenditure on Capital Account were:—

Receipts.	Stock issued ..	14,700	
	Premium on Stock ..	346	15,046
Expenditure		34,641	
	Less credits	181	34,460

The borrowing powers of the Sanitary Commissioners are limited to twice the amount of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar, which, as ascertained by the revised tenement valuation on 1st October, 1913, is £213,550. The extent of the Commissioners' borrowing powers is therefore £427,100.

£221,098 has been raised up to the end of 1913, leaving a balance of £206,002 available to meet expenditure on services for which capital would have to be raised.

Particulars are given in the following statement:—

			£
Debt on the 31st Dec., 1912.	Pts.	1,508,000	159,843
Stock issued in 1913		Nil.	14,700
	Pts.	1,508,000	174,543
Amount repaid in 1913		100,500	5,575
	Pts.	1,407,500	£168,968

The General Sanitary Purposes Rate for 1913 was fixed at 2*s.* 6*d.* in the £ and produced £25,233. By the sale of water the Commissioners realized £17,717. The Electric Light Works gave a profit of £2,320. The charge for current is 6½*d.* per unit for lighting purposes and 3*d.* per unit for power.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The imports and exports for the last five years of articles in respect of which duty is payable are shown in the following table.

There is no export duty. Wine pays an import duty of 4*d.* a gallon or 1*s.* a dozen ordinary wine bottles; spirits 4*s.* a gallon; malt liquors ½*d.* a gallon; and tobacco 2*d.* a lb.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Wine.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Gals	Gals.	Gals.	Lbs.	Gals.	Gals.	Lbs.
1909 ..	129,812	64,282	639,934	3,674,041	16,232	34,144	1,494,097
1910 ..	119,511	64,157	651,582	2,837,629	16,262	34,622	1,119,767
1911 ..	93,571	70,212	666,243	4,064,557	13,098	40,107	1,739,547
1912 ..	174,006	64,436	627,753	5,962,714	54,229	32,284	1,264,731
1913 ..	98,460	62,735	621,261	4,204,420	28,068	33,104	1,201,479

In the coaling trade there was an appreciable increase, as shown by the following figures:—

Year.	Steamers.	Tons.
1909 ..	1,103 ..	147,980
1910 ..	1,424 ..	170,942
1911 ..	1,830 ..	231,255
1912 ..	2,010 ..	239,051
1913 ..	2,184 ..	288,725

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each of the last two years are shown hereunder:—

STEAM VESSELS.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1912.		1913.		1912.		1913.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain ..	1,648	3,688,564	1,671	3,706,062	1,713	3,622,076	1,693	3,692,229
Spain	645	301,378	800	343,430	564	227,979	524	215,679
Germany ..	249	802,617	267	776,626	252	814,398	259	777,971
Norway	210	156,005	254	200,246	219	161,858	254	204,592
Sweden	63	51,148	92	57,427	65	50,187	92	57,312
France	157	214,851	229	248,773	156	214,058	229	250,945
Denmark ..	146	90,329	74	123,497	149	104,112	160	122,041
Italy	132	200,277	153	262,464	139	214,507	150	265,773
Holland	134	261,400	125	252,371	135	260,327	122	249,481
Greece	62	111,414	84	153,432	62	108,061	79	144,614
Austria	76	95,330	82	106,550	76	101,228	81	104,271
Belgium ..	10	10,688	6	8,152	12	9,677	6	8,152
Russia	39	34,390	29	22,618	38	33,636	32	29,389
Other Countries ..	7	2,111	16	16,968	5	1,844	11	12,775
Total Steam Vessels ..	3,578	6,020,502	3,882	6,278,616	3,585	5,923,948	3,692	6,135,224

Sailing Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1912.		1913.		1912.		1913.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain ..	90	12,831	105	9,872	104	9,085	94	8,712
Spain	252	7,193	289	11,108	110	4,922	178	7,944
Portugal	40	2,101	45	2,872	7	925	15	1,018
Denmark ..	10	1,328	15	2,081	9	607	15	2,239
Norway	11	1,354	13	4,714	9	1,102	12	1,352
Russia	3	1,084	2	736	2	685	—	—
Italy	10	3,607	17	2,851	5	873	12	1,985
Holland	18	3,453	2	458	2	240	4	671
France	6	685	8	1,168	5	773	8	1,293
Germany ..	1	99	4	791	1	99	2	374
Other Countries ..	3	1,228	—	—	1	278	—	—
Total Sailing Vessels ..	444	34,963	501	36,651	255	19,589	3	25,588
Grand Total ..	4,022	6,055,465	4,383	6,315,267	3,840	5,943,537	4,032	6,160,812

LEGISLATION.

Twelve Ordinances were passed during the year.

EDUCATION.

The School year is from 1st April to the 31st March.

A return of the number of scholars on the rolls and in average attendance in the state-aided elementary schools is shown below :—

	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Public.	Industrial.	Total.
1912 :—					
On Rolls	1954	220	317	165	2656
Average attendance ..	1572	121	257	109	2059
1913 :—					
On Rolls	1991	268	314	154	2727
Average attendance ..	1052	162	244	98	2156

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospital.

In the Colonial Hospital the daily average number under treatment in the wards was 45 (35 males and 10 females). The total number treated, including those remaining in the hospital at the end of 1912 (49), was 658 (509 males and 149 females). The number remaining at the end of the year was 58 (45 males and 13 females). There were 49 deaths (37 males, 12 females).

Of the 283 patients who underwent surgical operations, 5 subsequently died, or 1·76 per cent. of those operated on.

The out-patients numbered 6,764 as compared with 6,261 in 1912.

The small-pox branch of the hospital received 13 patients (11 males, 2 females) for treatment in 1913; 2 male patients died.

The whole institution was maintained at a cost of £6,230, exclusive of expenditure on painting, repairs, alterations, &c.

The net cost per bed was £117 5*s*. 7*d*. or 6*s*. 5*d*. a day.

In the tuberculosis dispensary, under the management of the Sanitary Commissioners, and to which the Colonial Government contributed a sum of £600, an average of 80 patients weekly were inspected and treated during the year.

Lunatic Asylum.

Nine patients (5 males and 4 females) were admitted. The daily average number of inmates was 33 (22 males and 11 females). Three died and eleven were discharged cured or relieved.

The total cost of the Asylum, omitting repairs, &c., to buildings, was £1,839.

The average cost per patient was £55 15*s*. 3*d*.

Savings Bank.

There were 4,552 depositors at the close of the year, with a total to their credit of £142,320, and Pesetas 356,309. The deposits received during the year amounted to £48,190 and the amount withdrawn to £46,542, and Pesetas 68,380.

The net profit on the working of the Savings Bank amounted to £2,493.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

There were 117 persons received into the prison in 1913. The daily average in prison was 17. The cost of the prison maintenance was £1,202, exclusive of repairs, &c. No deaths occurred in the prison; no corporal punishment was inflicted for prison offences.

In the 1,168 cases brought before the Police Magistrate, there were 1,013 summary convictions, or 119 less than in 1912. 202 persons were discharged with a caution, or 11 less than in 1912. 90 persons were discharged for want of prosecution, or five more than in 1912. 49 cases were discharged on the merits, or 32 less than in 1912.

Of the 1,013 summary convictions (including the cases of persons discharged with a caution):—

20 were for offences against the person.
3 for malicious injury to property.
39 for offences against property.
951 for other offences.

Of the 1,168 persons dealt with by the Police Magistrate:—

474 were aliens.
90 were Maltese.
541 were natives of Gibraltar.
63 were other British subjects.

Fourteen persons were committed in 15 cases for trial from the Police Magistrate's Court, and seven cases against three persons who had been committed in 1912 were heard.

Of the 22 cases tried two fell through for want of prosecution.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The civil population in the city and harbour as ascertained at the census made in 1911, and as estimated in 1913, is shown below.

	Census 1911.		Estimated, 1913	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
British subjects other than Maltese ..	7,948	8,811	7,670	8,225
Maltese	266	110	177	75
Aliens on permit	1,014	1,437	1,136	1,165
	9,228	10,358	8,983	9,465
	19,586		18,448	

showing an estimated decrease of 1,138.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Births:—	1912.	1913.
Civil	401	390
Naval and Military	107	103
	508	493

Marriages :—		
Civil	142	118
Naval and Military	32	43
	174	161
Floating	—	10
	174	171
Deaths :—		
Civil	291	264
Naval and Military	18	25
Floating	39	42
	348	331

The Medical Officer of Health gives the general or crude death rate per 1,000 persons living in 1913 at 14·58, as compared with 15·47 in 1912 and 16 in 1911.

The temperature and rainfall are given in the following returns :—

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Month.	1912.	1913.
January	55·2	54·5
February	57·4	53·6
March	58·4	55·3
April	59·4	57·1
May	66·2	61·3
June	68·9	63·9
July	70·5	69·0
August	71·7	69·3
September	69·1	64·1
October	64·4	63·1
November	58·9	58·8
December	55·7	54·2
Mean Maximum ..	70·9	70·2
Mean Minimum	56·8	57·2
Mean for the year	62·9	60·4

	1912.	1913.
	On 13 August.	On 24 July.
Absolute maximum ..	91·0	93·0
	On 15 Nov.	On 31 Dec.
Absolute Minimum ..	42·2	42·2

RAINFALL.

Month.	1912. In.	1913. In.
January	8·24	2·68
February	12·10	4·47
March	1·26	3·29
April	1·31	2·07
May	·21	1·01
June	·17	—
July	—	·01
August	—	·08
September	2·59	2·16
October	·62	3·12
November	·52	1·39
December	2·94	5·83
	29·96	26·11

The greatest rainfall in twenty-four hours was 2·62 inches on the 23rd of December.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The number of articles which passed through the post, exclusive of money orders, postal orders, and parcels, was 3,626,366, or 298,209 more than in 1912. There was an increase of 353,366 in the number of letters and post cards and of 11,596 in the number of book packets, samples, &c. The registered letters show an increase of 1,046.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Lieut.-General Sir H. S. G. Miles, G.C.B., C.V.O., assumed the administration of the government as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, on the retirement of General Sir Archibald Hunter, on the 19th of August.

The financial condition of Gibraltar continues to be satisfactory. The revenue was well maintained and the year ended with a surplus of £22,557 and an asset balance of £237,195.

The steady improvement in the coaling trade of the Port was well sustained during 1913, when the steamers actually coaling numbered 2,184, and the quantity of coal taken amounted to 288,725 tons, the largest export since 1900.

The extension works at Waterport, which are to provide increased wharfage and storage accommodation for the general trade of the Port, as well as improved facilities for the landing and embarking of passengers, are proceeding rapidly. The new road outside the walls of the Garrison is partly constructed.

TheCatalan Bay Road, on the eastern side of the Rock, is being extended by the Sanitary Commissioners as far as Sandy Bay, and when finished will provide an agreeable and healthful addition to the necessarily restricted promenades of Gibraltar.

Increased facilities for communication with Spain have been afforded by the extension of the hours of closing the land gates from sunset to 9 o'clock p.m. in winter and 10 o'clock p.m. in summer, and the opening to traffic of a new road across the neutral ground between La Linea and Gibraltar, over which an improved motor omnibus service is running. The extension of this road from La Linea to Campamento is under construction.

A. C. GREENWOOD,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

14th May, 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

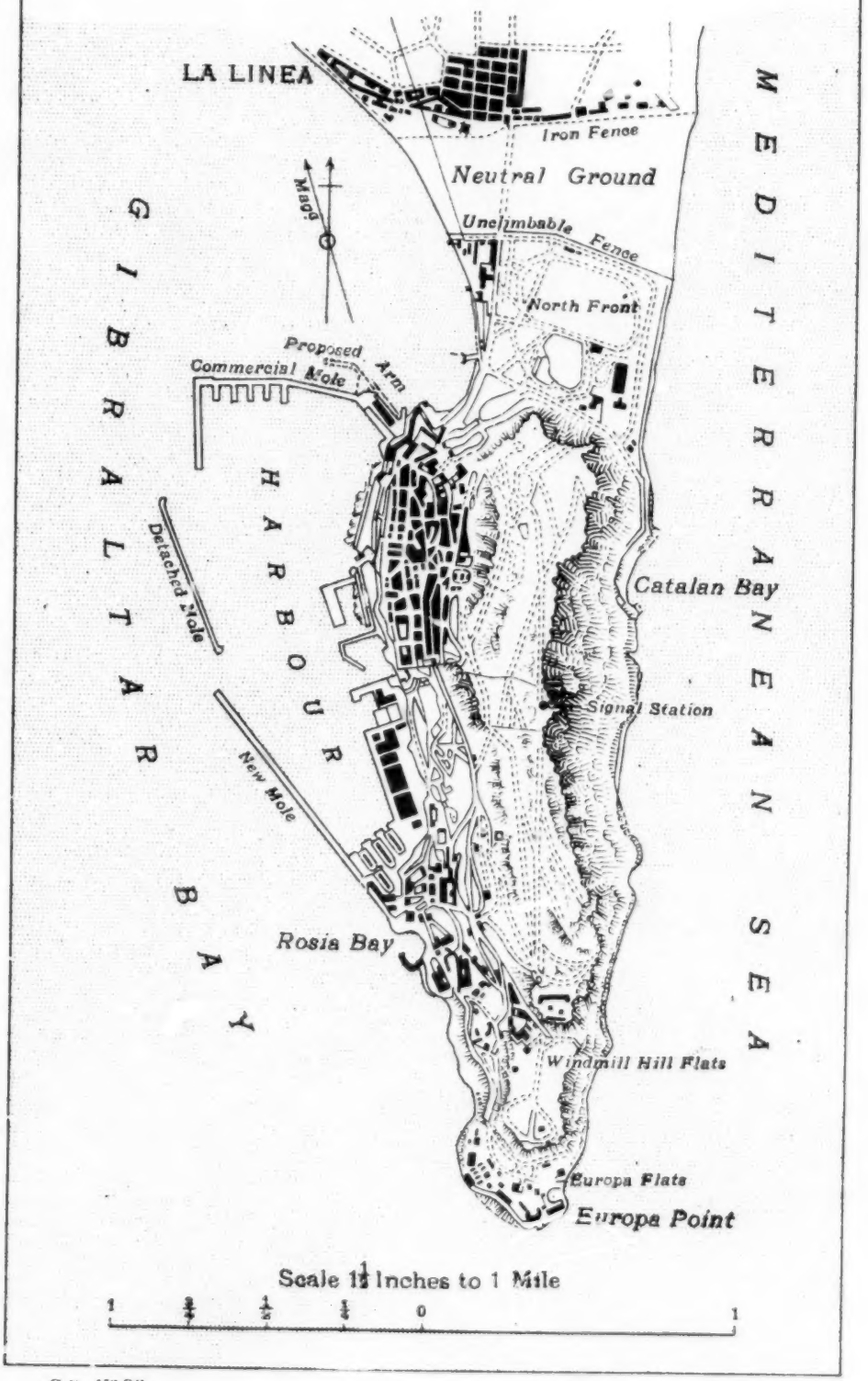
ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
765	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1912
766	Bahamas	"
767	Gambia	"
768	Fiji	"
769	Basutoland	1912–1913
770	Gold Coast	1912
771	Ashanti	"
772	Nyasaland	1912–1913
773	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
774	British Solomon Islands	"
775	Colonial Survey Committee	"
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1911–1913
777	Swaziland	1912–1913
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912–1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912–1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912–1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912–1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912–1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.

GIBRALTAR



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GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1914.

(For Report for 1913 see No. 798.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
July, 1915.

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No. 850.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1913 see No. 798.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gibraltar,
8th July, 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of Gibraltar for the year 1914, together with a report thereon by the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
H. G. MILES,
Lieutenant-General, Governor.

The Right Honourable
A. Bonar Law, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

(C179) Wt.36076/850. 1,125 & 90. 7.15. B. & F., Ltd., G.11/2.

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1914.

FINANCIAL.

	£
The year began with a balance of	237,195
The revenue was	89,721
	326,916
The expenditure	121,420
And the balance at the end of the year was ..	£205,496

The revenue of each of the last five years under the different heads of receipt is shown in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	29,512	41,610	46,983	46,625	32,564
Port Dues and Wharfages ..	6,517	6,964	7,014	7,352	7,614
Licences and Internal Revenue ..	3,830	3,787	3,903	4,145	4,276
Fees and Reimbursements in Aid..	10,703	10,955	12,607	13,524	13,286
Post Office	14,226	14,614	16,952	13,649	12,790
Rents of Crown Property	10,636	10,371	10,546	10,660	11,057
Interest on Investments	5,333	6,194	6,997	8,164	7,908
Miscellaneous	172	78	736	515	226
	80,929	94,573	105,738	104,634	89,721
Land Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue .. ..£	80,929	94,573	105,738	104,634	89,721

The revenue was £7,949 less than that estimated and shows a decrease of £14,913 as compared with the revenue of the previous year. The principal decreases in revenue as compared with that estimated were in customs dues, cranes at Waterport, slaughtering fees, and sale of postage and revenue stamps.

The decrease in revenue falls almost entirely under one head, viz. :—customs receipts, the principal article affected being tobacco, the duty collected on which was £13,898 less than in 1913. This is explained by the reduction in the number of residents in Gibraltar, following the outbreak of war, and the stoppage of imports of Hungarian tobacco. The revenue under the head Post Office and Telegraph, though in excess of that estimated, is less than that of 1913 by £859, a result also due to the war. In other respects the revenue generally may be regarded as normal.

The expenditure for the year was £121,420, or £39,342 more than in 1913. Of this amount £40,690, representing expenditure on the New Road and Waterport Extension Works, was chargeable to surplus funds.

Below is shown in detail the actual expenditure for the five years 1910–1914 :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
Establishments :—					
(*a*) Personal Emoluments ..	37,923	37,898	38,446	38,317	39,583
(*b*) Other Charges	17,983	16,111	17,605	19,967	19,101
Pensions	2,560	2,913	3,077	3,355	4,073
Ecclesiastical Grants	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Public Works Recurrent	3,626	3,592	3,806	3,750	3,694
Crown Agents	34	33	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	3,049	3,812	4,530	4,967	6,349
Total Recurrent ..	66,175	65,359	68,464	71,356	73,800
Extraordinary :—					
(*a*) Commercial Mole	—	564	31	4,915	40,690
(*b*) Other Works	10,235	7,467	7,345	5,806	6,930
	76,410	73,390	75,840	82,077	121,420
Land Purchases	—	—	5,773	—	—
£	76,410	73,390	81,613	82,077	121,420

The increased expenditure under Personal Emoluments, viz. :—£1,266—is due to the temporary additions to the staff of the Port and Police Departments which were rendered necessary by the war.

Of the total increase under the head Miscellaneous, viz. :—£1,382, £157 is expenditure in connection with the new issue of the laws, while the war is responsible for the greater part of the balance, additional expenditure being incurred under the several items as follows :—Stationery and printing, £280 ; loss on exchange, £178 ; telegraph censorship, £193 ; note issue, £458.

Assets and Liabilities.

There is no Public Debt. On the 31st of December 1914, the assets amounted to £509,857, and the liabilities to £304,361. The excess of assets was £205,496.

Assets.	£
Cash in Treasury	212,218
Advances	95,474
Balance of Sanitary Commissioners' Loan ..	1,386
Invested Funds	200,779
Total	£509,857

Liabilities.	£
Deposits	304,361
Excess of Assets	205,496
Total	£509,857

The Supreme Court funds in the custody of the Treasurer on the 31st December, 1914, amounted to £26,115.

Currency.

The currency is that of the United Kingdom. Since the Bank Note Ordinance, 1914, which was enacted on the 5th August, the currency includes bank notes issued by the Government of Gibraltar. These notes are of the value of £50, £5, £1, 10s., and 2s.

Public Boards.

The only public board is that known as "The Sanitary Commissioners." Their powers and duties are defined by "The Public Health Ordinance, 1907."

The income and expenditure of the Board for the year 1914 were as follows:—

	£
Total revenue	66,203
Total expenditure	60,375

The receipts and expenditure on capital account were:—

		£	
Receipts.	Stock issued ..	16,480	
	Premium on Stock ..	278	
			16,758
Expenditure		17,949	
	Less credits	280	
			17,669

The borrowing powers of the Sanitary Commissioners are limited to twice the amount of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar, which, as ascertained by the revised tenement valuation on 1st October, 1914, is £213,782. The extent of the Commissioners' borrowing powers is therefore £427,564.

Of the amount mentioned in the foregoing paragraph £232,095 had been raised up to the end of 1914, leaving a balance of £195,469 available to meet expenditure on services for which capital would have to be raised.

Particulars are given in the following statement:—

	Ptas.	£
Debt on the 31st Dec., 1913 ..	1,407,500	168,968
Stock issued in 1914	Nil.	16,480
	1,407,500	185,448
Amount repaid in 1914	100,000	5,653
Ptas.	1,307,500	£179,795

	£	£
Borrowing powers as shown above		427,564
Nett debt on 31st December, 1914	179,794	
Ptas. 1,307,500 @ Ptas. 25 = ..	52,300	
		232,094
Balance—*i.e.*, extent of available borrowing powers		£195,470

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Beyond some manufacture of tobacco Gibraltar has no large industries. The trade of the port is chiefly transit trade, goods destined for other Mediterranean ports being transhipped at Gibraltar and sent on by local transport firms. There is a considerable trade done in supplying coal to ships.

The imports and exports for the last five years of the articles in respect of which duty is payable are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Wine.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Gals	Gals.	Gals.	Lbs.	Gals.	Gals.	Lbs.
1910 ..	119,511	64,157	651,582	2,837,629	16,262	34,622	1,119,767
1911 ..	93,571	70,212	666,243	4,064,557	13,098	40,107	1,739,547
1912 ..	174,006	64,436	627,753	5,962,714	54,229	32,284	1,264,731
1913 ..	98,460	62,735	621,261	4,204,420	28,068	33,104	1,201,479
1914 ..	147,201	65,319	593,994	2,655,072	24,367	31,323	993,359

The following figures show the number of vessels coaled and the amount of coal shipped for the past five years :—

Year.	Steamers.	Tons.
1910 ..	1,424 ..	170,942
1911 ..	1,830 ..	231,255
1912 ..	2,010 ..	239,051
1913 ..	2,184 ..	288,725
1914 ..	2,039 ..	276,445

The number of vessels which entered and cleared during the year is shown in the following tables :—

STEAM VESSELS.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1913.		1914.		1913.		1914.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain ..	1,671	3,706,062	1,768	4,009,318	1,693	3,692,229	1,738	3,953,911
Spain	800	343,430	622	264,918	524	215,679	542	187,554
Germany ..	267	776,626	157	424,452	259	777,971	149	407,191
Norway	254	200,246	156	158,404	254	204,592	156	153,574
Sweden	92	57,427	96	67,673	92	57,312	96	63,822
France	229	248,773	169	162,465	229	250,945	166	154,850
Denmark ..	74	123,497	115	93,920	160	122,041	110	89,459
Italy	153	262,464	197	469,691	150	265,773	149	293,672
Holland	125	252,371	130	265,279	122	249,481	113	217,097
Greece	84	153,432	115	210,866	79	144,614	107	191,319
Austria	82	106,550	43	69,536	81	104,271	42	65,087
Belgium ..	6	8,152	18	26,298	6	8,152	16	21,155
Russia	29	22,618	19	21,908	32	29,389	18	21,165
Other Countries..	16	16,968	30	53,172	11	12,775	28	50,238
Total Steam Vessels ..	3,882	6,278,616	3,635	6,287,900	3,692	6,135,224	3,430	5,870,094

SAILING VESSELS.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1913.		1914.		1913.		1914.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain ..	105	9,872	115	8,733	94	8,712	59	4,374
Spain	289	11,108	377	11,736	178	7,944	158	6,392
Portugal	45	2,872	43	2,178	15	1,018	11	775
Denmark ..	15	2,081	21	3,372	15	2,239	20	3,114
Norway	13	4,714	7	865	12	1,352	7	716
Russia	2	736	2	865	—	—	2	865
Italy	17	2,851	3	2,052	12	1,985	1	235
Holland	3	458	14	3,724	4	671	7	1,197
France	8	1,168	22	821	8	1,293	13	872
Germany ..	4	791	8	1,412	2	374	6	938
Other Countries..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Sailing Vessels ..	501	36,651	612	35,758	340	25,588	284	19,478
Grand Total ..	4,383	6,315,267	4,247	6,323,658	4,032	6,160,812	3,714	5,889,572

LEGISLATION.

Seventeen Ordinances were passed during the year, six of which were enactments which were rendered necessary by the outbreak of war.

EDUCATION.

The school year is from 1st April to the 31st March.

A return of the number of scholars on the rolls and in average attendance in the state-aided elementary schools for the year ending 31st March, 1913, and 31st March, 1914, is shown below :—

	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Public.	Infant and Industrial.	Total.
1913 :—					
On Rolls	1991	268	314	154	2727
Average attendance ..	1652	162	244	98	2156
1914 :—					
On Rolls	2106	279	302	148	2835
Average attendance ..	1642	180	245	110	2177

The following table shows the number and distribution of schools in receipt of Government aid :—

Management.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infant.	Total.
Roman Catholic ..	5	2	1	2	10
Hebrew	1	1	1 (night school)	—	3
Secular	—	1	—	1	2
Total ..	6	4	2	3	15

The education given at these schools is elementary only, the syllabus extending to the Sixth Standard.

In addition to the aided schools, there are nine schools (eight mixed and one girls') under private management. The instruction given is mainly elementary. Secondary education is provided at three schools, viz., The Christian Brothers' College (boys), Loretto Convent (girls), and St. Francis Xavier's (mixed). These schools are all under Roman Catholic management and have an average attendance of 149, 60, and 58 respectively.

Schools under military management, for the children of soldiers in the garrison, have not been included in the return.

A series of lectures on hygiene, illustrated by lantern slides, was given throughout the year, with satisfactory results.

An Ordinance providing for the establishment of compulsory education (elementary) has received the approval of the Secretary of State. It has not yet been enacted, pending the completion of additional school accommodation, which is anticipated in the course of the present year.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Colonial Hospital.

At the Colonial Hospital the daily average number of patients under treatment in the wards was 45 (33 males and 12 females); the total number treated, including those remaining in the hospital at the end of 1913 (58), was 672 (479 males and 193 females). The number remaining at the end of the year was 70 (30 males and 40 females).

There were 45 deaths (30 males and 15 females).

The number of patients who underwent surgical operations was 291, of whom 6, or approximately 2 per cent., subsequently died.

The out-patients numbered 7,703, as compared with 6,764 in 1913.

The small-pox branch of the hospital received 4 patients (3 males and 1 female) for treatment in 1914. There was one death.

The whole institution was maintained at a cost of £6,558, exclusive of expenditure on painting, repairs, alterations, &c. The net cost per bed was £117 13*s*. 5*d*., or 6*s*. 5*d*. a day.

Tuberculosis and Destitute Sick Schemes.

At the tuberculosis dispensary, managed by the Sanitary Commissioners, an average of 13 patients weekly were inspected and treated during the year.

In the Tuberculosis Home, under similar management, 16 adults and 26 children, members of eight different families, were accommodated.

Eight destitute sick British subjects suffering from diseases other than tuberculosis were provided with medical attendance, nursing, and lodging under the Destitute Scheme.

The Colonial Government contributed the sum of £981 19*s*. 7*d*. towards the combined Tuberculosis and Destitute Schemes.

Lunatic Asylum.

Seventeen patients (10 males and 7 females) were admitted during 1914. There were 3 deaths (2 males and 1 female). Six males and 4 females were discharged. The daily average number of inmates was 33 (22 males and 11 females). Thirty-five patients remained at the end of the year (22 males and 13 females).

The total cost of the institution, exclusive of painting and structural repairs, was £1,886.

The average cost per patient was £55 19*s*. 5*d*.

Savings Bank.

At the end of the year 1914 there were 4,364 depositors, the total amount of the deposits being £153,102. 13*s*. 7*d*. and Ptas. 315,636.34.

The deposits totalled during the year £62,244 1*s*. 5*d*.; there were withdrawals to the extent of £54,934 4*s*. 8*d*. and Ptas. 48,598.45.

The profit of the Savings Bank transferred was £2,636 13*s*. 3*d*. The assets amounted to £175,035 0*s*. 4*d*. and the liabilities to £165,577 7*s*. 10*d*., thus showing a surplus of assets over liabilities of £9,457 12*s*. 6*d*.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

There were 133 persons (122 men, 4 women, and 7 juveniles) committed to prison in 1914. This included one naval prisoner sentenced by the naval authorities. The daily average number in prison was 13·93. No death was recorded and no corporal punishment was inflicted.

The maintenance of the prison cost £1,092 0*s*. 8*d*., exclusive of repairs. Of this amount £8 5*s*. 0*d*. was recovered from the naval authorities for the maintenance of naval prisoners.

Of the 1,162 persons brought before the Police Magistrate, 948 were summarily convicted. Forty convictions were for offences against the person, 2 for malicious injury to property, 45 for offences against property, and 861 for other offences.

Sixteen persons were committed for trial in the Supreme Court, viz. :—

2 for manslaughter.
2 for other offences against the person.
11 for offences against property.
1 for an offence under the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

The 1,162 persons brought before the Police Magistrate consisted of:—

Aliens	516
Maltese	134
Natives of Gibraltar	44
Other British subjects	468
	1,162

VITAL STATISTICS.

The civil population in the city and harbour according to the census taken in 1911, and as estimated in 1914, is as follows :—

	Census, 1911.		Estimated, 1914.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
British subjects other than Maltese ..	7,948	8,811	7,671	8,175
Maltese	266	110	179	61
Aliens on permit	1,014	1,437	806	1,144
	9,228	10,358	8,656	9,380
	19,586		18,036	

showing an estimated decrease of 1,550.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Births :—	1913.	1914.
Civil	390	388
Naval and Military	103	114
	493	502

Marriages :—

Civil	118	118
Naval and Military	43	27
	161	145
Floating	10	21
	171	166

Deaths :—

Civil	264	259
Naval and Military	25	18
Floating	42	48
	331	325

The following table shows the birth-rate and death-rate of the civil population for the period 1905–1914 :—

Year.	Births.		Deaths.			
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Fixed Population. (*a*)	Total Civil Population. (*b*)	Fixed Civil Population. (*c*)	Rate per 1,000 of Total Civil Population.	Rate per 1,000 of Fixed Civil Population.
1905	538	30·57	380	375	18·66	21·58
1906	458	25·05	346	334	16·44	18·58
1907	431	22·44	307	300	14·49	16·95
1908	439	28·24	309	299	16·87	18·77
1909	436	27·09	277	268	15·09	17·16
1910	390	25·02	328	320	17·87	20·49
1911	418	24·03	314	301	16·03	17·56
1912	398	23·02	303	283	15·47	16·51
1913	386	23·90	269	247	14·58	15·29
1914	388	24·40	270	226	14·97	14·04

(*a*) Exclusive of aliens resident on permit.

(*b*) Exclusive of persons who have not resided in Gibraltar for six months or over.

(*c*) Exclusive of alien and floating population.

The temperature and rainfall are given in the following tables:—

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Month.	1913.	1914.
January	54·5	52·9
February	53·6	56·2
March	55·3	57·4
April	57·1	59·2
May	61·3	64·5
June	63·9	66·9
July	69·0	71·6
August	69·3	73·8
September	64·1	73·0
October	63·1	65·7
November	58·8	59·1
December	54·2	56·1
Mean Maximum	70·2	69·2
Mean Minimum	57·2	57·3
Mean for the year	60·4	63·0

	1913.	1914.
Absolute maximum	On 24 July. 93·0	On 19 Sept. 90·0
Absolute Minimum	On 31 Dec. 42·2	On 7 Jan. 36·0

RAINFALL.

Month.	1913. In.	1914. In.
January	2·68	5·81
February	4·47	5·05
March	3·29	1·92
April	2·07	2·99
May	1·01	·02
June	—	—
July	·01	—
August	·08	—
September	2·16	—
October	3·12	4·55
November	1·39	10·83
December	5·83	5·58
	26·11	36·75

The greatest rainfall in twenty-four hours was 5·73 inches on the 7th of November.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The number of articles of all kinds which passed through the post, exclusive of money and postal orders and parcels, was 3,068,296, or 558,068 less than in 1913. There was a decrease of 489,149 in the number of letters and post-cards, and of 25,636 in the number of book-packets, samples, &c. The registered letters show a decrease of 3,111.

The Government telegraph land-lines connecting with Spain are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company under a special agreement, the Company paying £300 a year to the Government.

The telephone installation is a private enterprise and is employed by all the Colonial Government Departments.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It is satisfactory to note the rapidity of the recovery of the trade of the Colony after the temporary set-back consequent on the outbreak of war.

The trade of Gibraltar depends almost entirely on transhipment business, and the interruption in shipping services during the early stages of the war has, naturally, resulted in a diminution of revenue from customs, port dues, crane receipts, and postal business. The total revenue for the year, however, was only £7,949 less than the estimate, and there appears to be no reason to anticipate that the recovery will not be well maintained.

The position at the beginning of August was one of some difficulty. Spain, on which the Colony had hitherto largely relied for food supplies, had placed an embargo on the export of all such commodities, and prices rose in the Gibraltar market. There was an immediate rush to withdraw deposits from the Government Savings Bank, and from the Savings Bank of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and it became speedily evident that the withdrawal of the bulk of these deposits might well be anticipated. The Bank Note Ordinance was immediately enacted and the issue of currency notes of values ranging from 2*s*. to £50 was effective at once in restoring public confidence and checking the run on the banks. The note issue has proved a complete success. The total value of the notes issued to the Anglo-Egyptian Bank up to the 31st December was £153,900, of which £59,100 of the first series were returned for cancellation, leaving £94,800 in circulation at that date.

Arrangements were made for procuring food supplies from Portugal and other sources, and a committee was formed to deal with the question of market prices and control the operations of speculators.

In only a few instances did the Committee recommend the fixing of maximum prices, and then only as a temporary measure. The restoration of public confidence and the loyal support of the community to any measures suggested by the Government rendered further executive action in the matter unnecessary.

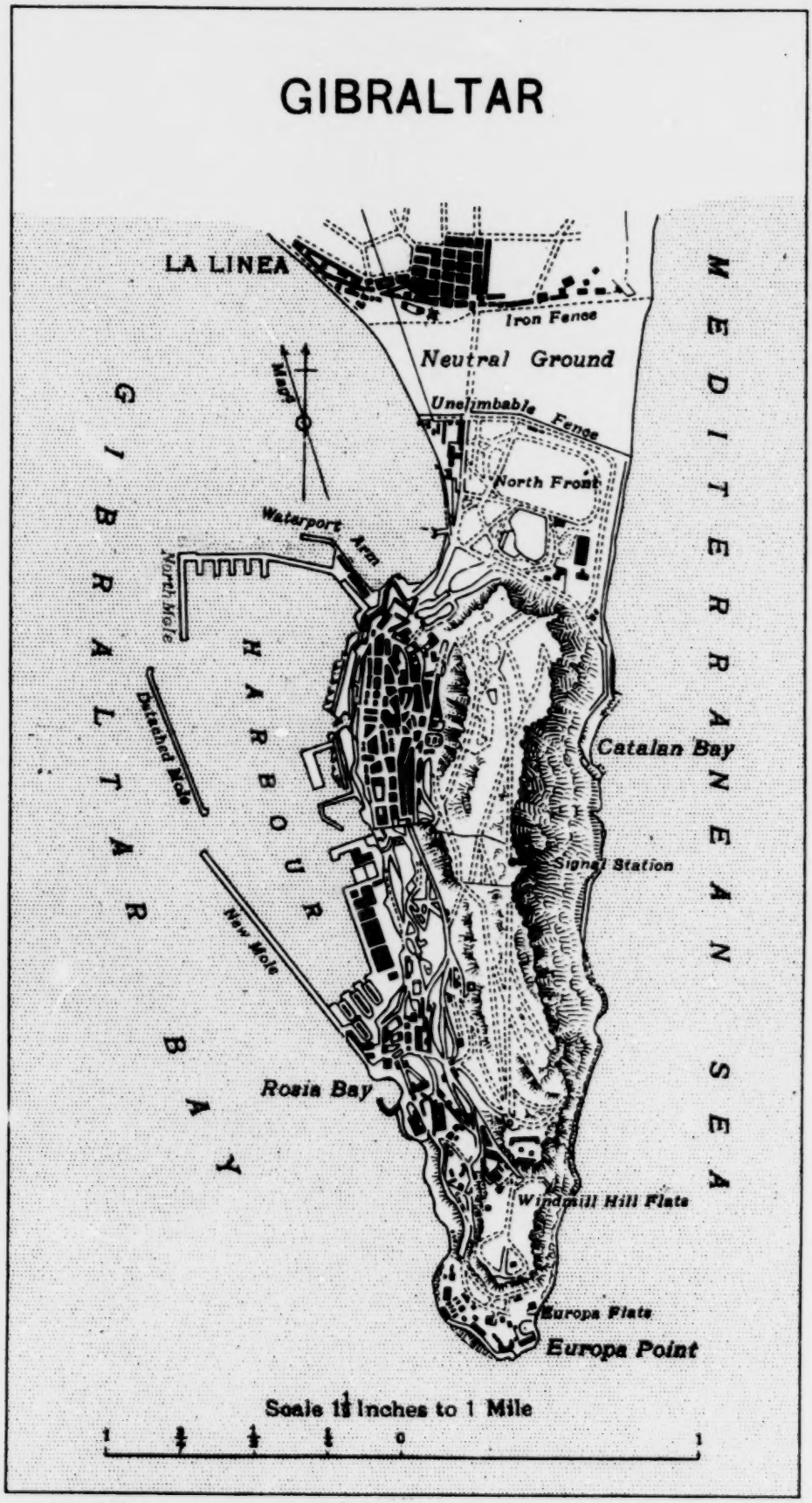
The greater number of the items in the programme of Public Works Extraordinary represented the rebuilding of, or additions to, Crown property. Those items only which were considered urgent were undertaken, and there is, in consequence, a considerable saving on the amount appropriated under this head. In the case of the larger works already under construction—Waterport Extension ; New Road—the cost of which is defrayed from surplus funds, work was not interrupted, and good progress was made during the year, £40,690 being spent as against an estimated expenditure of £72,000. Apart from the advantage gained by accelerating the completion of these important works, they served to provide employment for a large section of the civil population at a time when trade conditions were specially unfavourable.

The coaling business, the most important feature of the trade of the port, has suffered a slight check. There is a decrease, as compared with 1913, of 12,280 tons in the amount supplied, and of 147 in the number of steamers which took coal. This decrease, which does not seem serious when the steady increase in this trade during the past five years is considered, is attributable to the war, and the fact that it is so slight is a matter for congratulation. In estimating the effect of the war, however, both in this respect and generally as regards Gibraltar trade, it should be noted that while the command of the sea has maintained at this port freedom of import and export, there have been difficulties in the way of direct communication between Moroccan and other small ports in the vicinity and the large shipping centres, the result of which has been to foster the transhipment trade of Gibraltar.

The various measures rendered necessary by the war, the ceaseless patrol of the Straits, the examination of all ships passing through the Straits, the arrangements for the removal of contraband, the internment of enemy reservists, and the institution of a Prize Court at Gibraltar, have severely taxed the local naval and military establishments. At the same time the work of the civilian officials has also, as was natural, been largely increased, especially in the case of the Port, Police, Customs, and Law Departments. From all sections of the community the Government received loyal and enthusiastic assistance, and though military law was, of necessity, declared, it was not found necessary to suspend the Courts or interfere with the civil administration. A movement to raise a local Volunteer Defence Force was initiated by private enterprise, and a corps has subsequently been embodied under an Ordinance enacted during the present year.

W. C. F. ROBERTSON
Colonial Secretary.

25th June, 1915.



C.O. N° 23.

Ordnance Survey, Southampton. 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	,,
818	Malta	1913–1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
820	Jamaica	,,
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	,,
823	Zanzibar	,,
824	Barbados	1913–1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	,,
827	British Honduras	,,
828	Colonial Survey Committee	1913–1914
829	Tongan Islands Protectorate	,,
830	Swaziland	,,
831	Uganda	,,
832	Nyasaland	,,
833	British Guiana	,,
834	Imperial Bureau of Entomology	1914
835	St. Vincent	1913–1914
836	St. Lucia	,,
837	Somaliland	,,
838	Straits Settlements	1913
839	Cayman Islands	1913–1914
840	East Africa Protectorate	,,
841	Leeward Islands	,,
842	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
843	Zanzibar	1914
844	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
845	Weihaiwei	,,
846	Seychelles	,,
847	St. Helena	,,
848	Fiji	,,
849	Bahamas	1914–1915

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 899.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1915.

(For Report for 1914 see No. 850.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1916.

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1916.

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A sketch map will be found in the previous Report, No. 850: [Cd. 7622–42.]

No. 899.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1914 see No. 850.)

THE ACTING-GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gibraltar,
4th September, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of Gibraltar for the year 1915, accompanied by a report by the Colonial Secretary on the contents thereof.

I have, &c.,
J. T. JOHNSTON, Major-General,
Acting-Governor.

The Right Honourable
A. Bonar Law, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1915.

FINANCIAL.

	£
The balance on the 1st of January was ..	205,496
The total revenue of the year was	95,544
	301,040
The total expenditure of the year was	142,119
Leaving a balance on 31st December of ..	£158,921

The revenue was £5,823 more than that in 1914, and exceeded the estimate by £11,817. The principal increases under the various Heads of Revenue are as follows:—

Customs: £4,686, the increase being shared by all the sub-heads.

Fees of Court, &c., £1,674.

Post Office: £857.

Decreases appear under Port Harbour and Wharf Dues of £456, Licences, &c., of £196, Rents of Government Property of £155, and Interest of £745. The decrease under Port Harbour and Wharf Dues is attributable mainly to a reduction in the number of hulks and lighters, while the reduction in the amount received in interest is due to the sale of investments.

The expenditure for the year exceeded that of 1914 by £20,699. Under Public Works Extraordinary there is an increase of £7,196, which is chiefly due to the fact that £47,239 was expended on the Waterport Extension Works, as against £40,690 in 1914. The expenditure on these works is chargeable to surplus funds. Other increases are £10,752, for expenses in connection with prisoners of war, and for the purchase of an aeroplane for presentation to the Imperial Government; £1,285, under Police, for temporary constables, war allowances and bonus to the Force; £1,640 under Port Department for additional temporary staff, repairs to launches, &c.; £285 under Treasury, for additional temporary staff, and £283 under Colonial Hospital, caused by the appointment of a second assistant surgeon.

Assets and Liabilities.

On the 31st of December 1915, the assets amounted to £365,486, and the liabilities to £206,564. The excess of assets was £158,922.

The Supreme Court funds in the custody of the Treasurer amounted to £30,697.

There is no Public Debt.

Currency.

The currency is that of the United Kingdom. Since the Bank Note Ordinance, which was enacted on the 5th of August, 1914, it includes also currency notes issued by the Government of Gibraltar, of the value of £50, £5, £1, 10s., and 2s.

The total value of currency notes outstanding on 1st January, 1915, amounted to . .	£94,800
Issued during the year	53,210
	148,010
Cancelled during the year	21,510
Outstanding on 31st December, 1915 . .	£126,500

Public Boards.

There is one Public Board only, viz:—

The Sanitary Commissioners of Gibraltar. It consists of two commissioners representing the Government of Gibraltar, one to represent the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, one to represent His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War, the principal medical officer of the troops, and four other persons chosen by the Governor from a panel of qualified persons presented by the Grand Jurors. Their powers and duties are defined by the Public Health Ordinance, 1907.

The borrowing powers of the Sanitary Commissioners are limited to twice the amount of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar, which, as ascertained by the revised tenement valuation on 1st October, 1915, is £213,835. The extent of the Commissioners' borrowing powers is therefore £427,670.

Of the amount mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, £241,561 have been raised up to the end of 1915, leaving a balance of £186,109 available to meet expenditure on services for which capital would have to be raised.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

With the exception of the manufacture of tobacco, and some boat building, there are no large industries in Gibraltar. The port is concerned mainly with transit trade, goods destined for various ports on the Mediterranean, specially in Morocco, being transhipped at Gibraltar and forwarded by local transport firms. Gibraltar is a coaling station of some importance, and the amount of coal supplied to merchant shipping during 1915 was 365,635 tons, which exceeds any previous record for at least 20 years.

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each of the last two years are shown hereunder:—

Steam Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain ..	1,768	4,009,318	1,908	4,229,203	1,738	3,953,911	1,769	3,908,356
Spain	622	264,918	455	317,457	542	187,554	382	170,589
Germany ..	157	424,452	—	—	149	407,191	—	—
Norway	156	158,404	216	218,461	156	153,574	194	186,238
Sweden	96	67,673	62	48,783	96	63,822	50	39,792
France	169	162,465	96	128,909	166	154,850	89	101,342
Denmark ..	115	93,920	97	75,451	110	89,459	81	61,938
Italy	197	469,691	476	1,216,965	149	293,672	236	490,174
Holland	130	265,279	134	225,559	113	217,097	101	144,089
Greece	115	210,866	209	413,702	107	191,319	117	216,630
Austria	43	69,536	—	—	42	65,087	—	—
Belgium ..	18	26,298	34	47,261	16	21,155	31	41,171
Russia	19	21,908	24	44,124	18	21,165	24	45,706
Other Countries..	30	53,172	58	145,624	28	50,238	45	115,714
Total Steam Vessels ..	3,635	6,287,900	3,769	7,111,499	3,430	5,870,094	3,119	5,521,739

Sailing Vessels.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain ..	115	8,733	108	10,333	59	4,374	70	6,341
Spain	377	11,736	451	9,938	158	6,392	148	5,243
Portugal	43	2,178	41	2,228	11	775	13	1,062
Denmark ..	21	3,372	19	2,933	20	3,114	18	2,444
Norway	7	865	6	2,904	7	716	4	2,654
Russia	2	865	7	2,309	2	865	6	1,719
Italy	3	2,052	11	8,754	1	235	8	7,720
Holland	14	3,724	7	1,834	7	1,197	3	537
France	22	821	9	1,513	13	872	7	1,146
Germany ..	8	1,412	—	—	6	938	—	—
Other Countries..	—	—	5	3,592	—	—	4	2,825
Total Sailing Vessels ..	612	35,758	664	46,338	284	19,478	281	31,691
Grand Total ..	4,247	6,323,658	4,433	7,157,837	3,714	5,889,572	3,400	5,553,430

LEGISLATION.

Eight Ordinances were enacted during the year 1915, three of which were rendered necessary by circumstances connected with the present War.

EDUCATION.

The total number of scholars on the roll of the state-aided elementary schools for the education of the poor was 2,786, and the average attendance 2,137.

The total expenditure of the schools is returned at £3,339, and the revenue at £3,536, of which the Government contributed £2,692.

Fifteen schools are in receipt of Government aid.

Besides the Government-aided schools there are a number of private schools, the instruction at which is mainly elementary, with the exception of the Christian Brothers College (boys), Loretto Convent (girls), and St. Francis Xavier's (mixed), where secondary education is provided.

There are also schools under military management for the children of soldiers in the garrison. Particulars in respect of these schools have not been included in the return.

Lectures on hygiene, illustrated by lantern slides, were given to school children during the year.

A scheme for the introduction of compulsory elementary education has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and an Ordinance for that purpose will probably be enacted during the current year.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Colonial Hospital.

The daily average number of patients under treatment in the Colonial Hospital was 51 (39 males and 12 females). The total number treated, including those remaining in the hospital at the end of the previous year (38), was 784 (613 males and 171 females).

The number of deaths was 59 (44 males and 15 females). 291 surgical operations were performed. Of those who underwent operation, 7, or approximately 2 per cent., died.

The number of out-patients treated was 7,754.

In the small-pox hospital 24 patients were treated (14 males and 10 females); 23 were received during the year, of whom 2 died.

The cost of maintenance of the whole institution amounted to £6,840, exclusive of expenditure on painting, repairs, alterations, &c.

The net cost per bed was £98 15*s.* 6*d.*, or 5*s.* 5*d.* a day.

Tuberculosis and Destitute Sick Schemes.

At the tuberculosis dispensary, under the management of the Sanitary Commissioners, the monthly attendance of patients for inspection and treatment during the year averaged 55·5.

In the Tuberculosis Home, under the same management, 23 adults and 36 children were accommodated at different periods of the year. The number of patients visited at their homes by the Medical Officer of Health averaged 30 each week; 11,396 lbs. of beef and 22,905 pints of milk were distributed to patients during the year. 540 pesetas (about £22) were expended in providing extra accommodation required for necessitous patients for whom provision could not be made in the Tuberculosis Home. There were six deaths in the home from advanced tuberculosis.

The amount contributed in 1915 by the Colonial Government towards the scheme for the treatment of cases of tubercular disease and of the destitute sick was £1,158.

Lunatic Asylum.

The daily average number of patients in the Lunatic Asylum was 34 (22 males and 12 females); 14 (12 males and two females) having been admitted during the year. There were three deaths. The total cost of the institution, exclusive of medicines and repairs to the building was £1,999. The average annual cost per patient was £57 8*s.* 2*d.*

Savings Bank.

There were 4,466 depositors in the Savings Bank at the close of the year with £173,379 and 243,952 pesetas to their credit. The deposits received amounted to £68,736, the withdrawals to £52,325 and 77,961 pesetas.

The profits transferred to Colonial revenue came to £2,943.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1915 was 265 (255 men, six women and four juveniles); of these one was a naval prisoner sentenced by the naval authorities. The daily average number in prison was 15·90. One death was reported.

The prison was maintained at a cost of £1,169, exclusive of repairs to buildings, painting, &c. The number of persons brought before the Police Magistrate was 968; of these, 786 were summarily convicted (162 less than in 1914). There were 55 persons discharged with a caution, 123 for want of prosecution, and 48 on the merits of the case.

Of the 786 summary convictions, 20 were for offences against the person, 51 for offences against property, and 715 for other offences.

The Police Magistrate committed 11 persons for trial in the Supreme Court:—

One for an offence against the person, nine for offences against property, and one for an offence under the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

The 968 persons dealt with by the Police Magistrate consisted of:—225 Aliens, 34 Maltese, 575 natives of Gibraltar, and 134 other British subjects.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The civil population in the city and harbour according to the census taken in 1911, and as estimated in 1915, is as follows:—

	Census, 1911.		Estimated, 1915.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
British subjects other than Maltese ..	7,948	8,811	7,666	8,272
Maltese	266	110	169	56
Aliens on permit	1,014	1,437	872	908
	9,228	10,358	8,707	9,236
	19,586		17,943	

showing an estimated decrease of 1,643.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

	1914.	1915.
Births:—		
Civil	388	368
Marriages:—		
Civil Fixed	118	133
Civil Floating	21	24
	139	157
Deaths:—		
Civil Fixed	259	283
Civil Floating	48	47
	307	330

The temperature and rainfall are given in the following tables:—

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Month.	1914.	1915.
January	52·9	52·6
February	56·2	54·4
March	57·4	57·3
April	59·2	58·0
May	64·5	64·7
June	66·9	69·6
July	71·6	74·6
August	73·8	76·1
September	73·0	70·9
October	65·7	64·6
November	59·1	60·1
December	56·1	56·3
Mean Maximum ..	69·2	69·3
Mean Minimum	57·3	57·2
Mean for the year	63·0	63·3

	1914.	1915.
Absolute maximum ..	On 19 Sept. 90·0	On 23 July & 10 August. 95·0
Absolute Minimum ..	On 7 Jan. 36·0	On 20 & 21 Dec. 40·0

RAINFALL.

Month.	1914. In.	1915. In.
January	5·81	12·8
February	5·05	2·0
March	1·92	17·8
April	2·99	3·6
May	·02	1·2
June	—	—
July	—	—
August	—	—
September	—	0·2
October	4·55	1·3
November	10·83	9·1
December	5·58	2·2
	36·75	53·2

The greatest rainfall in twenty-four hours was 6·09 inches on the 17th of March.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

From a financial point of view the year has been a satisfactory one; the revenue has reached the high figure of £95,500, while the improvement in trade has been well maintained. The trade of Gibraltar is concerned mainly with forwarding to neighbouring Mediterranean ports, or to ports on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, of goods transhipped from ocean steamers, and it must be noted that one effect of the War has been to encourage this trade, owing both to the security of the Gibraltar route, and the fact that other rival routes have not been able to maintain the same facilities of transport. It is to be hoped that it may be possible to retain this advantage after the War, and that the capital expended on the extension of the wharf accommodation, and provision of equipment for landing cargo, will contribute towards this end.

In this connexion attention should be drawn to the large increase in the amount of coal supplied to shipping at this port, about 90,000 tons more being exported in 1915 than in the previous year. There can be no doubt that the War has emphasised the importance of maintaining adequate facilities for the supply of fuel to merchant vessels at Gibraltar.

With the exception of the Waterport Extension Works, which had neared completion by the end of the year, no large extraordinary works were undertaken during 1915, as the high cost of freight and materials made it advisable to postpone construction in all but urgent cases. Works already in hand, such as the new Roman Catholic School, were completed, and progress was made with alterations or additions to various Crown properties which could not conveniently be delayed.

£1,700 was paid toward the cost of the extension of the Catalan Bay Road, a work undertaken by the Sanitary Commissioners. This road has now been completed and the advantage of the additional means for recreation thus afforded has at once become apparent.

There have been various items of increase in expenditure which are directly due to the War, such as expenditure in connection with the maintenance of prisoners of war, which amounted to £8,000, and the purchase of an aeroplane, £2,250. To the same cause is attributable a considerable portion of the increase in the cost of the Port, Police, and Treasurer's departments. Excluding the amount expended on the Waterport Extension Works, which is a charge against surplus funds, the expenditure for the year is more than covered by the revenue. An arrangement with the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, under which the bank advances, without further charges, funds in London up to a certain proportion of the notes issued to it by the Colonial Government, has relieved the Colony from the necessity of realising securieties at an unfavourable time to defray the cost of the Waterport Extension Works.

Throughout the year the civil administration has had to deal with problems, more or less difficult, as to supplies of food or fodder for the garrison and the civil population, and new sources of supply have had to be arranged. The high price of food, coupled with the low rate of exchange, has pressed hardly on the people of Gibraltar, more especially on those of slender income. The Government has, however, been able to rely on the cheerful and loyal assistance of all sections of the public in the application of any measures which military conditions rendered necessary, and there has been a ready response to all appeals by the numerous War funds, both British and Allied.

W. C. F. ROBERTSON,
Colonial Secretary.

29th August, 1916.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
862	Straits Settlements	1914
863	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
864	Ashanti	"
865	Cyprus	1914–1915
866	Swaziland	"
867	Somaliland	"
868	British Honduras	1914
869	British Solomon Islands	1914–1915
870	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
871	Barbados	"
872	Falkland Islands	1914
873	Uganda	1914–1915
874	British Guiana	"
875	Mauritius	1914
876	Leeward Islands	1914–1915
877	Trinidad and Tobago	"
878	Nigeria	1914
879	Cayman Islands	1914–1915
880	St. Lucia	"
881	East Africa Protectorate	"
882	Imperial Institute	1914
883	Nyasaland	1914–1915
884	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
885	Weihaiwei	1915
886	Zanzibar	"
887	Fiji	"
888	Sierra Leone	"
889	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
890	Gambia	"
891	Trinidad and Tobago	"
892	Hong Kong	"
893	Ashanti	1915
894	Gold Coast	"
895	Malta	1915–1916
896	St. Helena	1915
897	Seychelles	"
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1915–1916

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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1916.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 931.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1916.

(For Report for 1915 see No. 899.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

September, 1917.

LONDON:
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A SKETCH MAP will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 859: [Cd. 7622–41].

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No. 931.

GIBRALTAR.

(For Report for 1915 see No. 899.)

THE ACTING-GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gibraltar,
29th August, 1917.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of Gibraltar for the year 1916, accompanied by a report by the Acting-Colonial Secretary on the contents thereof.

I have, &c.,
J. T. JOHNSTON, Major-General,
Acting-Governor.

The Right Honourable
Walter H. Long, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1916.

FINANCIAL.

The balance on the 1st of January, 1916, was ..	£158,921
The total revenue of the year was..	100,611
	259,532
The total expenditure of the year was	119,570
And the balance at the end of the year	£139,962

The revenue of the Colony amounted to £100,611 which, compared with that of 1915, gave a net increase of £5,067 derived from the following sources :—

INCREASES.

Customs		£3,241
Port, Harbour, and Wharf Dues		1,251
Licences and Internal Revenue		1,522
Fees of Court		156
Interest		679
Miscellaneous		578
		£7,427

DECREASES.

Rent of Government Property	£24	
Post Office	2,336	
		2,360
		£5,067

Under Customs there was a decline in the receipts from duty on wine, spirits, and malt liquors of £975, and an increase on tobacco duty of £4,216. The latter was due chiefly to the additional duty of ½d. per lb. imposed from the 1st of June, 1916.

The increase of £1,251 under Port, Harbour, and Wharf Dues is accounted for by the larger number of arrivals of vessels.

Licences and Internal Revenue show an abnormal increase of £1,522, due principally to fines imposed in the Magistrate's Court for breaches of the Wholesale Prices of Food Ordinance, 1914—the total receipts under this item being £1,620, against £204 in 1915.

The only source of revenue which gave markedly adverse results is that derived from Post Office, with a decrease of £2,336, owing chiefly to the falling off in the sale of stamps for postage and Court fees. The receipts even fell below those of 1914 by £1,298. A contributory cause of this decrease is the limited number of letters addressed to those countries requiring the prepayment of 2½d. on letters under one ounce.

The revenue derived in 1916 exceeded the estimate by £12,572.

The expenditure was £22,548 less than that of the previous year and £3,412 under the amount estimated.

There is an increase of £2,540 under Personal Emoluments and Other Charges, principally due to abnormal expenditure owing to war circumstances—such as examination service, hire of steam launches, etc., also to the arrears of transit postage for 1914 and 1915 being discharged in 1916.

There is an important reduction under Miscellaneous, as compared with 1915, £8,000 having been spent in the latter year for cost of prisoners of war and £2,250 in the purchase of an aeroplane.

With regard to Public Works Extraordinary: The decreased expenditure of £19,733 is chiefly accounted for by the completion of the new road to Waterport, Inundation and also of Waterport Extension Works, the expenditure for 1916 being £23,740, against £47,239 in 1915, though on Waterport crane roads, etc., £7,400 was expended in 1916.

The revenue of the Colony for the year 1916 fell short of the total expenditure by £18,959; but if the expenditure chargeable to Surplus Balances, which amounted to £31,392, be eliminated, then the excess of revenue over expenditure was £12,433; this fact, in spite of the abnormal departmental payments made in 1916, tends to prove the satisfactory condition of the finances of the Colony, and everything, so far, indicates that it will be maintained.

Assets and Liabilities.

For the first time the assets and liabilities of the Gibraltar Government Savings Bank were incorporated with those of general revenue. On the 31st December, 1916, the assets amounted to £635,386 and the liabilities to £469,495. The excess of assets was £165,891.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The general trade of the Colony was well maintained throughout the year and the output of coal exceeded all previous records.

Apart from some manufacture of tobacco there are no industries of any importance in Gibraltar.

The imports and exports for the last two years of articles in respect of which duty is levied are shown in the following table:—

	Imports.				Exports.		
Year.	Wines.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wines.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	lbs.	Gals.	Gals.	lbs.
1915 .	114,367	61,085	640,548	3,913,081	24,410	33,113	2,006,628
1916 .	96,634	56,464	589,712	4,399,443	19,369	21,950	2,141,523

LEGISLATION.

Eleven Ordinances were enacted during the year, seven of which were rendered necessary by circumstances connected with the War.

EDUCATION.

A return of the number of scholars on the roll and in average attendance at the Government-aided elementary schools for the school year from 1st April, 1915, to 31st March, 1916, is shown below :—

	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Public.	Infant and Industrial.	Total.
1915 : On rolls ..	2,100	257	281	148	2,786
Average attendance	1,644	179	208	106	2,137
1916 : On rolls ..	2,092	128	270	131	2,621
Average attendance	1,677	95	221	96	2,089

A new Catholic School for girls, capable of accommodating 458 children, was completed during the year and formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 21st of December.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Colonial Hospital.

The daily average number of patients under treatment in the Colonial Hospital was 49 (29 males and 20 females); the total number treated, including those remaining in hospital at the end of the previous year (46), was 923 (693 males and 230 females).

Forty-six deaths occurred during the year (40 males and 6 females).

The number of out-patients treated was 8,336, an increase of about 600 over each of the two preceding years, and of 1,600 over 1913.

325 surgical operations were performed during 1916. This is the highest number yet recorded in the Hospital and is 34 more than in 1915. Nine deaths occurred in patients after surgical operations.

In the Small Pox Hospital 23 patients were treated (11 males and During the second half of 1916 the Small Pox Hospital was free of 12 females); 14 were admitted during the year, of whom one died. patients.

The whole institution was maintained at a cost of £8,414, exclusive of expenditure on painting, repairs, alterations, etc. The net cost per bed was £107, or 5*s.* 10*d.* a day.

Tuberculosis and Destitute Sick Schemes.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is under the management of the Sanitary Commissioners. The average number of patients attending the dispensary per month was 63, and an average of 45 visits a month was paid to patients in their homes by the Medical Officer or Health Visitor. 22,166 pounds of beef and 25,480 pints of milk were distributed to patients and their families during the year.

Twenty-seven adults and 20 children were accommodated in the Sanitary Commissioners' Home at different periods during the year, of whom 12 (9 adults and 3 children) were suffering from tubercular disease.

The total expenditure on relief of tubercular and destitute patients amounted to £1,242, of which £1,220 was provided out of Colonial Government funds.

Lunatic Asylum.

Ten patients (7 males and 3 females) were admitted to the Asylum during the year. There were five deaths (4 males and 1 female). Four males and three females were discharged. The daily average number of inmates was 34 (22 males and 12 females). The total cost of the institution, exclusive of medicines and repairs to building, was £2,188. The average annual cost per patient was £61.

Savings Bank.

At the end of 1916 there were 4,643 depositors in the Savings Bank, with £186,909 and 208,973 pesetas to their credit. The number of depositors increased from 4,466 in 1915 to 4,643 in 1916. The deposits made during the year amounted to £65,119, and the withdrawals totalled £55,910 and 40,173 pesetas. The net profit of the Savings Bank was £2,788.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1916 was 272 (255 men, 5 women, and 12 juveniles). Of these, six were military prisoners undergoing sentences inflicted by the military authorities. The daily average number in prison was 16. No death was recorded during the year and no corporal punishment was inflicted. The total cost of the prison, exclusive of repairs, etc., to building, was £1,303. Of this amount £16 10s. was refunded by the Military Department for the maintenance of military prisoners.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The civil population in the city and harbour according to the census taken in 1911, and as estimated in 1916, is as follows:—

	Census, 1911.		Estimated, 1916.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British subjects other than Maltese	7,948	8,811	7,877	8,387
Maltese	266	110	171	64
Aliens on permit	1,014	1,437	953	994
	9,228	10,358	9,001	9,445
	19,586		18,446	

showing an estimated decrease of 1,140.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

		1915.	1916.
Births :—			
Civil		368	340
Marriages :—			
Civil	Fixed	133	134
	Floating	24	9
		157	143
Deaths :—			
Civil	Fixed	283	276
	Floating	47	49
		330	325

The birth-rate was 20·60 per 1,000 of the fixed civil population, with the death-rate 16·73 of the fixed, and 15·39 of the total civil population.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Although there has been an increase of £8,251 in Establishment charges during 1916, and for several years a considerable sum has been expended each year on public works, and although the revenue of the year fell short of the expenditure by a sum of £18,960, the financial position of Gibraltar may be regarded as sound, the excess expenditure having been caused by large works which have now been completed. The Commercial Mole extension works, commenced in 1913, and the additional warehouse accommodation, estimated to cost £123,339, have been finished, a small sum of about £3,000 being due for payment in 1917. Crane roads and electric cranes remain to be provided at an additional cost of £8,000; otherwise there are no large public works in immediate contemplation.

Excluding the transactions of the Post Office Savings Bank, which were incorporated in the statement of assets and liabilities of the Colony for the first time this year (1916), the year 1916 commenced with a balance of £158,921 in excess of the liabilities which at the end of the year was reduced to £139,962. Including the Savings Bank the balance was £165,891.

The general trade of the port was well maintained.

FRED EVANS,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

29th August, 1917.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty s Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
894	Gold Coast	1915
895	Malta	1915–1916
896	St. Helena	1915
897	Seychelles	,,
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1915–1916
899	Gibraltar	1915
900	Bahamas..	1915–1916
901	Swaziland	,,
902	Somaliland	,,
903	Cyprus	,,
904	Ceylon	1915
905	Straits Settlements	,,
906	Grenada	1915–1916
907	Falkland Islands	1915
908	Bermuda	,,
909	Jamaica	1915–1916
910	British Guiana	1915
911	Basutoland	1915–1916
912	Barbados	,,
913	Leeward Islands	,,
914	Uganda	,,
915	British Honduras	1915
916	Mauritius	,,
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
918	St. Lucia	1915–1916
919	Nyasaland	,,
920	Nigeria	1915
921	East Africa Protectorate	1915–1916
922	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
923	Hong Kong	1916
924	Weihaiwei	,,
925	Zanzibar	,,
926	Fiji	,,
927	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
928	Cayman Islands	1915–1916
929	Seychelles	1916
930	Trinidad and Tobago	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 981.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1917.

(For Report for 1916 see No. 931.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1919.

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No. 981.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1917.*

FINANCIAL.

The balance on the 1st January, 1917, was		£139,962
The total revenue of the year was ..	£125,876	
The Savings Bank Assets on the 31st of December, 1917, were	228,747	354,623
		£494,585
The total expenditure of the year ..	£119,636	
The amount due to depositors in the Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1917	206,765	
		326,401
Balance on the 31st December, 1917		£168,184

The revenue was £25,265 more than in the year 1916, and exceeded the estimate by £24,031. The principal increases under the various Heads of Revenue are as follows :—

	£
Duty on Wines	610
Duty on Spirits	1,368
Duty on Tobacco	3,846
Port Rates and Duties	2,151
Travelling Passports	173
Bills of Health	205
Store Rent..	7,389
Slaughter House Fees	213
Hospital Receipts..	696
Postage	1,058
Commission on Money Orders	384
Interest	578
„ Savings Bank	7,845

* A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 850: [Cd. 7622–42].

(C521) Wt. 1/155. 1000/90. 2.19. B.&F.Ltd. Gp. 11/2.

The increase derived from the duty on Wines is due to increased sales, but that on Spirits may be explained by the replenishing of stocks in anticipation of restricted exports from the United Kingdom.

The additional duty of ½*d.* per lb. on Tobacco operated throughout the year 1917, as against 7 months in 1916, *i.e.*, from 1st June, when this extra duty was imposed.

The increase under Port Dues is due to a larger number of steamers having entered the port. The majority of these vessels obtained Bills of Health, hence the increase on this head.

Increased receipts from Store Rent are due to the Government warehouses having been utilised to their utmost extent in the storage of Prize Court and other cargoes. The demand for space having been so great that much open space on the wharf had to be utilised the rent being charged for the accommodation.

The investment of additional funds led to increased revenue under the head " Interest."

The results of the Savings Bank's transactions which previously had been shown in separate statements of account, were incorporated with those of the Colony from the 1st January, 1917.

Decreases appear under the following heads :—

	£
Duty on Malt	364
Fines in Police Magistrate's Court	1,250
Special Receipts	595

The curtailment of the export of beer from the United Kingdom led to a falling off in consumption, although appreciable quantities of Spanish-brewed beer were introduced for bottling purposes.

There were no heavy fines inflicted in 1917, such as were imposed in 1916 for certain breaches of the law.

The Special Receipts represent a decrease in the sum of the Supreme Court and Unrepresented Estates Funds written off during the year.

The Expenditure for the year exceeded that of 1916 by £66.

A saving of £19,021 effected on Public Works was absorbed by the additional expenditure incurred under personal emoluments and for miscellaneous services. The payment of war allowances granted to officials accounts for an excess of £4,191. The Prize Court allowances exceeded those of 1916 by £1,953; the Colonial Hospital expenditure was £792 in excess of last year, due mainly to increased cost of supplies. The Miscellaneous Services show an excess of £12,540 over the 1916 expenditure. These services include the provision of a steam launch for the war examination service carried out by the Navy (£5,200), and the loss on the sale of flour to bakers at a fixed rate with a view to limiting the price of bread to a maximum of 3*d.* per lb. (£20,000).

Interest paid to holders of Savings Bank deposits (£4,638) was not shown in previous returns.

Assets and Liabilities.

On the 31st December, 1917, the Assets amounted to £785,628 and the Liabilities to £617,443. The excess of Assets was £168,184.

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in Treasury :—						
General Account	44,953	2	2			
Savings Bank a/c	7,985	8	1			
				52,938	10	3
Advances				233,085	13	2
Advances : Crown Agents				45,000	0	0
Investments : General Revenue ..				208,107	5	1
Investments : Savings Bank				211,395	3	0
Drafts and Remittances—Remittances in transit (General Revenue Account)				23,000	0	0
Imprests				1,607	17	10
Balance of Sanitary Commissioners' Loan for Street Lighting—General Revenue				1,125	15	6
Balance of Sanitary Commissioners' Loan for Street Lighting—Savings Bank				9,367	6	8
				£785,627	11	6

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
Deposits, General Revenue	272,677	0	1
Deposits, Savings Bank	206,765	18	5
Loan by Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd.	138,000	0	0
	£617,442	18	6
Excess of Assets ..	168,184	13	0
Total ..	£785,627	11	6

The Supreme Court Funds in the custody of the Treasurer amounted to £40,619 and Pesetas 58,300.

There is no Public Debt.

Currency.

The Currency is that of the United Kingdom, with the addition of local notes introduced by Ordinance on the 5th of August, 1914. The Ordinance authorises the issue of Notes in the sums of £50, £5, £1, 10*s.*, and 2*s.*, to an amount not exceeding £250,000, redeemable

at par value at such time as the Governor may declare by Proclamation. The notes stand secured as a charge on the assets and revenue of the Colony.

The total value of the issue outstanding on 1st January, 1917, was	£143,300
Issued during the year	94,450
	£237,750
Cancelled during the year	10,040
Outstanding on 31st December, 1917 ..	£227,710

Public Boards.

The "Sanitary Commissioners" form the only Public Board in Gibraltar. It is constituted by Ordinance (The Public Health Ordinance, 1907) and has wide and varied powers. The Commissioners are the water authorities for the civil population, they have charge of the sewerage and drainage, the lighting, scavenging, and cleansing of the town, the supervision over common lodging houses, the inspection of food supplies and are generally responsible for the maintenance of the public health. The War Department, Admiralty, and Colonial Government are represented on the Board, of which the Colonial Treasurer is Chairman; the civil community have four representatives two of whom retire annually, but may be re-appointed. The Board has power to make by-laws subject to the approval of the Governor.

Revenue.

	£
General Sanitary Purposes and Water Account (rate 2*s.* 6*d.* in £)	51,421
Electricity Works Account	33,206
Materials and Stores, and Sundries	8
Total Revenue from all sources	£84,635

Expenditure.

General Sanitary Purposes and Water Account	£52,289
Electricity Works Account	33,143
Redemption of Loans Fund	13,276
Bad Debts Funds	1
Depreciation	652
Total Expenditure (excluding capital)	£99,361

The borrowing powers of the Commissioners are limited to twice the amount of the rateable value of the premises in Gibraltar, which, as ascertained by the revised Tenement Valuation on the 1st October 1917, is £217,193. The extent of the Commissioners' borrowing powers is therefore £434,386, of which a sum of £235,953 has already been raised.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Gibraltar is an important depôt for trade with Morocco, and is largely used as a coaling station, but with the exception of the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes from imported tobacco and the building and repairing of boats, which is on the increase, there are no industries. The Port supplied merchant shipping with 658,381 tons of coal during 1917.

The imports and exports for the last five years of the duty-paying articles are shown hereunder :—

	Imports.				Exports.		
Year.	Wines.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wines.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	lbs.	Gals.	Gals.	lbs.
1913 .	88,460	62,735	621,261	4,204,420	28,068	33,104	1,201,479
1914 .	147,201	65,319	593,994	2,655,072	24,367	31,323	993,359
1915 .	114,367	61,085	640,548	3,913,081	24,410	33,113	2,006,628
1916 .	96,634	56,464	589,712	4,399,443	19,369	21,950	2,141,523
1917 .	*185,157	59,740	434,082	6,433,275	51,025	28,069	2,783,093

*Exceptional. A large quantity of wine landed from a steamer which took fire in the Bay was sold by public auction.

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each of the last two years are shown in the table opposite.

LEGISLATION.

Eighteen Ordinances were enacted during the year 1917, seven of which were rendered necessary by circumstances connected with the War.

EDUCATION.

The school year is from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917.

The number of scholars on the rolls of the fifteen State-aided elementary schools for the education of the poor was 3,245 ; the average attendance, 2,289.

The expenditure of the schools is returned at £4,092 ; the revenue at £4,001, of which the Government contributed £2,848.

There are a number of private schools providing elementary instruction. Secondary education is provided at the Christian Brothers College (boys), Loretto Convent (girls), and St. Francis Xavier's (mixed).

STEAM VESSELS.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1916.		1917.		1916.		1917.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain	2,034	4,617,732	1,837	3,944,006	1,885	4,373,220	1,803	3,781,958
Spain	256	157,358	219	150,610	261	151,617	239	135,991
Norway ..	280	289,252	507	811,950	280	290,093	507	789,470
Sweden ..	55	53,951	18	16,439	54	50,852	22	19,975
France.. ..	83	139,297	340	448,509	75	89.691	324	382,835
Denmark ..	111	93,859	121	163,909	111	94,110	129	149,106
Italy	584	1,450,606	1,043	2,942,576	563	1,363,142	1,069	2,841,153
Holland ..	149	346,978	37	67,573	148	339,244	34	63,358
Greece ..	190	357,950	199	355,680	153	298,980	201	358,997
Belgium ..	26	38,205	16	26,348	21	37,905	20	27,477
Russia ..	14	12,931	8	14,513	12	13,211	9	15,078
Portugal ..	16	10,658	53	102,884	17	12,768	53	93,129
United States..	52	128,281	173	449,805	49	115,118	193	497,829
Japan	20	45,170	40	92,432	19	41,742	44	104,438
Brazil	19	17,585	30	40,053	22	22,109	30	41,367
Other Countries	6	8,154	6	12,042	10	13,079	4	5,292
Total Steam Vessels ..	3.895	7,767,967	4,647	9,639,329	3,680	7,306,881	4,681	9,307,453

SAILING VESSELS.

Great Britain .	179	16,583	109	11,973	120	11,044	87	9,237
Spain	484	9,809	382	8,381	172	3,904	208	5,447
Portugal ..	43	2,129	38	1,431	8	430	8	256
Denmark ..	36	4,917	73	10,045	35	5,966	72	10,045
Norway ..	2	242	1	1,678	1	121	1	265
Russia ..	5	1,446	3	824	3	815	5	1,374
Italy	12	13,086	12	12,925	16	19,349	19	22,172
Holland ..	1	77	2	1,205	1	145	—	—
France.. ..	6	2,019	5	3,744	4	627	6	3,457
United States..	10	6,395	24	19,025	10	6,472	29	22,169
Sweden ..	3	413	2	667	1	352	1	359
Total Sailing Vessels ..	781	5,7116	651	71,898	371	49,225	436	74,781
Grand Total ..	4,676	7,825,183	5,298	9,711,227	4,051	7,356,106	5,117	9,382,234

An Ordinance for the introduction of compulsory elementary education was published in draft at the beginning of the year, but did not come into operation until the 1st June.

	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Public.	Infant and Industrial.	Total.
1915–1916: On rolls	2,092	128	270	131	2,621
Average attendance	1,677	95	221	96	2,089
1916–1917: On rolls	2,289	*569	277	110	3,245
Average attendance	1,744	*256	208	81	2,289

*Inclusive of the "Hebrew Night School" (422 on rolls and 154 in average attendance) which had been closed during the school year 1915-16 but was reopened in October of the school year 1916–17.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Colonial Hospital.

The daily average number of patients under treatment in the Colonial Hospital was 66 (51 males and 15 females). The total number treated, including those remaining in the hospital at the end of 1916 (51), was 1,281 (1,027 males and 254 females).

The number of deaths was 64 (49 males and 15 females).

453 surgical operations were performed—of those who underwent operation 16 died.

The number of out-patients treated was 8,769—an average of 28 at each consultation; of these, 1,357 were Spaniards recommended by the Spanish authorities and British Vice-Consul at the neighbouring town of La Linea.

In the Small-pox Hospital no cases were treated during the year.

The general results of treatment were 70 per cent. cured, 15 per cent. relieved, 5·5 per cent. not relieved, deaths 5 per cent.

The cost of maintenance of the whole institution amounted to £9,206, exclusive of expenditure on painting, repairs, alterations, etc.

The net cost per bed was £101 or 5*s.* 6*d.* a day.

Tuberculosis and Destitute Sick Schemes.

The Dispensary and Home provided under this scheme towards the cost of which (£1,639) the Colonial Government contributed £1,220, are under the management of the Sanitary Commissioners.

The number of persons attending the Dispensary averaged 53 a month; the number of visits paid to patients in these homes averaged 48 a month.

Milk (23,241 pints) and beef (14,070 lbs.) were issued to persons in distressed circumstances. Nine families consisting of 18 adults and 15 children, were given quarters, rent free, in the Tuberculosis Home.

During the year the Medical Officer of Health was authorised to interview and advise expectant mothers of the poorer classes and to furnish them with midwifery and medical assistance at the cost of the Colonial Government funds.

Lunatic Asylum.

The daily average number of patients was 31 (19 males and 12 females); 14 (9 males and 5 females) were admitted during the year. There were 4 deaths.

The total cost of the institution, exclusive of medicines and repairs to the building was £2,623. The average annual cost per patient was £84 12*s.* 6*d.*, a considerable increase owing to the great rise in the prices of all articles of consumption, clothing, etc.

Savings Bank.

The depositors numbered 4,988 with £198,957 and 156,169 pesetas to their credit at the close of the year.

The deposits received amounted to £66,900, the withdrawals to £59,295 and 56,708 pesetas.

The Savings Bank transactions which previously had been shown as separate accounts were incorporated with the general accounts of the Colonial Government from the beginning of 1917. This resulted in the Savings Bank profits of 1916 (£2,788) being shown in the Colony's accounts for 1917 and in bringing the income of the year to £7,844. Out of this income, £4,638 was paid as interest to depositors, leaving a balance of £3,206 for general revenue purposes at the end of the year.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1917 was 286 (279 men, 6 women, and 1 juvenile). The daily average number in prison was 26·83.

The prison was maintained at a cost of £1,797, exclusive of repairs to buildings, painting, etc.

The number of persons brought before the Police Magistrate was 1,215; of these 923 were summarily convicted. There were 100 persons discharged with a caution, 200 for want of prosecution, and 66 on the merits of the case and 8 persons were bound over.

Of the 923 summary convictions, 66 were for offences against the person, 51 for offences against property, 804 for other offences, and 2 for malicious injury to property.

The Police Magistrate committed 26 persons for trial in the Supreme Court: 2 for homicide, 8 for other offences against the person, and 16 for other offences against property.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The civil population in the city and harbour according to the Census taken in 1911, and as estimated in 1917, is as follows :—

	Census, 1911.		Estimated, 1917.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British subjects other than Maltese	7,948	8,811	7,910	8,388
Maltese	266	110	195	56
Aliens on permit	1,014	1,437	1,000	977
	9,228	10,358	9,105	9,421
	19,586		18,526	

Showing an estimated decrease of 1,060.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

		1916.	1917.
Births :—			
Civil		340	377
Marriages :—			
Civil	Fixed	134	141
	Floating	9	7
		143	148
Deaths :—			
Civil	Fixed	276	280
	Floating	49	76
		325	356

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Gibraltar has proved of inestimable value as a commercial coaling station and as a port of call for water and provisions.

So great and constant was the demand that the coal hulks were found insufficient to meet requirements and coal had to be stacked on the new Waterport Wharf extension. The bunker coal supplied totalled 658,381 tons.

The Government Warehouses so recently erected and enlarged on the Waterport Wharf were utilised to their utmost extent in the storage of Prize Court and other cargoes. The usefulness of these Stores for the reception of merchandize has been established and there is no

doubt that additional warehouse accommodation will be needed in the near future if the existing transit trade with Morocco, on which Gibraltar largely depends, is to be maintained.

The elementary education of all children above the age of 5, and below the age of 14, was made compulsory by an Ordinance enacted during the year. It was estimated that about 650 children would be affected out of a total of 3,400 of school age.

The financial position may be regarded as satisfactory. The additional expenditure arising out of the War was met by the postponement of certain public works in contemplation, such as the erection of a new Post Office, Hospital extension and improvements, new warehouses, etc. The revenue exceeded the expenditure by a sum of £6,240, making the balance at the end of the year £168,184.

FRED EVANS,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

2nd November, 1918.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No	Colony, &c.	Year.
948	Gold Coast	1916
949	Ashanti	"
950	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1916–1917
951	Barbados	"
952	Leeward Islands	"
953	St. Vincent	"
954	Uganda	"
955	Nyasaland	"
956	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1916
957	British Honduras	"
958	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1916–1917
959	Cayman Islands	"
960	Bermuda	1916
961	Mauritius	"
962	Ashanti	1917
963	Falkland Islands	"
964	Seychelles	"
965	Weihaiwei	"
966	Fiji	"
967	Solomon Islands	1917–1918
968	Grenada	"
969	Turks and Caicos Islands	1917
970	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
971	Ceylon	"
972	Hong Kong	"
973	Zanzibar	"
974	St. Helena	"
975	Malta	"
976	British Guiana	"
977	St. Vincent	1917–1918
978	Bahamas	"
979	Gambia	1917
980	Jamaica	1917–1918

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1022.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1918.

(For Report for 1917 see No. 981.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

January, 1920.

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1920.

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No. 1022.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1918.*

FINANCIAL.

The balance on 1st January 1918 was		£168,184
The total revenue of the year was		158,693
		326,877
The total expenditure of the year was		133,387
Balance on the 31st December 1918		£193,490

The receipts for each of the last two years are shewn in the following table :—

Heads of Revenue.	1917	1918
	£	£
Customs	45,951	46,994
Port Dues and Wharfages	10,548	30,612
Licences and Internal Revenue	4,307	4,919
Fees & Reimbursements in Aid	23,599	23,074
Post Office	12,755	18,418
Rents of Crown Property	10,966	11,851
Interests on Investments	16,265	19,777
Miscellaneous	1,485	3,048
	125,876	158,693
Land Sales	—	—
Total Revenue	125,876	158,693

The revenue exceeded that of the previous year by £32,817 and was £29,943 in excess of the approved Estimate. Under the head of Customs there is an increase of £2,340 on wine, spirits and malt liquors as compared with 1917, but a decrease of £9,165 on tobacco, the total receipts being £4,948 below the amount anticipated for the year. On the other hand the new export duty on coal, imposed for the first time on 9th September 1918, yielded a revenue of £7,867. The increased receipts from duties on wines, spirits, and malt liquors are partly attributable to the increased duty imposed by Ordinance No. 6 of 5th February 1918, and to an abnormal demand for spirits from the merchant shipping in harbour and their crews lodging ashore. The diminution in tobacco duty is due to a falling-off in quantity of tobacco imported owing to difficulties experienced in obtaining freight owing to war circumstances.

* A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 850; [Cd. 7622–42].

Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues, which contributed one fifth of the total revenue for the year, show an increase of £7,801 over the amount estimated, and £20,064 above the receipts of 1917. Of the total amount of £30,611 received, £19,896 represents the increase in rates and duties on vessels entering the Port, due in part to the extraordinary number of arrivals and partly to the increased dues introduced by Ordinance No. 6 which came into operation on the 5th February, 1918.

The receipts for Colonial Hospital Fees were £2,957 more than those of 1917 owing to the increased number of paying patients admitted to that Institution from merchant shipping calling at Gibraltar.

Postal Revenue, which exceeded that of 1917 by £5,663 and was £3,535 above the amount estimated for the year, included £2,160 proceeds of sale of ½*d* War Tax Stamp on sale between the months of April and December, 1918.

The expenditure for the year, which amounted to £133,387 against £119,636 in 1917, exceeded the estimate by £12,304.

The grant of exchange compensation and improved War allowance to Civil Servants caused an excess under Personal Emoluments of £7,216 and £3,693 respectively. The high cost of provisions and stores was accountable for an increase of over £5,000 under Other Charges as compared with 1917. An increase under Miscellaneous Services of £8,898 is chiefly due to loss on sale of flour to bakers to enable bread to be sold to the poorer classes at a reduced price. It is satisfactory to state that though £20,000 was provided in the Estimates for 1918 as the anticipated loss on the sale of this flour, only half that amount was necessary.

The revenue of the Colony for the year exceeded the expenditure by £25,306.

The amount of Supreme Court Funds in the Treasurer's charge on 31st December, 1918, was Ptas.40,036.83 and £54,401 8*s*. 5*d*.

Assets and Liabilities.

The balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1918, amounted to £193,490 as against £168,184 on 1st January, 1918, or an increase of £25,306. This increase almost wholly proceeds from General Revenue, the Savings Bank indirectly contributing £3,584, being balance of interest over that paid to depositors.

The market value of investments on General Revenue and Savings Bank Accounts on the 31st December showed a depreciation of £89,335. The necessity, fortunately, did not arise during the year for selling out any of these investments and it is hoped that with the return of normal times they will appreciate in value.

There is no Public Debt, the condition of the finances of the Colony being most satisfactory.

Currency.

Under the provisions of an Order in Council of the 9th August, 1898, British currency is the legal tender of the Colony, but Spanish currency circulates freely and a good portion of local supplies of foodstuffs and other commodities are paid for in the latter.

There is a note circulation governed by the Bank Note Ordinance, 1914, the notes being of the value of £50, £5, £1 and 10*s*. and 2*s*. The estimated amount of Colonial Government paper money in circulation on 31st December, 1918, was £249,666. The rate of exchange has

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fluctuated considerably during the year, the lowest rate being Ptas.16·45 to the £ in April and the highest rate Ptas.23·70 in December. The average rates for each quarter were :—

March	quarter	Pesetas	19·30
June	,, ...	,,	17·05
September	,, ...	,,	18·90
December	,, ...	,,	23·25

or an average of Ptas.19·62 to the £ for the year.

Public Boards.

The only Public Board in the Colony is that known as the Sanitary Commission, composed of nine members who are appointed by the Governor, the four non-Government members being selected from the panel of grand jurors. The Commissioners are empowered to levy rates and raise money on mortgage for the purpose of carrying out public works of sanitation, etc., and their powers are defined in the Public Health Ordinance, 1907.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The supply of coal and stores to shipping forms the staple trade of Gibraltar, which is a coaling station of great importance, both to the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine, as was markedly proved during the War. The amount of coal supplied to merchant shipping during 1918 was 625,575 tons. With the exception of the manufacture of tobacco, which gives employment to a fair number of men and women, and the repairing of small craft, there are no local industries. A comparative statement showing the imports and exports of dutiable articles for the years 1914-1918 is given below :—

	Imports.				Exports.		
Year.	Wines.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wines.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	lbs.	Gals.	Gals.	lbs.
1914 .	147,201	65,319	593,994	2,655,072	24,367	31,323	993,359
1915 .	114,367	61,085	640,548	3,913,081	24,410	33,113	2,006,628
1916 .	96,634	56,464	589,712	4,399,443	19,369	21,950	2,141,523
1917 .	185,157	59,740	434,082	6,433,275	51,025	28,069	2,783,093
1918 .	448,255	78,937	419,326	3,315,250	283,422	40,102	855,857

The marked increase in the imports and exports of wines and spirits is mainly due to the large quantities supplied to shipping in harbour, and the lack of freight is responsible for the decrease in tobacco imported and exported.

In the year 1918 a total of 7,607 steamers (tonnage 17,190,669) entered the port, and 7,090 steamers (tonnage 15,969,753) cleared.

In 1917, 4,647 steamers entered (tonnage 9,639,329) and 4,681 steamers cleared (tonnage 9,307,453).

In 1918, 840 sailing vessels entered (tonnage 81,306) and 671 sailing vessels cleared (tonnage 74,599), as compared with 651 entered (tonnage 71,898) and 436 cleared (tonnage 74,781) in 1917.

The apparent discrepancy between the number of vessels entered and those cleared is due to the fact that it is not, in normal circumstances, necessary for a vessel to take out clearance papers before leaving, and only those which do so are reported.

EDUCATION.

There are in Gibraltar sixteen Government-aided primary schools which are subject to inspection by the Colonial Inspector of schools. The scholastic year began 1st April, 1917, and ended on 31st March, 1918. Two schools are under secular management; eleven are under Roman Catholic management, the teachers being Christian Brothers and Sisters of the Order of Loreto; two Hebrew; and one, a girls' school managed by a committee of ladies from the Religious Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Compulsory Education Ordinance came into force on 1st June, 1917. Since the introduction of this Ordinance there has been an increase of 251 in the total number of children whose names appear on the registers of the different schools, and an increase of 97 in the number of children in average attendance at each school during the year ended 31st March, 1918.

The Grant in aid paid by Government was £2,868 12*s*. 3*d*., distributed as follows:—

Roman Catholic Schools	£2,264	11*s*. 0*d*.
Hebrew	153	10*s*. 0*d*.
Public	268	19*s*. 0*d*.
Infant and Industrial	121	5*s*. 0*d*.
Conference of St. Vincent de Paul ..	60	7*s*. 3*d*.
	£2,868	12*s*. 3*d*.

In addition to the State-aided schools there are four secondary schools, viz.—The Christian Brothers' College (boys), Loreto Convent (girls), and St. Francis Xavier's (mixed)—under Roman Catholic management—and "Bringhurst," a secular college, under the direction of Mr. E. Martin. There are also a number of private schools in which the instruction is mainly elementary.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Colonial Hospital.

The total number of in-patients treated in the Colonial Hospital, including those remaining in the wards at the end of 1917 (56), was 2,068 (1,802 males and 266 females). The daily average in Hospital during the year was 87 (72 males and 15 females). There were discharged as cured 1,371, as relieved 332, and as not improved 137. The number of deaths was 164 (148 males and 16 females). The number of seamen treated was 1,300 or almost double the combined total Gibraltarians and Spaniards.

8,255 out-patients were treated during the year: this represents an average of 27 at each consultation. The greatest number on any one day was 71 and on 36 days the number was over 40. 2,223 of the out patients were Spaniards recommended by the Mayor and the British Vice Consul at La Linea.

459 surgical operations were performed during 1918, a fresh record compared with 325 in 1917. Seamen operated on numbered 127 compared with 42 in 1916 and 89 in 1917. Twenty-eight deaths occurred in patients after operations.

In the Small Pox Hospital 3 patients (2 male and 1 female) were treated and no deaths occurred. During the greater part of the year this Branch Hospital was free of patients.

The Hospital receipts from paying patients was £5,539 or £2,957 over the amount received in 1917.

This Institution was maintained in 1918 at a cost of £13,118 exclusive of expenditure on repairs, painting, alterations etc.

The net cost per bed was £87 or 4*s*. 9*d*. per diem.

TUBERCULOSIS AND DESTITUTE SICK SCHEMES.

A system for the relief of destitute poor and the treatment of tuberculosis is managed by the Sanitary Commissioners and good work has been done during the year. Provision was made in the Colonial Estimates for this service of £1,500, but, though applications for relief were carefully investigated by the Sanitary Commissioners and assistance given only to those in actual want, this amount was, owing to the high price of food and other necessities, exceeded by £787. The total cost of the scheme was met from Colonial Government Funds.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

On the 1st January, 1918, there were in the Asylum 29 patients (18 male and 11 female). The number of patients admitted during the year was 13 males and 1 female. Three male patients were discharged cured, three males and 1 female relieved. Five males and one female died from natural causes. The daily average number of inmates during 1918 was 28·36, as compared with 31·34 in 1917.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Government Savings Bank was established by Ordinance and commenced working in 1882. It is interesting to note that, while the work of the Bank has shown a steady increase from year to year since its inception, the particulars for 1918 reveal an abnormal rise in the general working which, is unprecedented in the history of the Bank.

The deposits for 1918 were not only almost double the amount of withdrawals for the same year, but practically double the total deposits made during 1917. This exceptional rise causes the total amount standing to the credit of the depositors at the end of 1918 to become for the first time in Gibraltar over a quarter million sterling.

This amount, £261,317, shows an average of over £10 per head of the population—Civil, Military and Naval— or £48 per each depositor, and is nearly three times the average sum due to a depositor in the United Kingdom Post Office Savings Bank.

There are about 26 Thrift Societies connected with the Savings Bank, whose single accounts probably represent some thousand petty depositors.

Reckoning an estimated total population of 25,000, the average number of depositors works out at 1 in 4·65. This compares very favourably with the United Kingdom Savings Bank, which in 1915 had 1 in 4·64.

In 1918 the total income derived from the interest of Savings Bank investments was £9,104; of this sum £5,520 was credited to depositors in the ordinary course for interest accruing, leaving a net balance to the revenue of £3,584.

When, under the Currency Order in Council of 1898, British Currency became legal tender in Gibraltar from 1st October 1898, the Savings Bank was closed to further deposits in Spanish currency, but there still remains to credit of depositors the amount of Pesetas 116,038·2, which is included in the foregoing figures.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

385 persons were committed to prison in 1918, viz.: 380 men, 3 women, and 2 juveniles. The daily average number in prison was 30·97, an increase of 4·14 over the year previous. The general health of the prisoners was good, no death occurred in the gaol, and no corporal punishment was inflicted.

1,441 persons were brought before the Magistrate and of these 1,175 were summarily convicted, which included 121 discharged with a caution. 186 were discharged for want of prosecution and 63 on the merits of the case, and 17 persons were bound over.

Of the 1,175 summary convictions, 73 were for offences against the person, 104 for offences against property, 1 for malicious injury to property, and 997 for other offences.

The number of cases brought before the Police Magistrate in 1918 is the largest recorded for the last 20 years and is in a great measure due to the abnormal number of cases under the Merchant Shipping Act, brought from ships arriving from all parts of the world, and to the increased number of summonses issued under the Compulsory Education Ordinance.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Civil population in the city and harbour according to the Census of 1911 and as estimated in 1918 is as follows:—

	Census, 1911.		Estimated, 1918.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British subjects other than Maltese	7,948	8,811	7,661	8,228
Maltese	266	110	167	40
Aliens on permit	1,014	1,437	866	1,001
	9,228	10,358	8,694	9,269
	19,586		17,963	

showing an estimated decrease of 1,623.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

	1917.	1918.
Births :—		
Civil population	377	394
Marriages :—		
Civil—Fixed population	141	94
„ —Floating population	7	10
	148	104
Deaths :—		
Civil—Fixed population	280	391
„ —Floating population	76	217
	356	608

The total number of deaths includes 205 who died after being landed from ships or brought to Gibraltar for treatment ; these have not been taken into account in computing the death-rate :—

Birth-rate for the year, 24·47 per 1,000.
Death-rate for the year, 22·43 per 1,000.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDER TRANSACTIONS.

The total revenue derived from this source in 1918 was £18,418, of which £2,160 was from the sale of War Stamps. The expenditure (including Savings Bank Branch) was £11,370. The Eastern Telegraph Company work the Government Telegraph land lines under an Agreement, the Company paying £300 annually to the Colonial Government. These telegraph lines connect Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba.

The Eastern Telegraph Company submarine cables, which connect with Cadiz, Lisbon, Malta, Tangier, and Porthcurnow are not subsidised by the Gibraltar Government.

The civil telephone service is in the hands of a private firm and is used by all the local Government Departments. There are separate official telephone installations worked by the Military and Naval Authorities, but there is inter-communication through connections between the different exchanges.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The outstanding feature of the year was the declaration of the Armistice on the 11th November which put a stop to hostilities. The news was received with the utmost enthusiasm and with a sense of general relief.

Lt.-General Sir Herbert S. G. Miles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., left Gibraltar on the 19th August after completion of five years commanding the Fortress. General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., arrived on the 6th September and was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief on the following morning.

In August there was a strike of Spanish coalheavers which lasted nearly three weeks and proved of serious inconvenience to the shipping in the Harbour. Gibraltar coal labourers loyally continued work, and some labour was imported from Morocco. Assistance in coaling steamers was further rendered by Naval, Military, and Gibraltar volunteers, and by this means urgent work required by the Admiralty was carried to completion. The strike ended on the 8th September when work was resumed by the Spanish coalheavers.

Gibraltar proved during the year of very great use as a port of call, and on more than one occasion every berth in the Bay was occupied. The general trade of the port was hampered considerably by War conditions but was satisfactorily maintained notwithstanding.

C. W. J. ORE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

19th November, 1919.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
989	Barbados	1917–1918
990	Sierra Leone	1917
991	Straits Settlements	,,
992	Leeward Islands	1917–1918
993	Uganda	,,
994	British Honduras	1917
995	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1917–1918
996	Nyasaland	,,
997	Basutoland	,,
998	Gold Coast	1917
999	Weihaiwei	1918
1000	Zanzibar	,,
1001	Hong Kong	,,
1002	Somaliland	1917–1918
1003	Cayman Islands	,,
1004	Malta	,,
1005	Seychelles	1918
1006	Fiji	,,
1007	Ceylon	,,
1008	Nigeria	1917
1009	Turks and Caicos Islands	1918
1010	St Helena	,,
1011	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1012	Ashanti	,,
1013	East Africa Protectorate	1917–1918
1014	British Guiana	1918
1015	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1918–1919
1016	Falkland Islands	1918
1017	Basutoland	1918–1919
1018	Trinidad	1918
1019	Bermuda	,,
1020	Swaziland	1917–1918
1021	Somaliland	1918–1919

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1050.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1919.

(For Report for 1918 see No. 1022.)

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December, 1920.

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1920.

[Cmd. 508–33.] *Price* 1*d. Net.*

No. 1050.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1919.*

FINANCIAL.

The year opened with a balance of	£193,490
The revenue of the year was	239,397
	£432,887
The expenditure was	136,432
Balance on the 31st December, 1919	£296,455

The following is a comparative statement of the Revenue of the last two years:—

Heads of Revenue.	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	46,994	100,596	53,602	—
2. Port Dues and Wharfages	30,612	41,152	10,540	—
3. Licences and Internal Revenue	4,919	5,000	81	—
4. Fees and Reimbursements in aid	23,074	38,455	15,381	—
5. Post Office	18,418	15,316	—	3,102
6. Rents of Crown Property	11,851	11,595	—	256
7. Interest on Investments	19,777	26,946	7,169	—
8. Miscellaneous	3,048	337	—	2,711
Total Revenue	158,693	239,397	86,773	6,069

The gross Revenue for the year, which reached the record figure of £239,397, shows an increase of £80,704 over the amount collected in 1918 and exceeded the original estimate by £98,200.

Compared with the Return for 1918, there were increases under every head with the exception of "Post Office," "Rents of Crown Property," and "Miscellaneous."

An abnormal demand for manufactured tobacco raised the total duty received on tobacco imports to the high figure of £36,884, or £10,384 above the amount estimated. The duty on bunker coal yielded a revenue of £53,161, as compared with £7,867 received during the last quarter of 1918 when this duty was first imposed.

* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 850 [Cd. 7622–42.]

There was a small decrease in duties collected on wines, spirits and malt liquor, the quantities imported in 1918 having been abnormal.

The increase of £10,540 under "Port Dues and Wharfages" is due to the increased tonnage of steamers of recent construction calling at Gibraltar and to additional wharfage fees imposed under Ordinance No. I of 22nd July, 1919.

Accrued rents received for salved goods stored in bonded warehouses and the renting of coal sites on Waterport Wharf caused an increase of £3,322 under 'Store Rent" and head "Fees, etc.," was further enhanced by important special receipts which are not likely to recur, viz.:—"Prize Court Fees," £3,759, and "Fees on meat provided to Merchant Shipping," £8,000.

The amount of investments has been increased by about £70,000, and this, together with amounts placed on deposit at call, caused a consequent increase of over £7,000 on interest.

A diminution of £3,102 under Postal Revenue is mainly attributable to the discontinuance of the War stamp.

Actual expenditure for the year was £136,432, which, as compared with the figure for 1918, shewed an increase of £3,045.

The expenditure incurred during the year exceeded the approved estimate by £21,297. This excess was mainly due (a) to an increased War allowance granted to officials during the year, £9,800; (b) loss on sale of flour to local bakers in order to keep down the price of bread sold to the poorer classes, £4,000; and (c) interest to depositors in Savings Bank which was under-estimated by £1,280.

The available surplus of revenue over expenditure, viz., £102,965, was partly invested and partly placed on deposit at call bearing interest. The latter course was adopted to avoid the selling out of investments in the event of its becoming necessary to meet any unforeseen outlay.

Assets and Liabilities.

The balance of assets over liabilities stood on 31st December, 1919, at £296,455, as compared with £193,490 on 31st December, 1918. The amount of invested funds on General Revenue and Savings Bank increased from £570,159 in 1918 to £641,491 at end of 1919.

Owing to the very material depreciation in invested funds the foregoing figures do not represent the actual financial position of the Colony at the end of 1919. If the investments are reckoned at their market value on the 31st December, the depreciation would have amounted to about £117,837, thereby reducing the balance of assets over liabilities by this figure to £178,618.

There is no Government Public Debt.

Currency.

Although the legal tender of the Colony is British currency, and the Government accounts are so kept, Spanish currency circulates freely. The close proximity of Gibraltar to Spain and the fact that a large portion of local supplies of foodstuffs and other articles is obtained from that country necessitate payment being made in the latter currency, and many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and centimos.

The actual amount of Colonial Government Currency Notes in circulation is £239,436. These Notes were issued under the Bank

(715) Wt.32596/854. 1,250 & 90. 12.20. B.&F.,Ltd. G.11/14.

Note Ordinance, 1914, and are of the values of £50, £5, £1, and 10*s.* and 2*s.*

There was an improvement in the rate of exchange for the year as compared with 1918; the average quarterly rates were :—

		1919.	1918.
March quarter	Pesetas	23·15	19·30
June „	„	22·85	17·05
September quarter	„	22·25	18·90
December „	„	20·60	23·25
or an average of	„	22·20	19·62

The highest rate on any one day was pesetas 23·55, and the lowest pesetas 18·45 to the £1.

Public Boards.

Gibraltar possesses no municipality. The Sanitary Commissioners constitute the sole Public Board and they are governed by the Public Health Ordinance, 1907, which defines their powers and duties. They have the charge of streets and roads, water supply, lighting and drainage and general sanitary control of the town. The Board consists of two Colonial officials, two military officers, one naval officer and four members of the civil community selected by the Governor from the panel of the Grand Jurors.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The only Government statistics available are those relating to dutiable articles, and a comparative statement of the trade in these for the past five years is given below :—

	Imports.				Exports.		
Year.	Wines.	Spirits.	Ale and Porter.	Tobacco.	Wines.	Spirits.	Tobacco.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	lbs.	Gals.	Gals.	lbs.
1915 .	114,367	61,085	640,548	3,913,081	24,410	31,113	2,006,628
1916 .	96,634	56,464	589,712	4,399,443	19,369	21,950	2,141,523
1917 .	185,157	59,740	434,082	6,433,275	51,025	28,069	2,783,093
1918 .	448,255	78,937	419,326	3,315,250	283,422	40,102	855,857
1919 .	250,452	60,422	356,174	3,928,478	124,169	26,565	2,607,477

The decrease in imports and exports of wines and spirits is mainly attributable to a fall in the quantities supplied to shipping. The importation of malt liquor fluctuates, and is influenced by the strength of the garrison. The increase in the quantity of tobacco exported is due to shipments to Morocco and Spain, where there was a shortage of this article.

The supply of coal and stores to shipping and transit of cargo to Morocco and Spain continue to form the principal trade of Gibraltar, and, with the exception of the manufacture of tobacco and repairs to

small craft, there are no industries. The bunker coal supplied to the shipping in 1919 (coal exported otherwise than for bunkers was a negligible quantity) amounted to tons 1,063,220, as against tons 625,575 in 1918, or an increase of tons 437,645.

The number of steam vessels entering the port during 1919 decreased by 1,752, as compared with that of 1918, while the number of sailing vessels increased by 138.

The total tonnage of steam vessels was 13½ millions of which 6½ millions were British.

EDUCATION.

Of the 16 Government-aided Schools for primary education, 12 are Roman Catholic, 2 Hebrew and 2 undenominational. The Inspector's Report for the year was satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that all the schools suffered from irregular attendance, mainly due to the influenza epidemic, when the schools were closed for reasons of health, and also to the extra holidays given to celebrate the Peace.

The following statement shews the number of scholars on the rolls and in average attendance for the past two years :—

	1918–1919.		1917–18.	
	No. on Rolls.	In average attendance	No. on rolls.	In average attendance
Roman Catholic	2,099	1,761	2,263	1,807
Hebrew	130	111	147	118
Public	228	200	256	210
Infant and Industrial ..	146	92	150	97
Total—	2,603	2,164	2,816	2,232

In order to enforce the attendance of children under the Compulsory Education Ordinance, each school was visited three times a month by an officer of police who examined the attendance books and noted absentees. Over 400 warnings were issued by the police to parents for non-attendance of their children, and the cases were dealt with by the Police Magistrate.

As, owing to the increased cost of necessities, some of these schools became involved in financial difficulties, the Secretary of State approved the payment by Government of rates and sanitary water for school premises as well as the grant of exchange compensation to equal pesetas 25 to the £1 on the sterling annual grant.

Besides the Government-aided schools there are four secondary schools, viz. :—Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers ; Convents of Loretto and St. Francis Xavier, for girls, under Nuns of the Order of Loretto ; and a secular college, "Bringhurst," for boys and girls, under the direction of Mr. E. Martin. In these colleges pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and the London College of Preceptors. There are also seven private schools, with about 200 pupils, the instruction being mainly elementary.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Colonial Hospital.

The management and administration of the Colonial Hospital are under a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor under Ordinance No. 13 of 1889, and the wards are in charge of a surgeon and two assistant surgeons, who are assisted by a staff consisting of a matron and six nursing sisters obtained through the medium of the Overseas Nursing Association in England. There were 119 beds available.

The number of patients admitted to the Institution during the year was 1,499, and 61 were remaining at the end of 1918. The admissions were evenly distributed over the year. Paying in-patients numbered 973 and non-paying 610, the latter being a record number. The number of patients treated in private rooms was 46 as against 49 in the preceding year. The average daily number of patients was 66 compared with 87 in 1918 and 45 in 1914. The greatest number of patients in any one day was 87 and the smallest 36. The average stay of patients in the hospital was reduced from 17 days in the case of men and 23 days in the case of women to 16 days and 19 days respectively. There were 74 deaths, 56 males and 18 females.

The number of out-patients was 7,403, representing an average of 24 at each consultation. On 21 days the number exceeded 40, and the highest number on any one day was 55. The number of Spanish out-patients recommended by the Mayor and the British Vice Consul at the neighbouring town of La Linea was 1,845, compared with 2,223 in 1918 and 1,357 in 1917. Of these, 157 were admitted as in-patients with a view to operations.

510 surgical operations were performed in 1919, compared with 459 in 1918 and 291 in 1914.

For the first time in the history of the hospital the number has exceeded 500. The total number of deaths after operation, 13, was unusually small.

In the Small-Pox Hospital, a branch of the Colonial Hospital, a small isolated building outside the town, 22 cases of small-pox and one case of typhus fever were treated during the year. There were four deaths from small-pox.

The total expenditure of the hospital for the year, exclusive of repairs, painting, alterations, etc., was £13,615 as against £13,118 in 1918. The amount of fees collected from paying patients was £4,193, compared with £5,539 in 1918.

The average total cost of each in-patient per week was £3 13*s.* 10*d.*

TUBERCULOSIS AND DESTITUTE SICK SCHEMES.

During the year a sum of £2,100 was expended from Colonial Government funds on the Tuberculosis Relief and Destitute Sick Poor Scheme, which is administered by the Sanitary Commissioners. The attendance at the Tuberculosis Dispensary has been, on the whole, poor, but some 500 visits were paid to patients in their own homes. 143 families have been assisted with food, as compared with 60 during the previous year ; in addition, 14 families were provided with small money grants as well as food. In all, food tickets equivalent to 21,804 pints of milk and 14,085 lbs. of meat have been issued. Six families

have been provided with free quarters in the Sanitary Commissioners' Home and 22 destitute men and six destitute women suffering from tuberculosis or other diseases were accommodated and fed. The total number remaining in the Home at the end of the year was 38, including men, women, and children.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Lunatic Asylum is regulated by Ordinance No. 4 of 1st September, 1884, and patients are admitted by the Police Magistrate upon the certificate of two medical men. There is a resident superintendent and a staff consisting of a matron, seven male attendants and five female attendants. A medical officer visits the asylum once a day or more often if his services are required.

At the beginning of the year there were in the asylum 30 patients (20 males and 10 females). Seventeen patients (12 males and 5 females) were admitted, and 8 patients (7 males and 1 female) were discharged cured. Five deaths occurred during the year (2 men and 3 women), 4 from heart disease and 1 from general paralysis.

There was a slight increase in the daily average number of inmates as compared with the previous year, that of 1918 being 28·36 and that of 1919 29·29.

The gross cost per patient, exclusive of medicines and repairs to buildings, was £110 14*s.* 2*d.* The fees from paying patients amounted to £120 0*s.* 2*d.*

SAVINGS BANK.

The Government Savings Bank, which was first established in January, 1882, comes under the administration of the Gibraltar Post Office, and the cost of management is included in that of the Post Office. Interest is allowed at the rate of one half-penny on each complete sum of 20 shillings, and 5 centimos on each complete amount of pesetas 25 per mensem. The Savings Bank was closed to the further deposit of pesetas in October, 1898, when British currency became legal tender in Gibraltar.

There were 5,219 depositors at the close of the year, with a total to their credit of £261,712 and pesetas 87,246. The deposits received during the year amounted to £124,203, and the amounts withdrawn £129,970 and pesetas 31,302.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The actual strength of the Civil Police Force on the 31st December was: 12 inspectors, 14 sergeants and 61 constables, under the command of a Chief of Police. The total expenditure of the Police Establishment for the year was £14,801.

260 persons were committed to prison in 1919 (255 men, 3 women, and 2 juveniles), as against 385 (380 men, 3 women and 2 juveniles) in 1918. The daily average number of persons in prison was 21·12,

a decrease of 9·85 compared with the year previous. The expenditure of the prison for the year was £2,056.

The number of summary convictions before the Police Magistrate was 1,888, an increase of 713 as compared with the year 1918. 69 were for offences against the person, 95 against property, 3 malicious injury to property, and 1,721 for other offences. 23 persons were committed for trial, viz. :—1 for homicide, 6 for other offences against the person, 12 for offences against property, and 4 for other offences.

The large increase in the number of "other offences" in which summary convictions were obtained before the magistrate is due, in great measure, to the more stringent enforcement of the Compulsory Education Ordinance, the Dog Ordinance, and the Hackney Carriage Ordinance, viz. :—

	1918	1919
Offences against Compulsory Education Ordinance	134	400
,, ,, The Dog Ordinance ..	37	139
,, ,, The Hackney Carriage Ordinance	51	92
	222	631

In the case of the 400 convictions under the Compulsory Education Ordinance, penalties were inflicted in 55 cases only, while 123 offenders were cautioned, and in 222 cases special orders were made.

Convictions obtained under the Summary Conviction Ordinance rose from 282 in 1918 to 674 in 1919, but the cases were mostly of a trivial nature, and, accordingly, the large increase in the total number of summary convictions does not indicate any real increase in, or greater propensity to, crime.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated civil population in the city and harbour on the 31st December, 1919, as taken by the police, is given and compared with the census of 1911 in the following table :—

	Estimated, 1919.		Census, 1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British subjects	7,791	8,249	8,214	8,921
Aliens on permit	846	887	1,014	1,437
	8,637	9,136	9,228	10,358
	17,773		19,586	

showing an estimated decrease of 1,813.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Births:—

	1918.		1919.
Fixed Civil population, males ..	189	Males ..	223
" " " females ..	205	Females	175
	394		398
Marriages:—			
Fixed population	94		150
Floating "	10		35
	104		185
Deaths:—			
Total Civil population, males ..	224	Males ..	158
" " " females ..	179	Females	160
	403		318

The birth-rate was 24·81 per 1,000, a slight increase on last year's figure, which was 24·47. The births refer to the fixed population only, as, under the Aliens Order in Council, no alien can give birth in Gibraltar.

The death-rate per mil. on the total civil population excluding aliens was 19·82, and the rate including aliens was 17·89. Besides the 318 deaths recorded above, 75 occurred in cases of persons who had been landed from ships in the bay, or brought into the town for treatment. There has been a decrease of 16·59 per 1,000 in mortality of infants as compared with 1918.

AIR TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

The following tables shew the maximum and minimum air temperature and rainfall of the last two years. The recording instruments are at a height of 50½ feet above mean sea level, in longitude 5° 21′ west and latitude 36° 6′ 20″ north.

Air Temperature.

	1918 °F.		1919 °F.
Mean maximum	69·2		69·6
Mean minimum	56·5		56·4
Mean for the year ..	62·8		63·0
Absolute maximum:—			
28th June and 23rd July	94·0	on the 6th and 30th August	97·0
Absolute minimum:—			
on 1st January ..	41·0	on 27 Dec. ..	39·0

Rainfall.

The total rainfall for the year 1919 was 37·7 inches, as compared with 36·73 inches in 1918. The maximum rainfall in any one day was 4·65 inches on 28th November.

POST, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The excess of postal revenue over expenditure for the year (exclusive of the interest from Savings Bank investments) is £4,156 9*s.* 10*d.*, or £730 18*s.* 4*d.* less than the revenue for 1918 after deducting the proceeds from the War Tax Stamps which were withdrawn from issue in December, 1918, but even in that case the revenue for 1919 compares favourably with that of 1917, being some £980 greater than for that year. The cause of the present reduction is undoubtedly due to the departure of the naval and military units stationed here during the War and the year following its termination, and the consequent return of the Colony to more normal conditions.

The working of the Government telegraph land lines, which connect Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba, is in the hands of the Eastern Telegraph Company, who pay an annual subsidy of £300 to the Colonial Government. This amount is included in the Post Office revenue.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has a station in Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world. Private and commercial messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Telegraph Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are accepted at the Eastern Telegraph Company's office, and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships at sea are delivered by that company.

There are no Colonial Government telephones. There is a telephone service worked as a commercial undertaking by a private individual who allows certain facilities to the Government departments. The naval and military authorities have their own lines, which are connected with the Civil Exchange.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The continued rise in the price of foodstuffs and all commodities has been the outstanding feature of the year, and the domestic budgets of all classes of the community have been increasingly difficult to balance. Owing to the public spirit and gratuitous services of certain members of the Exchange Committee, who in 1918 formed themselves into a Food Supply Committee, the poorest classes have been given the opportunity of purchasing essential foodstuffs at comparatively low prices, and the Government has enabled bread to be supplied below cost price by purchasing flour and issuing it to the bakers at a fixed cost, the revenue bearing the loss. The poorer classes owe a debt of gratitude to the voluntary and unpaid services of the committee referred to, which it would be difficult to overestimate.

The signing of peace on the 28th June was announced by the firing of four guns from Signal Station, which was followed by the sounding of the syrens of all the ships in harbour, and the pealing of the church bells. Peace was formally celebrated on the 19th July when the streets and buildings were decorated and His Excellency the Governor proceeded to Exchange Buildings where the Proclamation was read by the Chief Justice. A salute of 21 guns was fired, and the Governor delivered an address. In the afternoon a grand peace procession paraded through the main street, ending with the singing of the National Anthem by school children; whilst at night there was an illumination of the upper Rock, Dockyard, and Alameda, and a

display of fireworks at the latter place. The celebration continued for three days, and on the 21st July commemorative medals were issued to all school children, who paraded in force at the Alameda and were addressed by the Governor.

Labour troubles have unfortunately occurred on more than one occasion during the year under review, the most important being a disagreement between the coalheavers and the coal merchants, which resulted in a cessation of work from the 25th October till the 24th November, to the great detriment of the trade of the Port. The dispute arose in the first instance from a trivial incident and the issues were so obscure that it was regarded by the coalheavers, on the one hand, as a lock-out, and by the coal merchants, on the other, as a strike. The Government succeeded in bringing about a meeting of the principals on either side in the hope of removing any misunderstanding that might exist, but no reconciliation resulted and, meanwhile, the trade of the port suffered severely. The trouble at one time threatened to develop into a general strike, and special measures to guard against such an eventuality were taken by the Civil, Naval, and Military Authorities, but better counsels eventually prevailed, and the men returned to work.

The enormous price of coal and its inferior quality, compared with pre-war times, has created grave difficulties with regard to the supply of gas and electricity, and the charges for lighting and heating have had to be greatly augmented, resulting in an unfortunate addition to the already high cost of living.

The housing question has presented serious difficulties, the accommodation on the Rock being wholly insufficient for the number of persons who desire to live in Gibraltar. The grant of permits to reside to persons other than officials employed in His Majesty's service and their families, or natives of Gibraltar, has had to be rigorously restricted and applications have had to be refused in practically every case.

Every endeavour is being made to increase the amenities of the port and to build sufficient accommodation for the large consignments of cargo which are landed in transit and otherwise. The staff of the Port Department has been increased so as to admit of vessels being boarded and given pratique at any hour of the day or night, instead of, as was the case before the War, during the hours of daylight only. The Admiralty has offered to the coal merchants on certain conditions a lease of a portion of the North Mole for coaling purposes and the offer has since been accepted; it is hoped that machinery of the most modern type may be installed there to facilitate the rapid coaling of vessels. The tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the Port of Gibraltar during the year 1918 exceeded that of any of the greatest seaports of the world, as recorded in Whitaker's Almanac for 1920; and although during the year under review the figure has decreased somewhat, Gibraltar still retains its position as one of the most important ports of call in the world. Its geographical position in respect of most of the important steamship routes gives it a great advantage, whilst its well sheltered harbour makes it an almost ideal anchorage for vessels even of the largest tonnage.

C. W. J. Orr,
Colonial Secretary.

20th September, 1920.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
1017	Falkland Islands	1918
1018	Trinidad	"
1019	Bermuda	"
1020	Swaziland	1917–1918
1021	Somaliland	1918–1919
1022	Gibraltar	1918
1023	Grenada	1918–1919
1024	Jamaica	"
1025	Cyprus	"
1026	British Honduras	1918
1027	British Solomon Islands	1918–1919
1028	Straits Settlements	1918
1029	Gold Coast	"
1030	Nigeria	"
1031	Leeward Islands	1918–1919
1032	Sierra Leone	1918
1033	Bahamas	1918–1919
1034	Gambia	1918
1035	Barbados	1918-1919
1036	Mauritius	1918
1037	St. Vincent	1918–1919
1038	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
1039	St. Helena	1919
1040	Weihaiwei	"
1041	Nyasaland	1918–1919
1042	Turks and Caicos Islands	1919
1043	Grenada	"
1044	Bermuda	"
1045	Basutoland	1919–1920
1046	Cyprus	"
1047	Fiji	1919
1048	Straits Settlements	"
1049	Ceylon	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies–General	Fishes of the Colonies.

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No. 1081.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1920.

(For Report for 1919 see No. 1050.)

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GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.*

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and ¾-mile in breadth, with a total area of 1⅞ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West near the Southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 ft. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

HISTORICAL.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mahomedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief, Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad, landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards.

In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British Forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke during the war of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts

* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 850 [Cd. 7622-42].

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have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779-83 when General Elliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful, and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

The Governor, who is in command of the Garrison, exercises all the functions of government and legislation, there being no Executive or Legislative Council.

CLIMATE.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1920 shows 70·4° as the mean maximum temperature: the highest shade temperature being 95° on the 6th August, and the lowest 37° on the 11th March. The rainy season spreads over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 in., but in 1920 the unusually small record of 27·22 in. was registered.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The high price of food and other commodities has continued to press hardly on all classes of the community, and it was found necessary to increase still further, during the year under review, the war allowance granted to officials in the Civil Service. It was, however, considered advisable towards the end of the year to introduce measures terminating the system of food control which had been necessary during the War and subsequently, and, in November, the Government withdrew the flour subsidy, whilst the Food Supply Committee ceased its operations for the issue of cheap foodstuffs to the poor. A slight rise in the price of bread was compensated for by a sharp decline in the price of sugar and, at the close of the year, the normal economical laws of supply and demand were once more in operation.

A strong Committee was appointed to investigate and report on the housing question and the lack of accommodation in Gibraltar, which continues to be one of the most difficult of the local problems. The law provides that no one may reside in Gibraltar without the special permission of the Governor unless he is employed in the service of the Crown or is a native of Gibraltar, and it has been found necessary ruthlessly to refuse applications for residence permits in order to prevent still further over-crowding and lack of accommodation. Practically every available space for building is already taken up, and it is not, therefore, feasible to provide additional housing accommodation, whilst, for military reasons, it is essential to guard against an increase in population. Hence, immigration into Gibraltar is

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not only discouraged, but actually prohibited: emigration is directed mainly to the United States and to South America, but the Gibraltarian is not generally inclined to emigrate and prefers to remain on the Rock in spite of the congestion existing.

Various measures were taken during the year to deal with the traffic problem, always a difficulty in Gibraltar owing to its narrow and tortuous streets. Generous grants have been made by the Government to the Board of Sanitary Commissioners to enable them to make new roads, improve existing ones, and round off dangerous corners, whilst a road skirting the harbour has been opened to the public and serves to divert traffic from the main street of the town.

The amount of shipping visiting the port has shown some falling-off since the termination of the War, and the coal miners' strike in the United Kingdom reacted seriously on the coaling business in Gibraltar. Coal merchants were at one time obliged to obtain stocks from the United States, and great difficulties were experienced in carrying on the trade. Nevertheless, the convenience afforded to shipping by the geographical position of Gibraltar and the many facilities which it gives to vessels calling at the port continued to attract shipping, and the total tonnage of vessels using the port showed little variation from that of the previous year.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.

The estimated civil population on 31st December, 1920, was 17,690, of whom 16,181 are fixed residents: 14,604 persons reside in the City or Northern District, where the density of the population is 140 persons per acre.

The number of births among the fixed population was 375, equal to 23·2 per 1,000. Aliens are not permitted to give birth in Gibraltar.

The total number of deaths was 308, the crude death rate per 1,000 being 17·45: that from principal acute infectious diseases was 1·13 per 1,000, and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1·8 per 1,000.

Mortality from Cancer was 58·5 per mil., and Infantine mortality 128 per 1,000.

The general sanitary condition of Gibraltar was excellent, and there was no disease of an epidemic nature during the year. The sanitary work of the Colony is carried out by a municipal body called the Sanitary Commissioners, who are appointed by the Governor. Their work includes the charge of roads, lighting and cleansing, together with the enforcement of proper sanitary measures in dwelling-houses, and the provision of water supply.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The Revenue for the year amounted to £287,051, the highest recorded in the history of the Colony.

The Expenditure was £372,994, a large increase as compared with previous years, due chiefly to provision made for depreciation of invested funds, increased war allowance to officials and contributions towards the construction and improvement of roads.

The totals of Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years are as follows :—

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £
1916..	100,611	119,570
1917..	125,876	119,636
1918..	158,693	133,387
1919..	239,397	136,432
)..	287,051	372,994

There is no Public Debt.

The only taxation introduced during the year 1920 was an export duty on all fuel oil (whether taken as cargo or bunkers), of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton of actual weight delivered.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Assets.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance in Bank and Chest	9,502	11	3
Advances due to Government	26,095	0	5
Imprests	1,144	19	4
Balance of Sanitary Commissioners' Loan *re* Street Lighting ..	7,979	14	8
Investments—General Revenue	414,323	19	10
Savings Bank	263,732	12	3
Investments on a/c of Deposits :—			
Supreme Court Funds £55,576 7 0			
Custodian Enemy Property 3,189 12 8			
	58,765	19	8
Currency Notes in circulation	222,136	16	0
Stores Suspense Account	868	6	5
	£1,004,549	19	10

Liabilities.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Deposits due by Government	502,677	4	3
Currency Note Security Fund	160,000	0	0
Drafts and Remittances	14,921	1	1
Investments Depreciation Account	116,439	17	5
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabilities	210,511	17	1
	£1,004,549	19	10

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender of the Colony is British currency, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large portion of supplies of foodstuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates

payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average rate for the year was 23 pesetas 20 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government Currency Notes are in circulation to the amount of £222,136. These Notes were issued under the Bank Note Ordinance, 1914, and are of values £50, £5, £1, 10*s*., and 2*s*.

A Government Savings Bank which was established in 1882 is worked under the administration of the Post Office. The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1920, was 5,137, with deposits amounting to £192,688, and pesetas 57,177. The latter refer to deposits made prior to October, 1898, when deposits in Spanish currency were closed. Interest is paid at the rate of a halfpenny on each complete sum of twenty shillings per mensem.

There are four private banks who have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., Head Office, 27, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.
The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris.
A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.
Messrs. Rugeroni Bros. & Co., of Gibraltar.

III.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The staple trade [illegible]ne supply of coal, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a Coaling Station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with the transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

The total tonnage of coal disposed of during the year was 1,154,828, of which 1,150,180 tons were bunkered and 4,648 exported.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

There is no land in Gibraltar capable of cultivation.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Fifteen Laws were enacted during the year, only four of which have interest other than local, viz. :—

Ordinance No. 2—Prohibiting the landing or introduction into Gibraltar of certain dyestuffs.

Ordinance No. 8—Imposing an export tax on fuel oil (whether taken as cargo or bunkers) of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Ordinance No. 9—For the control of Motor Traffic in Gibraltar and the facilitating of the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

Ordinance No. 11—Making provision with respect to Wireless Telegraphy on ships.

V.—EDUCATION.

Primary.

Education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

There are 16 Government-aided schools for primary education —12 Roman Catholic, 2 Hebrew, and 2 undenominational.

The Roman Catholic Schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loretto, and the undenominational schools by lay teachers, and the various schools are under the management of local Committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,604, and the average number in attendance 2,182.

The Government grant for the year was assessed at £2 per pupil, based on the average attendance and, including exchange compensation and water and sanitary rates, amounted to £5,249.

In order to enforce the attendance of children, an officer of Police is deputed, under the Compulsory Education Ordinance, to act as Attendance Officer, and he visits the schools weekly to examine attendance books and note absences; 142 cases against the parents and guardians of defaulting children were dealt with by the Police Magistrate in 1920.

The medical inspection of school children is carried out by the Surgical Staff of the Colonial Hospital, and in addition to the examination of physically defective children and of those suffering from bad sight, regular inspections at schools are made and reports submitted by the Surgeons, who give advice and treatment gratis.

The question of improving the system of education in these schools is receiving consideration, and Mr. H. Hancock, Inspector of Schools and Acting Director of Education, Trinidad, was appointed by the Colonial Office, in compliance with a request

from the Government, to visit Gibraltar and report on the Elementary Education system in Gibraltar, and his report and recommendations are being considered.

Secondary.

There are five secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Convents of Loretto and St. Francis Xavier, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loretto Order.

" Brympton," a Church of England school, for boys and girls, managed by a local Committee, and conducted by lay teachers.

" Bringhurst," for boys and girls, under the direction of Mr. E. Martin.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and the Examination of the London College of Preceptors, both of which are held annually. In addition to the above there are a number of private schools with about 300 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland route—viâ Spain and France—and there is a daily steam service in connection with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Andaluces Railway Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £750.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Naples.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Naples are made up and despatched by merchant steamers by every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by Bland's line of steamers twice a week.

There is also a Parcel Post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London in about three days and a half.

Telegraph.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who, under a special agreement, pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company have a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. There is a telephone service worked as a commercial undertaking by a private individual, which allows certain facilities to public departments. The Naval and Military departments have their own lines which are connected with the Civil Exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the Sanitary Commissioners in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is :—three miles in the City, or Northern District, three miles in the South District, and about two miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow, those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1920 :—

Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
Number.	Tonnage.	Number	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
5,332	11,517,208	1,114	96,979	6,496	11,614,187

As compared with 1919, there was a decrease of 337 in the number of vessels entering the port, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,123,772 tons—a decrease of 473 steamers and an increase of 136 sailing vessels.

The principal lines which call regularly at this Port are :—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

Fortnightly.—Anchor Line, Cunard Line, Ellerman Line, White Star Line, Union-Castle Line, Wescott and Lawrence, Power Steamship Co., Byron Steamship Co., Hall Line, Société Générale de Transport Maritime à Vapeur, Royal Netherland Steamship Co., Royal Nederland and West India Mail Line, Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, Holland-America Line.

Monthly.—Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Orient Line, Swedish Morocco Line.

In addition to the above, Bland's local line of steamers make frequent sailings to and from the Morocco and Spanish ports, and there is a daily steam service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a half days.

C. W. J. ORR,

Colonial Secretary.

Gibraltar, 19th July, 1921.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1045	Basutoland	1919–1920
1046	Cyprus	,,
1047	Fiji	1919
1048	Straits Settlements	,,
1049	Ceylon	,,
1050	Gibraltar	1919–1920
1051	Somaliland	,,
1052	Zanzibar	1919
1053	Gambia	,,
1054	Uganda	1918–1919
1055	Malta	,,
1056	Swaziland	1919–1920
1057	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
1058	Ashanti	1919
1059	Bahamas	1919–1920
1060	British Solomon Islands	,,
1061	Seychelles	,,
1062	Mauritius	,,
1063	St. Vincent	1919
1064	Nigeria	April-December—1919
1065	Sierra Leone	1919
1066	Gold Coast	,,
1067	Jamaica	,,
1068	British Guiana	1919–1920
1069	Trinidad and Tobago	1919
1070	British Honduras	,,
1071	Hong Kong	,,
1072	Barbados	,,
1073	East Africa Protectorate	1919–1920
1074	Leeward Islands	1918–1919
1075	Nyasaland	1919–1920
1076	Falkland Islands	,,
1077	Bermuda	1919
1078	Grenada	1920
1079	Uganda	,,
1080	Fiji	1919–1920
		1920

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Colony, etc.	*Subject.*
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1127.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1921.

(For Report for 1920 see No. 1081.)

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No. 1127.

GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921.

INTRODUCTION.

Geographical.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and ¾ mile in breadth, with a total area of 1⅞ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North, and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West near the Southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Historical.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mahomedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief, Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad, landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards.

In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke during the war of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful, and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

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The Governor, who is in command of the Garrison, exercises all the functions of government and legislation, there being no Executive or Legislative Council.

CLIMATE.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1921 shows 70·2° as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 91° on the 3rd August, and the lowest 42° on the 15th and 16th January and 8th February. The rainy season spreads over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 in., but in 1921 38·89 in. was registered, of which 15·08 in. fell in February.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The price of food and consequent cost of living showed a slight decline during the year under review, though the former remains considerably higher than that ruling in the United Kingdom, especially as regards necessaries such as bread, tinned milk and groceries.

The world-wide depression in trade was felt severely in Gibraltar, and affected the shipping and coaling interests in particular. As the Colony has no agriculture and practically no industries its prosperity depends entirely on its commerce, so that trade depression has a more widespread and immediate effect on its community than is the case in other differently situated colonies or countries.

On 30th April His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan visited Gibraltar on his way to England, and remained until the 3rd May. A series of entertainments was prepared and carried out, and a banquet was given in his honour by His Excellency the Governor. The weather throughout was ideal, and His Imperial Highness on his departure expressed himself delighted at his visit to the Rock, and highly gratified at the reception given him by the inhabitants.

On 29th October His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales landed at Gibraltar on his way to India, being received on landing by His Excellency the Governor and a Guard of Honour. Loyal addresses of welcome were presented by the Exchange Committee, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Workers' Union, to which His Royal Highness made a gracious reply. He then drove through Main Street which was gaily decorated for the occasion, subsequently being entertained at lunch by His Excellency the Governor. In the afternoon he inspected a grand parade of school children at the Alameda, and was present afterwards at a Garden Party at Government House. In the evening His Royal Highness gave a dinner party on board H.M.S. "Renown," sailing for Malta the same night.

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On the 1st December, the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, which had been in existence for some 56 years, was replaced by a new City Council, a portion of the members of which are elected by popular franchise. The event was of great importance to the Colony, being the first occasion on which public elections have ever taken place. It is most creditable to the interest taken in the new Council that, in spite of the heavy rain which fell throughout the day of the elections, nearly 75 per cent of the voters on the lists recorded their votes. In three wards out of the four, candidates supported by the Workers' Union were successful at the polls, a result due in large measure to the excellent organization of the Union in question. The new Council chose as Chairman one of the newly elected members, so that the municipal affairs of Gibraltar are now in the hands of a body composed largely of members elected by the inhabitants on a broad franchise, and with a Chairman selected from amongst that number.

During the year an immense improvement was made to the City by the widening of the bottle neck entrance at the north of the town, by removing part of a building which had hitherto constituted a narrow and awkward corner, greatly impeding traffic. The construction of a new road into the Fortress across the Glacis, the building of a flight of steps down to the road skirting the harbour, and the removal of a number of awkward corners have also increased the amenities of the town and opened it up, more particularly to motor traffic which increases every year.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.

According to the Census taken on the 19th of June, the Civil population was 18,540—8,828 males and 9,712 females—and is composed of 16,753 British subjects, 407 aliens resident in the Bay, and 1,380 aliens resident in the Town. Aliens are only allowed to reside temporarily in the Colony under a permit issued by the police.

The total number of births in 1921 was 429; of these 205 were males and 224 females. The birth-rate for the year amounted to 25·6 per 1,000 of the fixed population. Aliens are not permitted to give birth in Gibraltar.

282 deaths occurred among British subjects, and 10 amongst aliens temporarily resident. The crude death-rate per 1,000 of the fixed population was 15·74, that of the total population 16·83. The death-rate from principal acute infectious diseases was 1·78 per 1,000, and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1·6 per 1,000. The infantile mortality rate of 102·5 per 1,000 is still high, though it shows a marked improvement compared with the previous year when it stood at 128 per 1,000 births.

The general sanitary condition of the Colony was excellent, and with the exception of an outbreak of measles of a mild type, has been free from epidemic diseases during the year. The sanitary work of the Colony is carried out by the City Council, who have also charge of roads, lighting and cleansing, together with the enforcement of proper sanitary measures in dwellings, and the provision of water supply.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The totals of Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony for the past five years are as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1917	125,876 ...	119,636
1918	158,693 ...	133,387
1919	239,397 ...	136,432
1920	287,051 ...	372,994*
1921	249,133 ...	289,393*

There is no Public debt.

The only additional taxation introduced during the year 1921 was an increase ranging from ½*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb. in the duty on tobacco.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank and Chest and in hands of Sub-Accountants	9,197	15	8
Advances due to Government	4,012	0	10
Imprests	55	0	0
Investments:—			
General Revenue £261,420 8 10			
Notes, Security Funds ... 160,000 0 0			
Savings Bank 172,138 3 8			
———	593,558	12	6
Investments on account of Deposits:—			
Supreme Court Funds ... 36,702 14 5			
Custodian Enemy Property 3,670 1 3			
———	40,372	15	8
Currency Notes in Circulation	174,651	16	0
Stores Suspense Account	2,471	8	6
	£864,319	9	2

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
Deposits due by Government	398,798	15	7½
Currency Notes Security Fund	160,000	0	0
Drafts and Remittances	13,550	0	0
Investments Depreciation Account	143,700	1	4
	716,048	16	11½
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabilities ...	148,270	12	3
	£864,319	9	2½

* Includes provision made for depreciation on invested funds, viz., £117,837 in 1920, and £38,469 in 1921.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender of the Colony is British currency, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large portion of supplies of foodstuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 28 pesetas 40 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government Currency Notes are in circulation to the amount of £174,651. These Notes were issued under the Bank Note Ordinance, 1914, and are of values £50, £5, £1, 10*s*., and 2*s*.

A Government Savings Bank which was established in 1882 is worked under the administration of the Post Office. The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1921, was 3,493, with deposits amounting to £157,112. Interest is paid at the rate of a half-penny on each complete sum of twenty shillings per mensem.

There are four private banks who have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world, and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz :—

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., Head Office, 27, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.
The Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris.
A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.
Messrs. Rugeroni Bros. & Co., of Gibraltar.

III.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with the transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

The total number of vessels coaled during the year was 2,672, and the quantity of coal taken was 595,392 tons.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

There is no land in Gibraltar capable of cultivation.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Thirteen Laws were enacted during the year, only five of which have interest other than local, viz:—

Ordinance No. 3—Enabling the Supreme Court to attach, after writ issued, the money, goods and chattels in Gibraltar of a debtor ordinarily resident out of the jurisdiction to answer a claim in respect of a debt or liquidated demand.

Ordinance No. 4—Imposing an increased duty on tobacco imported.

Ordinance No. 6—Facilitating the enforcement in Gibraltar of Maintenance Orders made in England and Ireland, and vice versa.

Ordinance No. 8—Providing for the Reciprocal Enforcement of judgments in Gibraltar and in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions.

Ordinance No. 9—Amending Ordinance No. 6.

V.—EDUCATION.

PRIMARY.

The scholastic year ended 31st March, 1922, has been an eventful one.

Following the recommendation of Mr. H. H. Hancock, M.A., Director of Education, Trinidad, who was sent out by the Secretary of State in 1920 to report on the Education system of Gibraltar, a local Board of Education to advise generally on all matters relating to Government-aided schools in the Colony was constituted as follows:—

The Colonial Secretary (Chairman).
The President, Roman Catholic Schools' Committee.
The Director of the Christian Brothers Government-aided Schools.
Three representatives of the Roman Catholic Schools.
One representative of each of the two undenominational schools.
The Resident Inspector of Schools—ex officio Secretary of the Board.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance during the school year was increased from £2 to £3 10*s*.

The collection of school pence was made voluntary instead of obligatory.

Books and equipment are now issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several School Committees, ranging, according to standard, from 2*s*. to 16*s*. for

each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year.

Mr. E. Glasgow, an Inspector from the Home Board of Education, visited Gibraltar for the purpose of examining the Government-aided Schools and reporting on their efficiency. As a result of his inspection all the schools, with two exceptions, were allowed the full grant.

Education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

There are 10 school buildings containing 16 Government-aided schools for primary education—12 Roman Catholic, 2 Hebrew and 2 undenominational.

The Roman Catholic Schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loretto, and the undenominational schools by lay teachers, and the various schools are under the immediate management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,629, and the average number in attendance 2,230.

In order to enforce the attendance of children, an officer of police is deputed, under the Compulsory Education Ordinance, to act as Attendance Officer, and he visits the schools weekly to examine attendance books and note absentees; 363 cases against the parents and guardians of defaulting children were dealt with by the Police Magistrate in 1921.

The medical inspection of school children is carried out by the Surgical Staff of the Colonial Hospital, and in addition to the examination of physically defective children and of those suffering from bad sight, regular inspections at schools are made and reports submitted by the surgeons, who give advice and treatment gratis.

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The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1921.

Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
3,924	7,265,094	992	68,554	4,916	7,333,648

As compared with 1920, there was a decrease of 1,580 in the number of vessels entering the port, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,280,539 tons—a decrease of 1,458 steamers and of 122 sailing vessels.

The principal lines which call regularly at this Port are:—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Cunard Line, Ellerman Line, White Star Line, Union-Castle Line, Wescott and Lawrence, Power Steamship Co., Byron Steamship Company, Hall Line, Société Générale de Transport Maritime á Vapeur, Royal Netherland Steamship Co., Royal Nederland and West India Mail Line, Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, Holland-America Line.

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The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a half days.

C. W. J. ORR,
Colonial Secretary.

Gibraltar,
12*th June*, 1922.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1092	Cayman Islands	1918–1919
1093	Cyprus	1920
1094	St. Vincent	,,
1095	Bahamas	1920–1921
1096	Nyasaland	1920
1097	Weihaiwei	,,
1098	Nigeria	,,
1099	New Hebrides	,,
1100	Somaliland	,,
1101	Straits Settlements	,,
1102	Swaziland	1920–1921
1103	Trinidad and Tobago	1920
1104	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1105	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1106	Seychelles	,,
1107	Ashanti	,,
1108	Hongkong	,,
1109	British Guiana	,,
1110	British Honduras	,,
1111	Malta	1920–1921
1112	Uganda	1920
1113	Leeward Islands	1920–1921
1114	Nigeria	1921
1115	Mauritius	1920
1116	Jamaica	1921
1117	Cyprus	,,
1118	Weihaiwei	,,
1119	Gold Coast	1920
1120	Gambia	,,
1121	Gambia	1921
1122	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	1920–1921
1123	British Guiana	1921
1124	Grenada	,,
1125	Zanzibar	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, etc.
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90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Visit by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1173.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1922.

(For Report for 1921 see No. 1127.)

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1923.

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No. 1173.

GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922.

INTRODUCTION.

Geographical.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and ¾ mile in breadth, with a total area of 1⅞ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North, and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Historical.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mahommedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief, Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad, landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards.

In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke during the war of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful, and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Commanding the Garrison.

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CLIMATE.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1922 shows 70·6°F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 95° on the 7th August, and the lowest 42° on the 23rd and 24th March. The rainy season spreads over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 in., but in 1922 the unusually low record of 25·8 in. was registered, of which 5·85 in. fell in October.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The gradual return to normal conditions after the disturbance in economic and other matters caused by the War continued during the year. Unfortunately, a large reduction in the work in the dockyard resulted in the discharge of a number of employees, causing considerable distress in the town from unemployment. In order to meet the situation, relief work was instituted by the Government, which, after considering several schemes, decided on the reclamation of a portion of the shore flanking the road to Spain, with a view to affording an additional and much needed playground for the children in the elementary and other schools in the town. The work was undertaken by the City Council at the expense of the Colonial Government, and was successful in providing employment for a considerable amount of unskilled as well as skilled labour.

Trade suffered further from the withdrawal in September for service in the Near East of one of the infantry battalions quartered in Gibraltar, which was followed a few months later by the departure of the other battalion; the guards and other duties being taken over temporarily by the Royal Garrison Artillery.

In spite of the repeal in July of the Ordinance enacted in 1918 imposing an export tax on coal, the shipping returns showed no improvement, the receipts from shipping dues for the last six months of the year being less than those for the first six months. The number of vessels entering the Port shows, however, a considerable increase over the average before the War, whilst the amount of coal supplied is more than double the pre-war average. Gibraltar, therefore, notwithstanding the world-wide stagnation in trade which has marked the past two years, has maintained its position as a port of call and a coaling station, and has continued to reap the benefits of its favourable geographical position and the efforts made by the Administration to improve its facilities for the coaling, provisioning and sheltering of vessels of all nations passing through the Straits.

In September new Letters Patent by His Majesty the King were issued, passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, in which an Executive Council was established for the purpose of advising the Governor. The Council is composed of the

(11866) Wt. 14631/893 500 10 23 Harrow G.75/2.

Combatant Military Officer next in seniority after the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, all holding office ex-officio; and, in addition, of three unofficial members, selected by the Governor. The latter hold their appointments for three years, the first to be appointed to this important and responsible office being Messrs. A. Mosley, J. Andrews-Speed, and A. C. Carrara. The establishment of an Executive Council forms an important landmark in the history of the Colony, and enables the Governor to obtain in a constitutional manner the advice of representatives of the civil community in all important matters of administration.

Another change of some importance was made in the constitution of the Colony at the same time. Hitherto, in the absence from the Colony of the Governor, the civil administration devolved on the Colonial Secretary if there were no military officer present of or above the rank of Major-General; by the new Letters Patent the acting Governorship devolves on the Combatant Military Officer next in seniority after the Governor, not being below the rank of Colonel.

The time-honoured custom of firing a signal gun from the top of the Rock each day at the hours of opening and closing the gates of the fortress came to an end on the 1st of May, in consequence of the closing by the Admiralty, for reasons of economy, of the signal station at the summit. For purposes of convenience a gun is now fired nightly at 8 p.m. from the saluting battery, the expense being borne by the Colony. No longer will passing ships hear the familiar report or see the familiar flash from the top of the Rock, nor the picturesque flutter of flags which signalled their passage. The last gun was fired from the signal station at 9.30 p.m. on the night of April 30th, and its report marked the passing of one of the most ancient and historic customs in Gibraltar.

During the visits of the Atlantic Fleet in March, a tragic incident occurred in the loss with all hands during the manœuvres off Europa Point of Submarine H.42, the disaster causing widespread regret in Gibraltar and throughout the neighbouring district of Spain, from which many expressions of sympathy were received. A sum of £1,000 was subscribed in Gibraltar for the dependents of those who lost their lives, and was duly acknowledged by the Admiralty.

In September, His Excellency Saad Zaghlul Pasha was landed at Gibraltar from Seychelles, where he had been exiled from Egypt as a political prisoner, a house having been prepared for him in a suitable locality near Europa Point. He was met on arrival by the Acting Colonial Secretary who had previously made all possible arrangements for his comfort in his new quarters.

A most impressive ceremony took place on the anniversary of Armistice Day, when the Memorial Cross of Sacrifice sent out by the War Graves Commission was unveiled by the Governor in the presence of representatives of the Navy, Army and Colonial Service,

the Consular representatives of those countries which took part in the War on the side of the Allies, and the leading citizens of Gibraltar. The Cross is situated in a commanding position at a spot bordering the road into Spain, and the surrounding plot of ground has been carefully laid out and planted with trees. The site was selected about a year previously by the Governor, and had been warmly approved by Mr. Rudyard Kipling when he visited Gibraltar as representing the War Graves Commission.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.

The estimated total civil population of Gibraltar at the close of 1922 was 17,327, of whom 16,182 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise; to calculate the daily population it will be necessary to add some 8,000 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea, who come into Gibraltar daily.

The number of births during the year was 366, of which 177 were boys and 189 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 22·67. The births refer to the fixed population only, as, unde. the Aliens Order in Council, no alien may give birth in the Colony.

304 deaths were registered—157 males and 147 females—and the crude death-rate was 17·54 per 1,000. Infantile mortality was 103·8 per 1,000, and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 1·5 per 1,000. The number of deaths from cancer was 15, a slight decrease on last year.

The general health and sanitary conditions of Gibraltar were excellent, and, with the exception of an outbreak of influenza of a mild nature which occurred in the early part of the year, there was no disease in epidemic form. The sanitary work of the Colony is carried out by the City Council, who have also charge of roads, lighting and hygienic measures in dwellings and the provision of water supply.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years has been :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1918	158,693 ...	133,387
1919	239,397 ...	136,432
1920	287,051 ...	372,994
1921	249,133 ...	289,393
1922	291,592 ...	276,733

Included under expenditure for the years 1920 and 1921 are the sums of £117,837 and £38,469 respectively, being provision made for depreciation on invested funds: and the revenue of 1922 includes an amount of £93,604 for appreciation on funds invested, viz., £13,790 corresponding to 1921 and £79,814 to 1922.

There is no Public Debt.

The following import duties were increased during the year 1922:—

		s. d.		s. d.
Wines, when the invoice price exceeds 4s. —per gallon	from	1 4	to	4 0
Wines, when the invoice price does not exceed 4s. a gallon—per gallon	,,	0 4	,,	0 6
Upon all wines in bottles, being ordinary wine bottles—per dozen	,,	1 0	,,	8 0
Spirits, strong waters, liqueurs and cordials —per gallon...	,,	4 0	,,	6 0
Malt liquor—per gallon	,,	0 0½	,,	0 2
Tobacco, chopped and pressed or packed— per lb.	,,	0 4½	,,	2 0
Tobacco, chopped and loose—per lb. ...	,,	0 4	,,	1 6
Cigars and cigarettes—per lb.	,,	0 6	,,	1 3

A statement of assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1922, is given below:—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank and Chest and in hands of Crown Agents and Sub-Accountants				61,031	6	11
Advances due to Government				2,430	8	5
Imprests				410	0	0
Investments:—						
General Revenue	285,513	8	5			
Notes, Security Fund	160,000	0	0			
Savings Bank	130,597	9	9			
				576,110	18	2
Investments on account of Deposits:—						
Supreme Court Funds ...	41,965	0	5			
Custodian, Enemy Property	548	19	1			
				42,513	19	6
Currency Notes in Circulation				159,763	18	0
Stores Suspense Account				2,372	5	6
				£844,632	16	6

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
Deposits due by Government	356,510	3	11
Currency Notes Security Fund	160,000	0	0
Drafts and Remittances	19,923	2	4
Investments Depreciation Account	45,070	4	5
Reserve Fund...	100,000	0	0
	681,503	10	8
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabilities	163,129	5	10
	£844,632	16	6

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender of the Colony is British currency, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large portion of supplies of foodstuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 28 pesetas 56 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government Currency Notes are in circulation to the amount of £159,763. These Notes were issued under the Bank Note Ordinance, 1914, and are of values £50, £5, £1, 10*s*. and 2*s*.

A Government Savings Bank which was established in 1882 is worked under the administration of the Post Office. The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1922, was 3350, with deposits amounting to £141,264. Interest is paid at the rate of a half-penny per mensem on each complete sum of twenty shillings.

There are four private banks who have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world, and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz:—

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., Head Office, 27 & 29, King William Street, London, E.C.4.

The Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, Algiers; Central Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris; London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Messrs. Rugeroni Bros. & Co., of Gibraltar.

III.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with the transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

The total number of vessels coaled during the year was 3,244 and the quantity of coal taken was 614,118 tons.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar, apart from a small match factory which was opened this year, are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

There is no land in Gibraltar capable of cultivation.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Ten laws were enacted during the year, six of which have interest other than local:—

Ordinances Nos. 2 *and* 4—Imposing an increased import duty on certain kinds of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

Ordinance No. 5—Regulating the hours of employment of shop assistants.

Ordinance No. 6—Extending the provisions of the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance to include Courts within British Possessions or any country under His Majesty's protection wherein reciprocal provisions have been made.

Ordinance No. 8—Increasing the duty on wines, spirits, and malt liquors introduced into Gibraltar.

Ordinance No. 9—Conferring upon the Governor the necessary powers for the detention within the Colony of certain political prisoners.

V.—EDUCATION.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

A Board of Education was instituted in 1921 to advise generally on all matters relating to Government-aided Schools, and is constituted as follows:—

The Colonial Secretary (Chairman).

The President, Roman Catholic Schools' Committee.

The Director of the Christian Brothers Government-aided Schools.

Three representatives of the Roman Catholic Schools.

One representative of each of the two undenominational schools.

The Resident Inspector of Schools—ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10*s*., and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1923, was £7,743.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several School Committees, ranging, according to standard, from 2*s*. to 16*s*. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1923, was £912.

The payment of "school pence" is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are 10 school buildings containing 16 Government-aided schools for primary education—12 Roman Catholic, 2 Hebrew and 2 undenominational.

The Roman Catholic Schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew and undenominational schools by lay teachers, and the various schools are under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,588, and the average number in attendance during the year 2,242.

A whole time School Attendance Officer has been appointed and, judging from the results so far and reports which have been received by the Resident Inspector, the appointment has wholly justified itself.

Mr. E. Glasgow, an Inspector from the Home Board of Education, again visited Gibraltar for the purpose of examining the pupils of the Government-aided schools and reporting on their efficiency. As a result of his inspection all the schools, with two exceptions, have received the full grant.

Monthly inspections of the children in the schools were carried out by the school nurse, one of the staff nurses attached to the Colonial Hospital, and the average number of pupils inspected each month was slightly over 1,700. The number of children who actually attended hospital during the year was 305, and the conditions found at the hospital clinic embraced a wide variety of medical and surgical affections, which were treated free. Special attention is also paid to cases of defective eyesight and to those requiring dental treatment.

Secondary.

There are five secondary schools in the Colony, viz:—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Convents of Loreto and St. Francis Xavier, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

"Brympton," a Church of England school, for boys and girls, managed by a local committee, and conducted by lay teachers.

"Bringhurst," for boys and girls, under the directorship of Mr. E. Martin.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and the Examination of the London College of Preceptors, both of which are held annually. In addition to the above there are a number of private schools with about 300 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steam service in connection with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Govern-

ment pays the Andaluces Railway Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £750.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers by every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by Bland's line of steamers twice a week.

There is also a Parcel Post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London in about three days and a half.

Telegraph.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who, under a special agreement, pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company have a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. There is a telephone service worked as a commercial undertaking by a private individual, which allows certain facilities to public departments. The Naval and Military departments have their own lines which are connected with the Civil Exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is—five and a quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow, those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

SHIPPING.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1922.

Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
4,236	5,982,258	640	28,056	4,876	6,010,314

As compared with 1921, there was a net decrease of 40 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,323,334 tons—a decrease of 352 sailing vessels and an increase of 312 steamers.

The principal lines which call regularly at this Port are :—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, White Star Line, Union-Castle Line, Wescott and Lawrence, Power Steamship Co., Byron Steamship Company, Hall Line, Société Générale de Transport Maritime á Vapeur, Royal Netherland Steamship Co., Royal Nederland West India Mail Line, Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, Holland-America Line, and Elwell Line.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Swedish Morocco Line, and France-Amerique Co.

In addition to the above, Bland's local line of steamers make frequent sailings to and from Moroccan, Algerian and Spanish ports, and arrangements have now been made by Messrs. Bland to combine the sailings of their steamers with the arrival and departure of those belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and Orient Line respectively, thus establishing a direct service between the United Kingdom and Morocco via Gibraltar. There is also a daily steam service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a half days.

C. W. J. ORR,
Colonial Secretary.

GIBRALTAR,
29th June, 1923.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1138	Swaziland	1921
1139	Hongkong	,,
1140	Straits Settlements	,,
1141	St. Lucia	,,
1142	Ashanti	,,
1143	Jamaica	,,
1144	Falkland Islands	1920
1145	Bahamas	1921–1922
1146	Seychelles	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1921–1922
1149	Mauritius	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	,,
1151	Uganda	,,
1152	Somaliland	,,
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	April–Dec., ,,
1154	Gold Coast	,,
1155	Nigeria	1922
1156	Nyasaland	1921
1157	Falkland Islands	,,
1158	Weihaiwei	1922
1159	Cyprus	,,
1160	Gambia	,,
1161	New Hebrides	1921 & 1922
1162	Nyasaland	1922
1163	Zanzibar	,,
1164	St. Helena	,,
1165	Sierra Leone	,,
1166	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
1167	Bermuda	,,
1168	Grenada	,,
1169	St. Lucia	,,
1170	Leeward Islands	1921–1922
1171	Fiji	1922
1172	Ceylon	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1217.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1923.

(For Report for 1922 see No. 1173.)

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No. 1217.

GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1923.

INTRODUCTION.

Geographical.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth, with a total area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North, and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Historical.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief, Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad, landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards.

In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke during the war of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful, and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Commanding the Garrison.

CLIMATE.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1923 shows 69·4°F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 95° on the 11th August, and the lowest 41° on the 28th and 29th January and 22nd December. The rainy season spreads over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 in., but in 1923 the low record of 27·03 was registered, of which 8·53 in. fell in November.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Trade conditions showed little improvement during the year under review, and there was a remarkable decline in imports. Receipts from shipping dues were less than those received during the previous year, and there was a heavy fall in the receipts from import duties.

In April there was a strike amongst the Spanish coal-heavers on the question of working hours, which lasted about four weeks and ended in the strikers returning to work under the same conditions as before: the local workmen did not take part in the strike and remained at work.

On the 4th April His Excellency Saad Zaghlul Pasha, who had been residing on the Rock as a political prisoner since September of the previous year, left for Marseilles, permission having been obtained from His Majesty's Government. He was seen off by the Colonial Secretary and other officials, the Governor having placed his barge at his disposal to take him to the Orient liner on which he was to travel.

In July His Excellency General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., left Gibraltar on completion of his term of office as Governor, and his successor, General Sir Charles Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., arrived on 18th September and assumed the duties of Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

During the winter months a Soup Kitchen was organized by a committee of ladies, and provided a daily meal for a number of children of the poorest inhabitants. The expenses were defrayed by means of subscriptions in money from residents in Gibraltar and donations in kind generously contributed by certain local merchants and tradesmen.

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Vital Statistics and Public Health.

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The number of births during the year was 365, of which 176 were boys and 189 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 22·57. The births refer to the fixed population only, as, under the Aliens Order in Council, no alien may give birth in the Colony.

294 deaths were registered—148 males and 146 females—and the crude death-rate was 16·95 per 1,000. Infantile mortality was 109·5 per 1,000, and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 1·2 per 1,000. The number of deaths from cancer was 18, an increase of 3 on the number for last year.

The general health and sanitary conditions of Gibraltar were excellent, and, with the exception of an outbreak of scarlet fever of a mild nature, there was no disease in epidemic form. The sanitary work of the Colony is carried out by the City Council, who have also charge of roads, lighting and hygienic measures in dwellings and the provision of water supply.

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1922	291,592 ...	276,733
1923	150,283 ...	167,087

Included under expenditure for the years 1920 and 1921 are the sums of £117,837 and £38,469 respectively, being provision made for depreciation on invested funds: and the revenue of 1922 includes an amount of £93,604 for appreciation on funds invested, viz., £13,790 corresponding to 1921 and £79,814 to 1922. The amount included in revenue for 1923 under appreciation of invested funds is £4,663.

The abolition as from 1st July, 1922, of the export duty on coal and fuel oil, and a large decrease in the duty collected on tobacco imported are mainly responsible for the important fall in the revenue for the year under review.

There is no Public Debt.

A statement of assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1923, is given below:—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.

Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank and Chest and in hands of Crown Agents and Sub-Accountants				14,621	0	5
Advances due to Government				687	9	11
Imprests				400	0	0
Investments:—						
General Revenue	274,498	8	1			
Notes, Security Fund ...	160,000	0	0			
Savings Bank	124,306	18	3			
				558,805	6	4
Investments on account of Deposits:—						
Supreme Court Funds ...	44,269	11	2			
Custodian, Enemy Property	515	5	1			
				44,784	16	3
Currency Notes in Circulation				150,000	0	0
Stores Suspense Account				1,922	12	9
				£771,221	5	8

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
Deposits due by Government	336,543	7	6
Currency Notes Security Fund	160,000	0	0
Drafts and Remittances	20	16	6
Investments Depreciation Account	28,332	8	2
Reserve Fund...	100,000	0	0
	624,896	12	2
Balance of Assets in Excess of Liabilities	146,324	13	6
	£771,221	5	8

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The legal tender of the Colony is British currency, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of supplies of foodstuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 31 pesetas 80 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government Currency Notes are in circulation to the amount of £150,000. These Notes were issued under the Bank Note Ordinance, 1914, and are of values £50, £5, £1, 10*s*. and 2*s*.

A Government Savings Bank which was established in 1882 is worked under the administration of the Post Office. The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1923, was 3,277; with deposits amounting to £131,571. Interest is paid at the rate of a halfpenny per mensem on each complete sum of twenty shillings.

There are five private banks who have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world, and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz:—

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., Head Office, 27 & 29, King William Street, London, E.C.4.

The Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, Algiers; Central Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris; London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., Head Office, 37, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Messrs. Rugeroni Bros. & Co., of Gibraltar.

III.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with the transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

The total number of vessels coaled during the year was 2,704 and the quantity of coal taken was 428,455 tons.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar, apart from a small match factory which was opened last year, are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

There is no land in Gibraltar capable of cultivation.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Eight laws were enacted during the year, four of which have interest other than local:—

Ordinance No. 5—Amending the law relating to Medical Practitioners and Dentists and providing for their registration.

Ordinance No. 6—Liability of owner or master in the case of a vessel under pilotage.

Ordinance No. 7—Providing for the collection of fees, duties and charges payable to His Majesty in Gibraltar.

Ordinance No. 8—Regarding commission to be paid on Enemy Debts.

V.—EDUCATION.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

A Board of Education was instituted in 1921 to advise generally on all matters relating to Government-aided Schools, and is constituted as follows:—

The Colonial Secretary (Chairman).

The President, Roman Catholic Schools' Committee.

The Director of the Christian Brothers Government-aided Schools.

Three representatives of the Roman Catholic Schools.

One representative of each of the two undenominational schools.

The Inspector of Schools—ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10*s*., and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1924, was £7,596.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several School Committees, ranging, according to standard, from 2*s*. to 16*s*. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1924, was £968.

In addition, Government paid £616 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for general sanitary purposes, rates and water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises.

The total cost to Government in respect of education was, therefore, £9,504.

The payment of " school pence " is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are 10 school buildings containing 16 Government-aided schools for primary education—12 Roman Catholic, 2 Hebrew and 2 undenominational.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew and undenominational schools by lay teachers, and the various schools are under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,646, and the average number in attendance during the year 2,219.

The work of the School Attendance Officer, appointed early in 1923, has continued to bear good results, over 100 attendance orders were issued during the year, whilst 12 cases have been brought before the Police Magistrate's Court.

Mr. E. Glasgow, an Inspector from the Home Board of Education, again visited Gibraltar for the purpose of examining the pupils of the Government-aided schools and reporting on their efficiency. As a result of his inspection all the schools, with two exceptions, have received the full grant. Mr. Glasgow's visit this year was of particular value in so far as he was in a position to advise upon the working of the several new features introduced as a result of his first visit in 1922.

Monthly inspections of the children in the schools were carried out by the school nurse, one of the staff nurses attached to the Colonial Hospital, and the average number of pupils inspected each month was slightly over 1,700. The number of children who actually attended hospital during the year was 287, and the conditions found at the hospital clinic embraced a wide variety of medical and surgical affections, which were treated free. Special attention is also paid to cases of defective eyesight and to those requiring dental treatment.

Secondary.

There are five secondary schools in the Colony, viz:—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Convents of Loreto and St. Francis Xavier, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

"Brympton," a Church of England school, for boys and girls, managed by a local committee, and conducted by lay teachers.

"Bringhurst," for boys and girls, under the directorship of Mr. E. Martin.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and the Examination of the London College of Preceptors, both of which are held annually. In addition to the above there are a number of private schools with about 300 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steam service in connection with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Andaluces Railway Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £750.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers by every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by Bland's line of steamers twice a week, and daily via Algeciras.

There is also a Parcel Post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three days and a half.

TELEGRAPH.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who, under a special agreement, pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company have a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

TELEPHONES.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. There is a telephone service worked as a commercial undertaking by a private individual, which allows certain facilities to public departments. The Naval and Military departments have their own lines which are connected with the Civil Exchange.

ROADS.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow, those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

SHIPPING.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1923.

Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
3,724	5,523,917	697	36,958	4,421	5,560,875

As compared with 1922, there was a net decrease of 455 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an aggregate tonnage of 449,439 tons—an increase of 57 sailing vessels and a decrease of 512 steamers.

The principal lines which call regularly at this Port are :—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, White Star Line, Union-Castle Line, Wescott and Lawrence, Power Steamship Co., Byron Steamship Company, Hall Line, Société Générale de Transport Maritime á Vapeur, Royal Netherland Steamship Co., Royal Nederland West India Mail Line, Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, Holland-America Line, and Elwell Line.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Swedish Morocco Line, and France-Amerique Co.

In addition to the above, Bland's local line of steamers make frequent sailings to and from Moroccan, Algerian and Spanish ports, and arrangements have now been made by Messrs. Bland to combine the sailings of their steamers with the arrival and departure of those belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and Orient Line respectively, thus establishing a direct service between the United Kingdom and Morocco via Gibraltar. There is also a daily steam service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a half days.

C. W. J. ORR,
Colonial Secretary.

GIBRALTAR,
21*st June*, 1924.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1182	Uganda	1923
1183	Federated Malay States	,,
1184	Unfederated Malay States	,,
1185	State of Brunei	,,
1186	Straits Settlements	,,
1187	Falkland Islands	,,
1188	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	,,
1189	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1922–1923
1190	Jamaica	1922
1191	Seychelles	,,
1192	Bahamas	1922–1923
1193	Somaliland	1922
1194	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1922–1923
1195	Leeward Islands	,,
1196	Turks and Caicos Islands	1922
1197	Nigeria	1923
1198	Weihaiwei	,,
1199	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1922–1923
1200	Ashanti	,,
1201	Gambia	1923
1202	Bahamas	1923–1924
1203	Hongkong	1922
1204	Nyasaland	1923
1205	Cayman Islands	1922
1206	Cyprus	1923
1207	Gold Coast	1922–1923
1208	Trinidad and Tobago	1923
1209	Zanzibar Protectorate	,,
1210	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1923–1924
1211	Swaziland	1923
1212	Basutoland	1923–1924
1213	Turks and Caicos Islands	1923
1214	Fiji	,,
1215	British Honduras	,,
1216	New Hebrides	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
34	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Printed by H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1266.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1924.

(For Reports for 1922 and 1923 see Nos. 1173 and 1217 (Price 6d each)).

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1;
York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
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Price 6d. Net.

No. 1266.

GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Introduction.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and ¾ mile in breadth, with a total area of 1⅞ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

HISTORICAL.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief, Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad, landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards.

In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynas[illegible] 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it wa[illegible] captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke during the war of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful, and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive

Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Commanding the Garrison.

CLIMATE.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1924 shows 70·38° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 91° on the 17th July and 19th August, and the lowest 38° on the 28th February. The rainy season spreads over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 in., but in 1924 44 in. were registered, of which 15·17 in. fell in February.

1. General Observations.

During the year under review the number of vessels calling at Gibraltar showed a satisfactory increase on the previous year, but trade conditions remained slack on the whole. The enterprise displayed by a local firm in establishing an oil-fuelling depot by means of hulks has borne fruit, and a number of vessels were able to re-fuel at this port in consequence. It is to be hoped that arrangements will be made in the near future to supply heavier oil to meet the demands of the increasing number of motor-driven vessels. Gibraltar is undoubtedly one of the most convenient ports in the world for bunkering, and coal or oil can be supplied expeditiously at any time of the day or night. Arrangements have been made for the mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to enter the Admiralty Harbour and land passengers near Ragged Staff, instead of, as formerly, lying out in the Bay.

The first triennial period of the City Council expired this year, and fresh elections were held on the 1st December, resulting in the return, in three out of the four wards, of candidates representing the Workers' Union. On the 28th November His Excellency the Governor formally opened the new City Hall—a fine building in the centre of the city, formerly known as Connaught House, which was acquired a few years ago by the Government and transferred to the City Council for use as headquarters. The ceremony was largely attended, and after the new Hall had been declared open those present, at the invitation of the Chairman and Councillors, inspected the premises which had been newly decorated and furnished and converted most satisfactorily into suitable council rooms, offices, &c.

Gibraltar sent home early in the year a number of interesting exhibits which were displayed at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. The exhibits were confined to objects of historic interest, as this Colony has practically no local industries and no agriculture.

A contingent of Gibraltar Boy Scouts took part in the Jamboree at Wembley and spent several weeks in England.

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In July the Moorish Consulate at Gibraltar, which had been in existence for more than 60 years, was closed, Moroccan interests being entrusted to the French Consul.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.

The estimated total civil population of Gibraltar at the close of 1924 was 17,324, of whom 16,177 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise; to calculate the daily population it will be necessary to add some 8,000 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea, who come into Gibraltar daily.

The number of births during the year was 360, of which 181 were boys and 179 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 22·25. The births refer to the fixed population only, as, under the Aliens Order in Council, no alien may give birth in the Colony.

254 deaths were registered, and the crude death-rate was 14·66 per 1,000. Infantile mortality was 91·6 per 1,000, which is the lowest since 1915, and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 1·5 per 1,000. The number of deaths from cancer was 27, an increase of 9 on the number for last year.

The year 1924 was a very satisfactory one as regards general health in Gibraltar. There was no disease in epidemic form. The sanitary work of the Colony is carried out by the City Council, who have also charge of roads, lighting and hygienic measures in dwellings and the provision of water supply.

II. Government Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years has been:—

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £
1920	287,051	372,994
1921	249,133	289,393
1922	291,592	276,733
1923	150,283	167,087
1924	166,115	160,362

Included under expenditure for the years 1920 and 1921 are the sums of £117,837 and £38,469 respectively, being provision made for depreciation on invested funds: and the revenue of 1922 includes an amount of £93,604 for appreciation on funds invested, viz., £13,790 corresponding to 1921 and £79,814 to 1922. The amount included in revenue for 1923 under appreciation of invested funds is £4,663, and for 1924, £7,650.

The abolition as from 1st July, 1922, of the export duty on coal and fuel oil, and a large decrease in the duty collected on tobacco imported are mainly responsible for the important fall in the revenue for the years 1923 and 1924.

There is no Public Debt.

A statement of assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1924, is given below:—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank and Chest and in hands of Crown Agents for the Colonies and Sub-Accountants				52,895	9	4
Advances due to Government				132	19	11
Imprests				400	0	0
Unallocated Stores Suspense Account				1,726	6	9
Investments (at cost):—	£	s.	d.			
General Revenue	273,541	15	5			
Savings Bank	123,511	9	11			
Note Security Fund ...	160,000	0	0			
				557,053	5	4
Investments on account of Deposits:—						
Supreme Court Funds ...	46,542	8	4			
Custodian, Enemy Property	458	5	0			
				47,000	13	4
				£659,208	14	8

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Deposits due by Government:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Supreme Court Funds ...	79,298	2	9			
Savings Bank	128,926	11	7			
Clearing Offices, Enemy Debts	5,483	6	3			
Currency Notes	160,000	0	0			
Sundry Deposits	5,987	10	0			
				379,695	10	7
Drafts and Remittances				7,050	0	0
Investments Depreciation Account				20,386	6	4
Reserve Fund				100,000	0	0
				507,131	16	11
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabilities				152,076	17	9
				£659,208	14	8

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The legal tender of the Colony is British currency, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of supplies of foodstuffs, &c., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 33 pesetas 5 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government Currency Notes are in circulation to the amount of £160,000. These Notes were issued under the Bank Note Ordinance, 1914, and are of values £50, £5, £1, 10*s*. and 2*s*.

A Government Savings Bank which was established in 1882 is worked under the administration of the Post Office. The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1924, was 3,239; with deposits amounting to £128,926. Interest is paid at the rate of a halfpenny per mensem on each complete sum of twenty shillings.

There are five private banks, who have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz:—

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., Head Office, 27 & 29, King William Street, London, E.C.4.

The Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, Algiers; Central Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris; London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., Head Office, 37, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Messrs. Rugeroni Bros. & Co., of Gibraltar.

III. Trade and Industry.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with the transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

The total number of vessels coaled during the year was 3,360 and the quantity of coal taken was 555,744 tons.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, motor spirits, and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar, apart from a small match factory which opened in 1922, are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

There is no land in Gibraltar capable of cultivation.

IV. Legislation.

Thirteen laws were enacted during the year, seven of which have interest other than local:—

Ordinance No. 3.—Providing for the levying of stamp duties in certain cases.

Ordinance No. 4.—Increasing import duty on spirits, strong waters, liqueurs and malt liquor, and levying an import duty on motor spirits.

Ordinance No. 5.—Exempting from stamp duty certain bills of exchange.

Ordinance No. 8.—Providing for the registration and licensing of certain businesses in Gibraltar.

Ordinance No. 10.—Regulating the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by workmen in their service.

Ordinance No. 11.—Providing for the registration in Gibraltar of Letters Patent granted in the United Kingdom.

Ordinance No. 13.—Fixing fees for issue of passports and endorsement and renewal of same.

V. Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917 education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

A Board of Education was instituted in 1921 to advise generally on all matters relating to Government-aided schools, and is constituted as follows:—

The Colonial Secretary (Chairman).
The President, Roman Catholic Schools' Committee.
The Director of the Christian Brothers Government-aided schools.
Three representatives of the Roman Catholic schools.
One representative of the undenominational school.
The Inspector of Schools—ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10*s*., and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1925, was £7,691.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several School Committees, ranging, according to standard, from 2*s*. to 16*s*. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1925, was £982.

In addition, Government paid £553 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for general sanitary purposes, rates and water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises.

The total cost to Government in respect of education was, therefore, £9,550.

The payment of " school pence " is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are 10 school buildings containing 14 Government-aided schools for primary education—11 Roman Catholic, 2 Hebrew and 1 undenominational.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew and undenominational schools by lay teachers, and the various schools are under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,617, and 2,257 was the average number in attendance during the year.

The work of the School Attendance Officer, appointed early in 1923, has continued to bear good results; over 80 attendance orders were issued during the year, whilst 51 cases have been brought before the Police Magistrate's Court for infringement of the Compulsory Education Ordinance.

A noteworthy advance during the year under review was the introduction of classes in handicrafts. At present these are confined to woodwork, but it is hoped to extend this as time goes on.

Mr. E. Glasgow, an Inspector from the Home Board of Education, again visited Gibraltar for the purpose of examining the pupils of the Government-aided schools and reporting on their efficiency. As a result of his inspection all the schools, with three exceptions, have received the full grant.

Monthly inspections of the children in the schools were carried out by the school nurse, one of the staff nurses attached to the Colonial Hospital, and occasional visits paid by the Assistant Surgeons.

Secondary.

There are five secondary schools in the Colony, viz:—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Convents of Loreto and St. Francis Xavier, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

"Brympton," a Church of England school, for boys and girls, managed by a local committee and conducted by the teachers.

"Bringhurst," for boys and girls, under the directorship of Mr. E. Martin.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and the Examination of the London College of Preceptors, both of which are held annually. In addition to the above there are a number of private schools with about 300 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

VI. Communications.

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Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number*	*Tonnage.*
4,638	7,218,914	505	23,634	5,143	7,242,548

As compared with 1923 there was a net increase of 722 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,681,673 tons—a decrease of 192 sailing vessels and an increase of 914 steamers.

The principal lines which call regularly at this Port are :—

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Monthly.—Cunard Line, Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Swedish Morocco Line, and France-Amerique Co.

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C. W. J. ORR,
Colonial Secretary.

GIBRALTAR,
20th June, 1925

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1925.

(For Reports for 1923 and 1924 see Nos. 1217 and 1266 respectively (Price 6d. each).)

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No. 1314.

GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Introduction.

Geographical.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and ¾ mile in breadth, with a total area of 1⅞ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Historical.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief, Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad, landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards.

In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke during the war of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful, and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Commanding the Garrison.

CLIMATE.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The metorological record for 1925 shows 69·4° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 89° on the 10th and 17th August, and the lowest 41° on the 1st, 2nd and 23rd March. The rainy season spreads over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 in., but in 1925 39·24 in. were registered, of which 19·72 in. fell in November.

1. General Observations.

The improvement in the coaling trade recorded in the Annual Report for 1924* was unfortunately not maintained in the year under review, the number of tons of coal taken as bunkers being about twenty per cent. less than in 1924. The rivalry of neighbouring ports such as Oran and Algiers is keenly felt, and the advantages they enjoy owing to cheap labour, the depreciated franc, and return cargoes make competition with them very formidable.

The tourist traffic has developed considerably, owing largely to a system of cheap summer fares instituted by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company. Gibraltar forms an ideal centre for visits to Morocco and the south of Spain, and passengers from London can now tranship here and reach Fez within a few days of leaving England, or can alternatively visit Seville and Granada and other places of interest in Spain during the space of a short fortnight's holiday.

Local trade is passing through a period of grave depression and has suffered severely from the stringent restrictions lately enforced at the Spanish frontier.

The news of the death of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra was received with deep sympathy in Gibraltar, and Memorial Services were held in all the Churches, being attended by large and sympathetic crowds.

The Knighthood conferred by His Majesty the King on Mr. A. Mosley, for many years President of the Chamber of Commerce and Senior Unofficial Member of the Executive Council, was greatly appreciated by the whole community, Sir Alexander's public services to Gibraltar being well known and extending over many years.

* No. 1266 in the Colonial Annual Reports series.

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Vital Statistics and Public Health.

The estimated total civil population of Gibraltar at the close of 1925 was 17,288, of whom 16,127 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise; to calculate the daily population it will be necessary to add some 5,000 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea, who come into Gibraltar daily.

The number of births during the year was 372, of which 179 were boys and 193 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 23·00. The births refer to the fixed population only, as under the Aliens Order in Council no alien may give birth in the Colony.

256 deaths were registered, and the crude death-rate was 14·80 per 1,000. Infantile mortality was 83 per 1,000, which is the lowest since 1913, and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 1·7 per 1,000. The number of deaths from cancer was 17, a decrease of 10 on the number for last year.

The year 1925 was a very satisfactory one as regards general health in Gibraltar. There was no disease in epidemic form. The sanitary work of the Colony is carried out by the City Council, who have also charge of the roads, lighting and hygienic measures in dwellings and the provision of water supply.

II. Government Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years has been:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1921	249,133	... 289,393
1922	291,592	... 276,783
1923	150,283	... 167,087
1924	166,115	... 160,362
1925	162,250	... 167,267

Included under expenditure for the years 1921 and 1925 are the sums of £38,469 and £11,183 respectively, being provision made for depreciation on invested funds: and the revenue of 1922 includes an amount of £93,604 for appreciation on funds invested, viz., £13,790 corresponding to 1921 and £79,814 to 1922. The amount included in revenue for 1923 under appreciation of invested funds is £4,663, and for 1924, £7,650.

The abolition as from 1st July, 1922, of the export duty on coal and fuel oil, and a large decrease in the duty collected on imports are mainly responsible for the serious fall in the revenue since the year 1922.

There is no Public debt.

A statement of assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1925, is given below:—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank and Chest and in hands of Crown Agents for the Colonies and Sub-Accountants...				17,631	18	8
Advances due to Government				372	16	7
Imprests				262	0	0
Unallocated Stores Suspense Account				2,827	10	4
Investments (at cost):—						
General Revenue	271,139	13	6			
Savings Bank	123,511	9	11			
Note Security Fund ...	160,000	0	0			
				554,651	3	5
Investments on account of Deposits:—						
Supreme Court Funds ...	54,506	16	7			
Custodian, Enemy Property	6,514	14	11			
				61,021	11	6
				£636,767	0	6

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Deposits due by Government:—						
Supreme Court Funds ...	57,285	11	1			
Savings Bank	123,123	7	7½			
Clearing Offices, Enemy Debts	6,034	2	7			
Currency Notes	160,000	0	0			
Sundry Deposits	7,229	6	0½			
				353,672	7	4
Drafts and Remittances				5,885	4	6
Investments Depreciation Account				30,149	17	5
Reserve Fund				100,000	0	0
				489,707	9	3
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabilities				147,059	11	3
				£636,767	0	6

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The legal tender of the Colony is British currency, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of supplies of foodstuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 33 pesetas 55 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government Currency Notes are in circulation to the amount of £160,000. These Notes were issued under the Bank Note Ordinance, 1914, and are of values £50, £5, £1, 10*s*. and 2*s*.

A Government Savings Bank which was established in 1882 is worked under the administration of the Post Office. The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1925, was 3,311, with deposits amounting to £123,123. Interest is paid at the rate of a halfpenny per mensem on each complete sum of twenty shillings.

There are five private banks, who have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world, and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz:—

Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 37, King William Street, London, E.C.4.

The Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, Algiers; Central Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris; London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., Head Office, 37, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Messrs. Rugeroni Bros. & Co., of Gibraltar.

III. Trade and Industry.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with the transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

The total number of vessels coaled during the year was 3,071, and the quantity of coal taken was 447,829 tons, as against 3,360 and 555,744 respectively in 1924.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, motor spirits, and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

There is no land in Gibraltar capable of cultivation.

IV. Legislation.

Seven laws were enacted during the year, five of which have interest other than local:—

Ordinance No. 2.—Controlling Contagious Diseases in Animals.

Ordinance No. 3.—Amending the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1886.

Ordinance No. 4.—Amending the Alien Traders Ordinance, 1924.

Ordinance No. 6.—Limiting the liability of Admiralty pilots on board of merchant ships, etc.

Ordinance No. 7.—Amending the Revenue Ordinance, 1923.

V. Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day-schools during the school year is £3 10*s*., and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1926, was £7,759.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several School Committees, ranging, according to standard, from 2*s*. to 16*s*. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1926, was £954.

In addition, Government paid £527 to the City Council on behalf of the schools, for general sanitary purposes rates and water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises.

The total cost to Government in respect of education was, therefore, £9,564, exclusive of the grant of £240 towards Handicraft classes.

The payment of " school pence " is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are ten school buildings, containing fourteen Government-aided schools for primary education—eleven Roman Catholic, two Hebrew and one undenominational.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew and undenominational schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,610, and 2,288 was the average number in attendance during the year.

The work of the School Attendance Officer, appointed early in 1923, has continued to bear good results; over 64 attendance orders were issued during the year, whilst 53 cases were brought before the Police Magistrate's Court for infringement of the Compulsory Education Ordinance.

Woodwork classes, towards which the Government contributes an annual grant of £240, have proved very popular, and it is hoped that it may be possible in the near future to equip another room for this work and thus throw the course open to all

boys of over twelve years of age. The result has been to encourage boys to take up manual trades on leaving school rather than compete in the local clerical market, which is already overstocked.

The question of the provision of dental treatment for children attending the Government-aided schools has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past, and with effect from the 1st July, 1925, a local dentist was appointed to undertake the necessary treatment. During the period 1st July—31st December, 1925, 373 children were treated by the school dentist.

A scheme of voluntary examinations in English for local assistant teachers and for the payment of monetary grants to successful candidates was put forward by the Board of Education in July, 1925, and has been approved. This scheme has already had the effect of encouraging assistant teachers in their study of English.

Mr. E. Glasgow, an Inspector from the Home Board of Education, again visited Gibraltar for the purpose of examining the pupils of the Government-aided schools and reporting on their efficiency. As a result of his inspection all the schools, with three exceptions, have received the full grant.

Monthly inspections of the children in the schools were carried out by the school nurse, one of the staff nurses attached to the Colonial Hospital, and occasional visits paid by the Assistant Surgeons.

Secondary.

There are five secondary schools in the Colony, viz:—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Convents of Loreto and St. Francis Xavier, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local Committee and conducted by the teachers.

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Roads in the city are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1925:—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
4,170	6,507,403	562	24,765	4,732	6,532,168

As compared with 1924 there was a net decrease of 411 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an aggregate tonnage of 710,380 tons—an increase of 57 sailing vessels and a decrease of 468 steamers.

The principal lines which call regularly at this Port are:—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Wescott and Laurance, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrew's Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Byron Steamship Co., Royal Netherland Steamship Co., Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, and Holland-America Line.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Swedish Morocco Line, France-Amerique Co., Société Générale de Transport Maritime à Vapeur, and Royal Nederland West India Mail Line.

Occasionally.—White Star Line, Union Castle Line, British India Steam Navigation Co., New Zealand Steamship Co., and Elder Dempster Line.

In addition to the above, Bland's local line of steamers makes frequent sailings to and from Moroccan, Algerian, and Spanish ports, and arrangements have been made by Messrs. Bland to combine the sailings of their steamers with the arrival and departure of those belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and Orient Line respectively, thus establishing a direct service between the United Kingdom and Morocco via Gibraltar. There is also a daily steam service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a half days.

C. W. J. ORR,

Colonial Secretary.

GIBRALTAR,

25th August, 1926.

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No. 1365.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT FOR 1926.

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GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1926.

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Introduction.

Geographical.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and ¾ mile in breadth, with a total area of 1⅞ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Historical.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards.

In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Commanding the Garrison.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1926 shows 70.7°F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 90° F. on the 17th July, and the lowest 36° F. on the 26th December. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1926 only 25.83 inches were registered, of which 7.40 inches fell in October.

I.—General Observations.

No improvement in the coaling trade of the port can be recorded in respect of the year under review. The prolonged coal strike in England unfortunately caught the local merchants with low stocks. They were in consequence unable to meet the increased demand and were in fact compelled to ration their customers. The competition of Oran and Algiers continues to be keenly felt, and the total number of tons of coal taken as bunkers in 1926 again showed some decrease as compared with the figures for the previous year.

It is, however, gratifying to be able to record some improvement in the tourist traffic, thirty more tourist liners visiting the port in 1926 than during the previous year. As a result of the cheap summer fares instituted by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, a large number of persons disembark at Gibraltar *en route* for Morocco and the south of Spain. Gibraltar, in addition to attractions of its own, forms an ideal centre from which to visit these districts, and a Committee, on which shipping, hotel, and tourist interests will be represented, is being appointed with a view to considering what steps can be taken to popularise Gibraltar as a tourist resort.

As a result of excavations carried out at the North Front by Miss D. A. E. Garrod, working under the direction of the Abbé Breuil, one of the foremost authorities in Europe on Palæontology, the frontal bone and other portions of a human skull, together with implements of the Mousterian age, were discovered on the 11th June, 1926. The skull, which is similar in type to the famous Gibraltar skull discovered in 1843 and now in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, is estimated to be not less than 20,000 years old.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.

The estimated total civil population of Gibraltar at the close of 1926 was 17,163, of whom 16,150 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily.

The number of births during the year was 428, of which 218 were boys and 210 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 25.2. The births refer to the fixed population only, as under the Aliens Order in Council no alien may give birth in the Colony.

323 deaths were registered, and the crude death-rate was 17.42 per 1,000. Infantile mortality was 107 per 1,000, and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 1.6 per 1,000. The number of deaths from cancer was 22.

During the year under review the health of Gibraltar has continued to be good. The vital statistics are considered satisfactory and with regard to infectious disease there is nothing of outstanding importance to record. The sanitary work of the Colony is carried out by the City Council, who have also charge of the roads, lighting, water supply, and hygienic measures in dwellings.

II.—Government Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years have been :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1922	291,592	276,733
1923	150,283	167,087
1924	166,115	160,362
1925	162,250	167,267
1926	158,636	147,942

Sums of £7,650 and £4,663 in respect of the appreciation of invested funds are included in the revenue for the years 1924 and 1923, while the revenue for 1922 includes an amount of £93,604 in this respect, £13,790 being for 1921 and £79,814 for 1922. The 1925 expenditure includes a sum of £11,183 in respect of depreciation of invested funds.

The abolition as from 1st July, 1922, of the export duty on coal and fuel-oil, and a large decrease in the duty collected on imports, are mainly responsible for the serious fall in the revenue since the year 1922.

There is no public debt.

A statement of assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1926, is given below :—

Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1926.

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank and Chest and in hands of Crown Agents for the Colonies and Sub-Accountants				20,303	7	4
Advances due to Government				228	16	5
Imprests				694	10	0
Unallocated Stores Suspense Account ...				2,486	4	11
Investments (at cost) :—						
General Revenue ...	274,248	6	5			
Savings Bank ...	118,610	3	4			
Note Security Fund	160,000	0	0			
				552,858	9	9
Investments on account of Deposits :—						
Supreme Court Funds	80,514	3	3			
Custodian, Enemy Property	4,501	9	0			
				85,015	12	3
				£661,587	0	8

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Deposits due by Government :—						
Supreme Court Funds	81,418	7	10			
Savings Bank ...	116,882	2	3			
Clearing Offices, Enemy Debts ...	3,993	11	3			
Currency Notes ...	160,000	0	0			
Sundry Deposits ...	7,173	19	2			
				369,468	0	6
Drafts and Remittances				5,000	0	0
Investments Depreciation Account ...				29,366	3	5
Reserve Fund				100,000	0	0
				503,834	3	11
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabilities				157,752	16	9
				£661,587	0	8

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender of the Colony is British currency, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of foodstuffs, &c., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 32 pesetas 55 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the amount of £160,000. These notes were issued under the Bank Note Ordinance, 1914, and are of values £50, £5, £1, 10*s*., and 2*s*.

A Government Savings Bank, which was established in 1882, is worked under the administration of the Post Office. The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1926, was 3,113, with deposits amounting to £116,882. Interest is paid at the rate of a halfpenny per mensem on each complete sum of twenty shillings.

There are four private banks, who have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 37, King William Street, London, E.C.4.

The Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, Algiers; Central Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris; London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Messrs. Rugeroni Bros. & Co., of Gibraltar.

III.—Trade and Industry.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

There is no land in Gibraltar capable of cultivation.

IV.—Legislation.

Eight laws were enacted during the year, five of which have interest other than local:—

Ordinance No. 1.—The Carriage of Goods by Sea Ordinance, 1926, which follows generally the wording of the Imperial Act.

Ordinance No. 2.—The Arbitration Clauses (Protocol) Ordinance, 1926, which was enacted to give effect in the Colony to the provisions of the Protocol on arbitration clauses in commercial agreements to which the Colony has adhered.

Ordinance No. 3.—The Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1926, which provided for increased duties on wines, spirits, and malt liquors, a preferential rate of duty for British Empire produce being introduced. It also provided for a duty on perfumed spirits.

Ordinance No. 6.—The Criminal Justice Ordinance, 1926, which was enacted on the lines of the Imperial Act of 1925 in order to bring the criminal law of Gibraltar, so far as local conditions admit, into line with English law.

Ordinance No. 8.—The Oil in Territorial Waters Ordinance, 1926, which was enacted to provide against the escape of oil in Gibraltar waters. It is an adaptation of the Imperial Act.

V.—Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10*s*. 0*d*., and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1927, was £7,769.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several School Committees, ranging, according to standard, from 2*s*. to 16*s*. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1927, was £967.

In addition, Government paid £504 to the City Council on behalf of the schools, for general sanitary purposes, rates, and water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises.

The total cost to Government in respect of education was, therefore, £9,564, exclusive of the grant of £240 towards handicraft classes.

The payment of "school pence" is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing thirteen Government-aided schools for primary education—eleven Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,630, and 2,222 was the average number in attendance during the year.

The work of the School Attendance Officer, appointed early in 1923, has continued to bear good results; 77 attendance orders were issued during the year, and 39 cases were brought before the Police Court, for infringements of the Compulsory Education Ordinance.

The woodwork classes at the Sacred Heart School, to which the Government contributes an annual grant of £240, continue to be very popular among the boys. Owing, however, to lack of accommodation, it is only possible at present for boys in the upper standards to participate in these classes. To meet this shortage of accommodation the Christian Brothers are constructing a new building which will be devoted entirely to manual training. The classes in woodwork will be continued, and it is proposed to instal lathes and other machinery in order that instruction in metal work may also be given.

The first examination in English for Assistant Teachers, under the scheme approved by the Board of Education in June, 1925, was carried out in July, 1926. Thirty-one candidates (10 male and 21 female) presented themselves for examination and, of these, 24 were successful, four of whom obtained honours. These results were very satisfactory.

At a meeting of the Gibraltar Board of Education held in November, 1926, it was decided that, in the interest of economy, the services of a Board of Education Inspector should not be asked for to carry out the annual inspection of the schools in March, 1927. This duty, therefore, devolved on the Resident Inspector of Schools, who carried out the inspection on the lines of the Visiting Inspector's previous inspections. The work of the schools was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, and, with one exception, all the schools received the full grant.

Monthly inspections of the children in the schools were carried out by the school nurse, one of the staff nurses attached to the Colonial Hospital, and occasional visits paid by the assistant surgeons.

Secondary.—There are five secondary schools in the Colony, viz :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local committee and conducted by the teachers.

Bringhurst, for boys, under the directorship of Mr. E. Martin.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a number of private schools with about 170 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

VI.—Communications.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steam service in connection with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by Bland's line of steamers twice a week, and daily via Algeciras.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a half days.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who, under a special agreement, pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company have a station at Gibraltar, where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A new telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed during the year for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This new service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and the extension to Spain, in April, 1927. The establishment of this telephone service was authorised in November, 1924, by "The City Council (Telephone) Ordinance, 1924." (No. 7 of 1924).

The City Council are guaranteed by the Government against loss on working expenses to a limit of £5,000 for a period of five years. The telephone service formerly operated as a commercial undertaking by a private individual has now been discontinued. The local Naval and Military departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council, in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the city are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1926 :—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
3,745	6,095,171	582	26,117	4,327	6,121,288

As compared with 1925, there was a net decrease of 405 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an aggregate tonnage of 410,880 tons—an increase of 20 sailing vessels and a decrease of 425 steamers.

The principal lines which call regularly at this Port are :—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrew's Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Lloyd Sabaudo, Oldenburgh—Portugiesische, the American Levant Line, and Royal Netherland Steamship Company.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, France-Amerique Company, and Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia.

Occasionally.—White Star Line, Union-Castle Line, British India Steam Navigation Company, New Zealand Steamship Company, and Elder Dempster Line.

In addition to the above, Bland's local line of steamers makes frequent sailings to and from Moroccan, Algerian, and Spanish ports, and arrangements have been made by Messrs. Bland to combine the sailings of their steamers with the arrival and departure of those belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and Orient Line respectively, thus establishing a direct service between the United Kingdom and Morocco via Gibraltar. There is also a daily steam service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a half days.

HUBERT YOUNG,
Colonial Secretary.

GIBRALTAR,
27*th October*, 1927.

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REPORT FOR 1927.

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GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1927.

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Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula 3 miles in length and ¾-mile in breadth, with a total area of 1⅞ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

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In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards.

In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Commanding the Garrison.

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The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1927 shows 71.0° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 94.0° F. on the 15th August, and the lowest 42° F. on the 19th January. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1927 36.08 inches were registered, of which 14.42 inches fell in December.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The coaling trade of the port showed no improvement during the year and the total number of tons of coal taken as bunkers in 1927 was again less than in 1926. This is principally due to the competition of Oran and Algiers, and the general stagnation of trade in the Mediterranean. Another factor, perhaps, which affects the situation is the cessation of grain shipments from Black Sea ports.

The tourist traffic, however, again showed some improvement and eight more tourist liners visited the port in 1927 than during the previous year. Its unique situation at the meeting place of two continents and the junction of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean makes this Colony an ideal centre for tourist traffic and, as a result of the cheap summer fares instituted by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a large number of persons disembark here *en route* for Morocco and the south of Spain. A Tourist Bureau has now been established by the

Government with a view to increasing the attractiveness of Gibraltar as a port of call and developing it as a tourist resort. Other measures are in contemplation with the same object in view.

On the 23rd June, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York landed at Gibraltar on their homeward journey after their successful tour in Australia and New Zealand. On landing they were received by His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Lady Monro, D.B.E., and, after inspecting the Guard of Honour, proceeded to Commercial Square, where loyal addresses of welcome were presented by the City Council, the Committee of the Exchange and Commercial Library, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Workers' Union. The Royal Party then drove to the Reservoirs, which they inspected. The cars afterwards made a tour of the Rock and returned to Government House, where the Royal Visitors were entertained to lunch by His Excellency the Governor. In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses were present at a garden party at Government House, and afterwards inspected the British Legion, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides at the Alameda. In the evening Their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner party on board H.M.S. "Renown," which sailed for England the same evening, giving a firework display as she left the Harbour. During the evening illuminated boats cruised around H.M.S. "Renown" and music was provided by massed bands embarked on a tug.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.

The estimated total civil population of Gibraltar at the close of 1927 was 17,333, of whom 16,120 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily.

The number of births during the year was 363, of which 185 were boys and 178 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 22.5. The births refer to the fixed population only, as under the Aliens Order in Council no alien may give birth in the Colony.

279 deaths were registered, and the crude death-rate was 17.27 per 1,000. Infantile mortality was 99.1 per 1,000 and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 1.3 per 1,000. The number of deaths from cancer was 16.

During the year under review the health of Gibraltar has continued to be good. The vital statistics are considered satisfactory and with regard to infectious disease there is nothing of outstanding importance to record, except an outbreak of diphtheria of which 61 cases were reported, one only being fatal. The sanitary work of the Colony is carried out by the City Council, who also have charge of the roads, lighting, water supply, and hygienic measures in dwellings.

II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years have been :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1923	150,283	167,087
1924	166,115	160,362
1925	162,250	167,267
1926	158,636	147,942
1927	160,031	160,114

Sums of £7,650 and £4,663 in respect of the appreciation of invested funds are included in the revenue for the years 1924 and 1923. The 1925 expenditure includes a sum of £11,183 in respect of depreciation of invested funds.

There is no public debt.

A statement of assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1927, is given below :—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1927.

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank and Chest and in the hands of Crown Agents for the Colonies and Sub-Accountants				23,225	3	5
Advances due to Government				556	18	2
Imprests				355	0	0
Unallocated Stores Suspense Account				2,211	6	6
Investments (at cost) :—						
Surplus Funds	273,278	1	3			
Savings Bank	118,610	3	4			
Note Security Fund ...	160,000	0	0			
				551,888	4	7
Investments on account of Deposits :—						
Supreme Court Funds ...	84,434	11	1			
Unrepresented Estates Account	270	3	8			
				84,704	14	9
				£662,941	7	5

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Deposits due by Government :—						
Supreme Court Funds ...	85,089	17	10			
Savings Bank	120,707	14	5			
Currency Notes	160,000	0	0			
Sundry Deposits ...	4,051	14	7			
				369,849	6	10
Drafts and Remittances				5,989	12	3
Investments Depreciation Fund				29,432	3	5
Reserve Fund				100,000	0	0
				505,271	2	6
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabilities				157,670	4	11
				£662,941	7	5

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of food-stuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 28 pesetas 35 centimos to the pound sterling.

During the year, a new Currency Note Ordinance was enacted which came into operation on the 1st October. The process of replacing the old issue by new notes commenced in November and at the end of the year the total value of the notes in circulation was £160,000, made up of new notes to the value of £87,000 and old notes to the value of £73,000. The new notes are of the following values :—£5, £1, and 10s.

A Government Savings Bank, which was established in 1882, is worked under the administration of the Post Office. The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1927, was 3,123, with deposits amounting to £120,707 14s. 5d. Interest is paid at the rate of a halfpenny per mensem on each complete sum of twenty shillings.

There are four private banks, who have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris; London Branch, 18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Messrs. Rugeroni Bros. & Co., of Gibraltar.

III.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

There is no land in Gibraltar capable of cultivation.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Eight laws were enacted during the year, four of which have interest other than local :—

Ordinance No. 1.—*The Currency Note Ordinance*, 1927, which provides for a new issue of currency notes.

Ordinance No. 2.—*The Pensions Ordinance*, 1927, which was enacted on the lines of the Model Ordinance prepared by the Committee on Pensions and Passage Expenses of Colonial Officers, 1922-1924.

Ordinance No. 5.—*The Legitimacy Ordinance*, 1927, which was enacted on the lines of the Imperial Act, to meet a demand for appropriate legislation on this subject.

Ordinance No. 7.—*The Limited Partnerships Ordinance*, 1927, which was enacted on the lines of the Imperial Act of 1907 to meet the needs of the local trading community.

V.—EDUCATION.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s., and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1928, was £7,972.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several School Committees, ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1928, was £992.

In addition, Government paid £525 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for general sanitary purposes, rates and water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises.

The total cost to Government in respect of education was, therefore, £9,813, exclusive of the grant of £240 towards handicraft classes and a special contribution of £950 towards the cost of a new building for the manual training of the boys of the elementary schools.

The payment of " school pence " is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing thirteen Government-aided schools for primary education—eleven Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,654, and 2,280 was the average number in attendance during the year.

The work of the School Attendance Officer, appointed early in 1923, has continued to give good results; 75 attendance orders were issued during the year, and 42 cases were brought before the Police Court, for infringements of the Compulsory Education Ordinance.

Since 1925 this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of wood-work classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. These classes have proved very successful but, owing to lack of space, only the boys in the two upper standards could receive instruction. A new building has now been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for wood and metal work, and all boys taking courses in manual work will be taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They will also receive special training in drawing

suitable for those taking up a trade or profession. The new building was opened on the 7th November by His Excellency the Governor and, in addition to the usual annual grant of £240, the Government made a special grant of £250 towards the cost of construction. His Excellency also promised that for every pound subscribed and paid by the people of Gibraltar before the Estimates for 1928 were ready for submission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government would subscribe 10s., up to a maximum of £700. The total amount subscribed by the general public amounted to £1,450.

Thirteen candidates presented themselves for the annual examination in English for Assistant Teachers. Six of these had qualified the previous year and were taking the examination again with a view to obtaining honours. Five of these were successful, and of the other seven candidates, who were taking the examination for the first time, all qualified, one obtaining honours. These results were very satisfactory.

The annual inspection of the schools in March, 1928, was again carried out by the Resident Inspector as it was decided, for reasons of economy, not to apply for the services of a Board of Education Inspector. The inspection was carried out on the lines of previous inspections by the Visiting Inspector, and the work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools, with one exception, receiving the full grant.

Monthly inspections of the children in the schools were carried out by the school nurse, one of the staff nurses attached to the Colonial Hospital, and occasional visits paid by the assistant surgeons.

Secondary.—There are five secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local Committee and conducted by the teachers.

Bringhurst, for boys, under the directorship of Mr. E. Martin.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a number of private schools with about 176 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connection with this mail service, between

Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by Bland's Line of steamers twice a week, and daily via Algeciras.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a-half days.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who, under a special agreement, pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company have a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication was recently established with the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, and Portugal.

The establishment of this telephone service was authorised in November, 1924, by "The City Council (Telephone) Ordinance, 1924" (No. 7 of 1924), the City Council being guaranteed by the Government against loss on working expenses to a limit of £5,000 for a period of five years.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a-quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a-half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1927 :—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
3,744	6,602,101	685	22,103	4,429	6,624,204

As compared with 1926, there was a net increase of 102 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an aggregate tonnage of 502,916 tons—an increase of 103 sailing vessels and a decrease of one steamer.

The principal lines which call regularly at this Port are :—

Weekly :—

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly :—

Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Wescott and Laurance, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrew's Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Lloyd Sabaudo, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, The American Levant Line, and Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Monthly :—

Cunard Line, France-Amerique Co., and Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia.

Occasionally :—

White Star Line, Union-Castle Line, British India Steam Navigation Co., New Zealand Steamship Co., and Elder Dempster Line.

In addition to the above, Bland's local line of steamers makes frequent sailings to and from Moroccan, Algerian, and Spanish ports, and arrangements have been made by Messrs. Bland to combine the sailings of their steamers with the arrival and departure

of those belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and Orient Line respectively, thus establishing a direct service between the United Kingdom and Morocco via Gibraltar. There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

G. S. FOLLOWS,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GIBRALTAR,
25th June, 1928.

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REPORT FOR 1928.

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GIBRALTAR.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

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INTRODUCTION.

Geographical.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$-mile in breadth, with a total area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Historical.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards.

In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Commanding the Garrison.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1928 shows 69.5° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 99.0° F. on the 27th July, and the lowest 42° F. on the 1st January. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May ; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1928 only 25.44 inches were registered, of which 7.06 inches fell in November.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The coaling trade of the port was adversely affected in the early part of the year by a coal strike which lasted for a period of two months. This strike was the result of a revision of the scale of wages paid to coal heavers and the improvement shown in the shipping returns by the end of the year indicated that the new scale was having a beneficial effect on the trade in general.

The tourist traffic again showed a slight improvement, two more tourist liners calling at Gibraltar during the year under review than in 1927. Arrangements have been made to issue an illustrated folder to all Tourist and Shipping Agencies likely to be interested, showing the attractions of Gibraltar from a tourist point of view. Various improvements are being carried out which will make it possible for tourists to visit the three principal sights of Gibraltar, the Galleries, the Water Works, and the Moorish Castle, in greater comfort and in a shorter time than has hitherto been required. It is also hoped that a first-class hotel will be erected in the near future.

On the 13th August, His Excellency General Sir Charles Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., left Gibraltar on leave of absence

pending the termination of his period of office which expired on the 17th September. His successor General Sir Alexander Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., arrived on the 16th October and assumed the duties of Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.

The estimated total civil population of Gibraltar at the close of 1928 was 16,821, of whom 15,719 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number of births during the year was 366 of which 212 were boys and 154 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 23.28. The births refer to the fixed population only, as under the Aliens Order in Council no alien may give birth in the Colony.

293 deaths were registered, and the crude death-rate was 17.40 per 1,000. Infantile mortality was 122.9 per 1,000 and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 1.6 per 1,000. The number of deaths from cancer was 21.

During the year under review the health of Gibraltar has continued to be good. The vital statistics are considered satisfactory and with regard to infectious disease there is nothing of outstanding importance to record, except an outbreak of measles of which 961 cases were reported, eleven being fatal. The epidemic was of a mild nature and complications were rare. The sanitary work of the Colony is carried out by the City Council, who also have charge of the roads, lighting, water supply, and hygienic measures in dwellings.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years have been :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
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1926	158,636	147,942
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Sums of £7,650 and £15,000 in respect of the appreciation of invested funds are included in the revenue for the years 1924 and 1928. The 1925 expenditure includes a sum of £11,183 in respect of depreciation of invested funds.

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Advances due to Government				56	3	2
Imprests				200	0	0
Unallocated Stores Suspense Account				1,744	15	11
Investments (at cost) :—						
Surplus Funds	275,238	18	2			
Savings Bank	111,902	8	4			
Note Security Fund ...	130,000	0	0			
				517,141	6	6
Investments (at cost) :—						
Note Security Fund Depreciation Fund				1,445	2	2
Investments on account of Deposits :—						
Supreme Court Funds ...	89,967	8	9			
Unrepresented Estates Account	278	9	5			
				90,245	18	2
				£616,369	1	7

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Deposits due by Government :—						
Supreme Court Funds ...	90,457	0	5			
Savings Bank	112,695	14	6			
Currency Notes	130,000	0	0			
Sundry Deposits	3,474	16	0			
				336,627	10	11
Drafts and Remittances				8,006	18	1
Surplus Funds and Savings Bank Investments:—						
Depreciation				14,432	3	5
Reserve Fund				100,000	0	0
Note Security Fund Depreciation Fund				1,445	2	2
				460,511	14	7
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabilities ...				155,857	7	0
				£616,369	1	7

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of food-stuffs, &c., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 29 pesetas 15 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government Currency Notes are in circulation to the value of £130,000, the bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of about £4,500. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values :—£5, £1, and 10*s*.

There are four private banks, who have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris ; London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Messrs. Rugeroni Bros. & Co., of Gibraltar.

III.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

There is no land in Gibraltar capable of cultivation.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Ten laws were enacted during the year, four of which have interest other than local :—

Ordinance No. 1.—The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1928, which was enacted to bring local legislation up to the standard required by the International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs.

Ordinance No. 6.—The Civil Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1928, which gave the Police power to take finger prints of certain accused persons. Before the enactment of this Ordinance power only existed to take finger prints on admission to prison.

Ordinance No. 7.—The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance, 1928, was enacted with a view to conferring upon the proprietors of designs registered in the United Kingdom the same privileges and rights as they enjoy under the United Kingdom Designs Act.

Ordinance No. 9.—The Pensions (Hospital Nursing Staff) Ordinance, 1928, was enacted in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Colonial Office Conference in regard to the grant of retiring allowances to Nursing Sisters.

V.—EDUCATION.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10*s*., and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1929, was £7,856, exclusive of a grant of £78 in aid of Night Classes.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several School Committees, ranging, according to standard, from 2*s*. to 16*s*. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1929, was £978.

In addition, the Government paid £529 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for general sanitary purposes, rates and water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was, therefore, £9,765, exclusive of the grant of £240 towards handicraft classes.

The payment of "school pence" is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing thirteen Government-aided schools for primary education—eleven Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,681, and 2,247 was the average number in attendance during the year.

The work of the School Attendance Officer, appointed early 1923, has continued to give good results; 59 attendance orders were issued during the year, and 35 cases were brought before the Police Court, for infringements of the Compulsory Education Ordinance.

Since 1925 this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of wood-work classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for wood and metal work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

Nine candidates presented themselves for the annual examination in English for Assistant Teachers. Four of these had qualified the previous year and were taking the examination again with a view to obtaining honours. Only one of these was successful, and of the other five candidates, who were taking the examination for the first time, all qualified, one obtaining honours.

The annual inspection of the schools in March, 1929, was again carried out by the Resident Inspector as it was decided, for reasons of economy, not to apply for the services of a Board of Education Inspector. The inspection was carried out on the lines of previous inspections by the Visiting Inspector, and the work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools, with one exception, receiving the full grant.

Monthly inspections of the children in the schools were carried out by the school nurse, one of the staff nurses attached to the Colonial Hospital, and occasional visits paid by the assistant surgeons.

Secondary.—There are five secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local Committee and conducted by the teachers.

Bringhurst, for boys, under the directorship of Mr. E. Martin.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a number of private schools with about 135 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connection with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line Steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by Bland's Line of steamers twice a week, and daily via Algeciras.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a-half days.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who, under a special agreement, pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company have a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General

Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, and Portugal.

The establishment of this telephone service was authorised in November, 1924, by "The City Council (Telephone) Ordinance, 1924" (No. 7 of 1924), the City Council being guaranteed by the Government against loss on working expenses to a limit of £5,000 for a period of five years.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a-quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a-half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1928 :—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
3,478	6,712,702	1,340	32,136	4,818	6,744,838

As compared with 1927, there was a net increase of 389 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an aggregate tonnage of 120,634 tons—an increase of 655 sailing vessels and a decrease of 266 steamers.

The principal lines which call regularly at this Port are :—

Weekly :—

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly :—

Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Wescott and Laurance, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrew's Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Lloyd Sabaudo, Oldenburg Portugiesische, The American Levant Line, and Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Monthly :—

Cunard Line, France-Amerique Co., and Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia.

Occasionally :—

White Star Line, Union-Castle Line, British India Steam Navigation Co., New Zealand Steamship Co., and Elder Dempster Line.

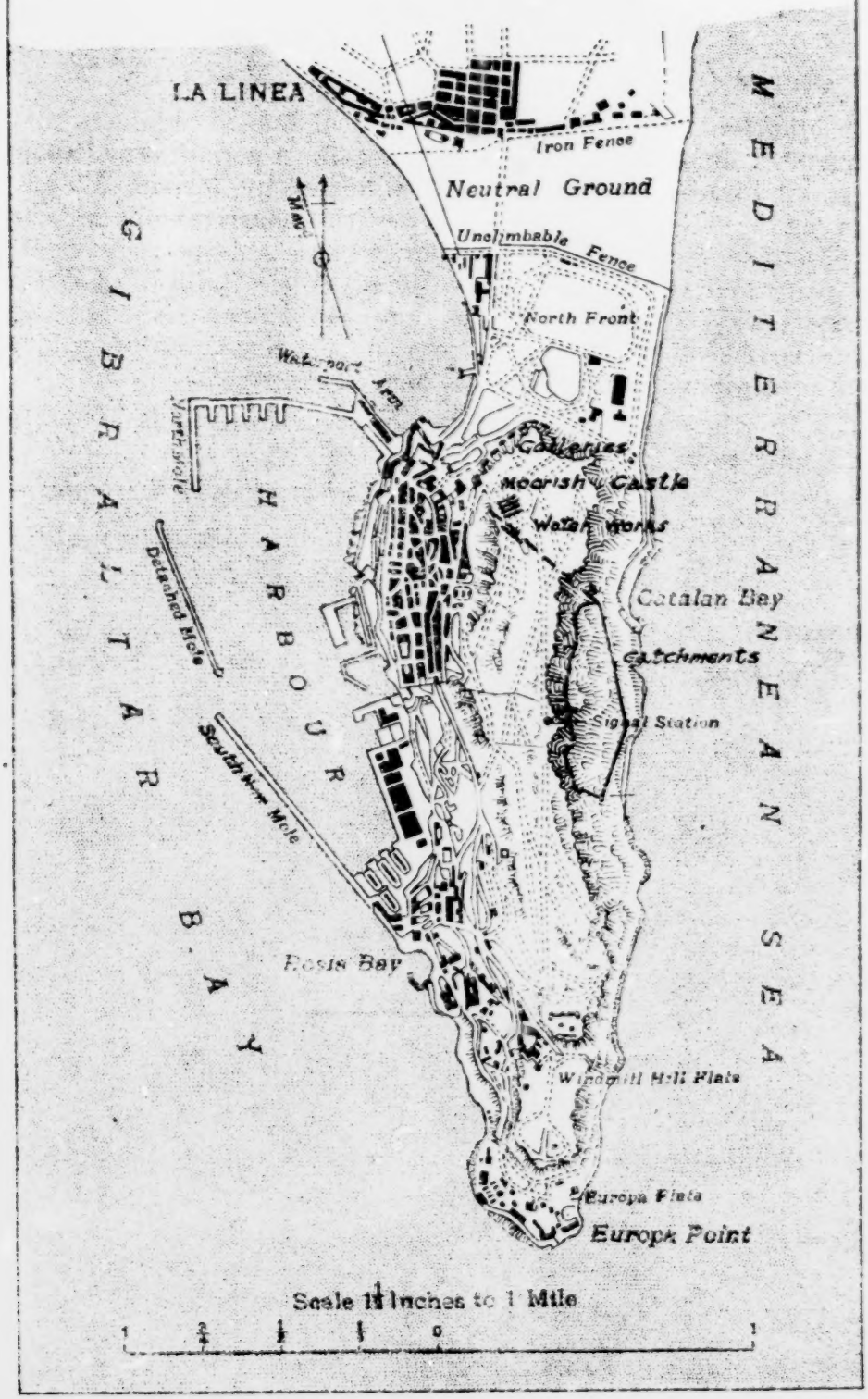
In addition to the above, Bland's local line of steamers makes frequent sailings to and from Moroccan, Algerian, and Spanish ports, and arrangements have been made by Messrs. Bland to combine the sailings of their steamers with the arrival and departure of those belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and Orient Line respectively, thus establishing a direct service between the United Kingdom and Morocco via Gibraltar. There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

HUBERT YOUNG,
Colonial Secretary.

GIBRALTAR,
29*th June*, 1929.

GIBRALTAR



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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

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INTRODUCTION.

Geographical.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$-mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Historical.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which

the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Commanding the Garrison.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1929 shows 71·5° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 91° F. on the 24th July, and the lowest 38° F. on the 5th January. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1929 only 20·48 inches were registered, of which 4·65 inches fell in February.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The coaling trade of the port showed a slight improvement during the early part of the year. This was probably due to the short strike of the men operating the coaling machinery at Oran, which caused a certain number of ships to be deviated to this port. This improvement was unfortunately however not maintained during the latter months of the year. It is proposed to erect coaling machinery at Gibraltar in the near future and it is hoped that this will result in a deduction in charges which will cause more ships to bunker here.

There was once again a slight increase in the number of cruising steamers which called at Gibraltar during the year. The Galleries were taken over from the military authorities during the month of October and are now open to tourists every day of the week (including Sundays) from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. from October to March, and until 5.30 p.m. from April to September. Combined tickets of admission to the Galleries and Moorish Castle, price 2s., are on sale at all hotels, tourist agencies, etc., and at the Passengers' Waiting Room on the Wharf.

The scheme for the erection of a first-class hotel, to which reference was made in last year's Report, is now well advanced, and it is hoped that building operations will actually commence before August, 1930. A suitable building has been taken over by the Colonial Government from the military authorities for conversion into a museum, and the collection of suitable exhibits is proceeding.

In the middle of 1929, the Government arranged for the printing of an illustrated folder advertising the attractions of Gibraltar as a tourist resort. These folders were distributed by Major W. T. Blake, Ltd., 199, Piccadilly, a firm of travel agents who act as representatives of the Gibraltar Tourist Bureau. The folder has been distributed to tourist agencies throughout Europe and America and copies have also been supplied to the principal hotels, banks, steamship companies, and newspapers in England and North America.

It is hoped that these measures will make the attractions of Gibraltar as a tourist resort better known, and that large numbers of the tourists who pass through *en route* for Spain or Morocoo may thus be induced to break their journey here for a few days.

At the end of January, the Chief Scout, Lieutenant-General Lord Baden Powell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., accompanied by Lady Baden Powell, the Chief Guide, visited the Colony and inspected the local contingent of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Contingents from the neighbouring towns of La Linea, Malaga, Ceuta, and Tetuan were also present.

On the 2nd July, H.M.S. *Eagle* arrived at Gibraltar with Comandante Franco and the crew of the Spanish seaplane *Numancia* on board. The *Numancia* had been attempting a flight to South America and had been forced down owing to adverse weather conditions in the neighbourhood of the Azores, where it drifted for seven days before being sighted by H.M.S. *Eagle*. On landing, Comandante Franco and his companions visited Government House where a reception was held and suitable speeches delivered, His Excellency the Governor of Algeciras and other high officials of the Spanish Government being present. Some twelve thousand people from the surrounding district entered Gibraltar during the morning and a dense crowd demonstrated in front of Government House, acclaiming Great Britain. In the evening a banquet was given by the Municipality of Algeciras, at which his Excellency the Governor and a number of British officials were present.

On the 21st October, the Right Honourable T. Shaw, P.C., M.P., Secretary of State for War, accompanied by Mr. C. G. Ammon, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, arrived at Gibraltar for a short visit, during which they inspected the principal naval and military establishments.

During the latter part of the year, His Excellency the Governor paid a short visit to the French and Spanish Zones of Morocco. Nothing could exceed the kindness and courtesy with which His Excellency was received in both Zones and, although the time at

his disposal was very short, he was able to see something of the remarkable progress which has been made by both Powers in their respective Zones during recent years.

On the 7th December, the death of General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., was reported. Sir Charles was Governor of Gibraltar from 1923 to 1928, and the news of his death was received with great regret. He was held in great esteem by all classes of the community and the valuable work which he did during the period of his Governorship will be gratefully remembered.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1929 was 16,799, of whom 15,647 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number of births during the year was 388 of which 204 were boys and 184 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 24·79. The births refer to the fixed population only, as under the Aliens Order in Council no alien may give birth in the Colony.

262 deaths were registered, and the crude death-rate was 15·68 per 1,000. Infantile mortality was 46·4 per 1,000, and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 1·6 per 1,000. The number of deaths from cancer was 21. The infantile mortality figure is astonishingly low compared with last year's figure of 122·9 and constitutes a record for Gibraltar.

During the year under review the health of Gibraltar has continued to be good. The vital statistics are considered satisfactory and with regard to infectious disease there is nothing of outstanding importance to record. The sanitary work of the Colony is carried out by the City Council, who also have charge of the roads, lighting, water supply, and hygienic measures in dwellings.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years have been :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1925	162,250	167,267
1926	158,636	147,942
1927	160,031	160,114
1928	164,180	165,993
1929	146,245	165,705

A sum of £15,000 in respect of the appreciation of invested funds is included in the revenue for the year 1928. The 1925 expenditure includes a sum of £11,183 in respect of depreciation of invested funds.

There is no public debt.

A statement of assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1929, is given below :—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank and Chest and in the hands of Crown Agents for the Colonies and Sub-Accountant				11,552	8	1
Advances due to Government				212	13	1
Imprests...				957	2	10
Unallocated Stores Suspense Account				2,201	9	4
Investments (at cost) :—						
Surplus Funds	248,698	11	8			
Savings Bank	96,950	11	2			
Note Security Fund	101,201	8	7			
Depreciation Fund of Note Security Fund	2,609	3	1			
Supreme Court (Funds) Account	96,929	4	7			
Unrepresented Estates Account	286	17	5			
				546,675	16	6
				£561,599	9	10

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Deposits due by Government :—						
Supreme Court (Funds) Account	97,415	14	4			
Savings Bank	96,179	3	3			
Currency Notes	100,000	0	0			
Sundry Deposits	3,316	17	0			
				296,911	14	7
Drafts and Remittances Account				10,000	0	0
Depreciation Fund of Surplus Funds and Savings Bank Investments				14,480	6	3
Reserve Fund				100,000	0	0
Depreciation Fund of Note Security Fund Investments				3,810	11	8
				425,202	12	6
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabilities				136,396	17	4
				£561,599	9	10

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of food-stuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 32 pesetas 80 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government Currency Notes are in circulation to the value of £100,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of about £3,418. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values—£5, £1, and 10*s*.

There are four private banks, who have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris ; London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Messrs. Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar.

III.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

There is no land in Gibraltar capable of cultivation.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Eleven laws were enacted during the year, four of which have interest other than local :—

Ordinance No. 5.—The Deceased Brother's Widow's Marriage Ordinance, 1929, which was enacted to bring the local law into line with the Imperial legislation on the same subject.

Ordinance No. 7.—The Rule of the Road Ordinance, 1929, which was enacted to bring the rule of the road in Gibraltar into conformity with that of Spain. The majority of motor drivers in Gibraltar drive frequently in Spain and the difference in the rule of the Road gave rise to a number of accidents owing to the confusion caused in the minds of the drivers.

Ordinance No. 9.—The Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Amendment Ordinance, 1929, which was enacted to remedy a defect found to exist in most Colonial legislation on the subject.

Ordinance No. 11.—The Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1929, which provided for the imposition of increased duties on tobacco.

V.—EDUCATION.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10*s.* 0*d.* and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1930, was £8,188.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school Committees ranging, according to standard, from 2*s.* to 16*s.* for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1930, was £982.

In addition, the Government paid £544 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for general sanitary purposes, rates, and water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was, therefore, £10,038 exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes.

The payment of " school pence " is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing thirteen Government-aided schools for primary education—eleven Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,689, and 2,334 was the average number in attendance during the year.

The work of the School Attendance Officer, appointed early in 1923, has continued to give good results; 62 attendance orders were issued during the year, and 30 cases were brought before the Police Court, for infringements of the Compulsory Education Ordinance.

Since 1925 this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of wood-work classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for wood and metal work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

During the year under review the Roman Catholic Schools Committee decided to introduce classes in domestic economy at the largest of the elementary girls' schools. The necessary structural alterations were carried out and the services of a highly qualified teacher were obtained. On the 26th November, 1929, the model kitchen was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor, who congratulated the Roman Catholic Schools Committee on their new venture. The girls have taken a great interest in the new classes and it is hoped that many of the Gibraltar girls will take up domestic service and earn money which is now leaving the Colony without circulating here. Even if this hope is not entirely realized, the scheme will at least result in a great improvement in the standard of cooking in the girls' own homes.

Four candidates presented themselves for the annual examination in English for Assistant Teachers. Two of these had qualified the previous year and were taking the examination with a view to obtaining honours. Neither of these candidates was successful, but both who took the examination for the first time qualified.

The annual inspection of the schools in March, 1930, was again carried out by the Resident Inspector as it was decided, for reasons of economy, not to apply for the services of a Board of Education Inspector. The inspection was carried out on the lines of previous inspections by the Visiting Inspector, and the work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools, with one exception receiving the full grant.

Monthly inspections of the children in the schools were carried out by the school nurse, one of the staff nurses attached to the Colonial Hospital, and occasional visits paid by the assistant surgeons.

Secondary.—There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local Committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a number of private schools with about 148 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connection with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers and the Orient Line Steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by Bland's Line steamers twice a week, and daily via Algeciras.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a-half days.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who, under a special agreement, pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company have a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, and Portugal.

The establishment of this telephone service was authorised in November, 1924, by "The City Council (Telephone) Ordinance, 1924" (No. 7 of 1924), the City Council being guaranteed by the Government against loss on working expenses to a limit of £5,000 for a period of five years.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a-quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District and about four and a-half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1929 :—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
3,775	8,106,699	1,058	28,678	4,833	8,135,377

As compared with 1928, there was a net increase of 15 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an increase in tonnage of 1,390,539 tons—a decrease of 282 sailing vessels and an increase of 297 steamers.

The principal lines which call regularly at this Port are :—

Weekly :—

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly :—

Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrew's Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Lloyd Sabaudo, Oldenburg Portugiesische, The American Levant Line, and Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

The Rotterdam Lloyd Line started to call fortnightly at the beginning of 1930.

Monthly :—

Cunard Line, France-Amerique Co., Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, Navigazione Generale Italiana, and Consulich Line.

Occasionally :—

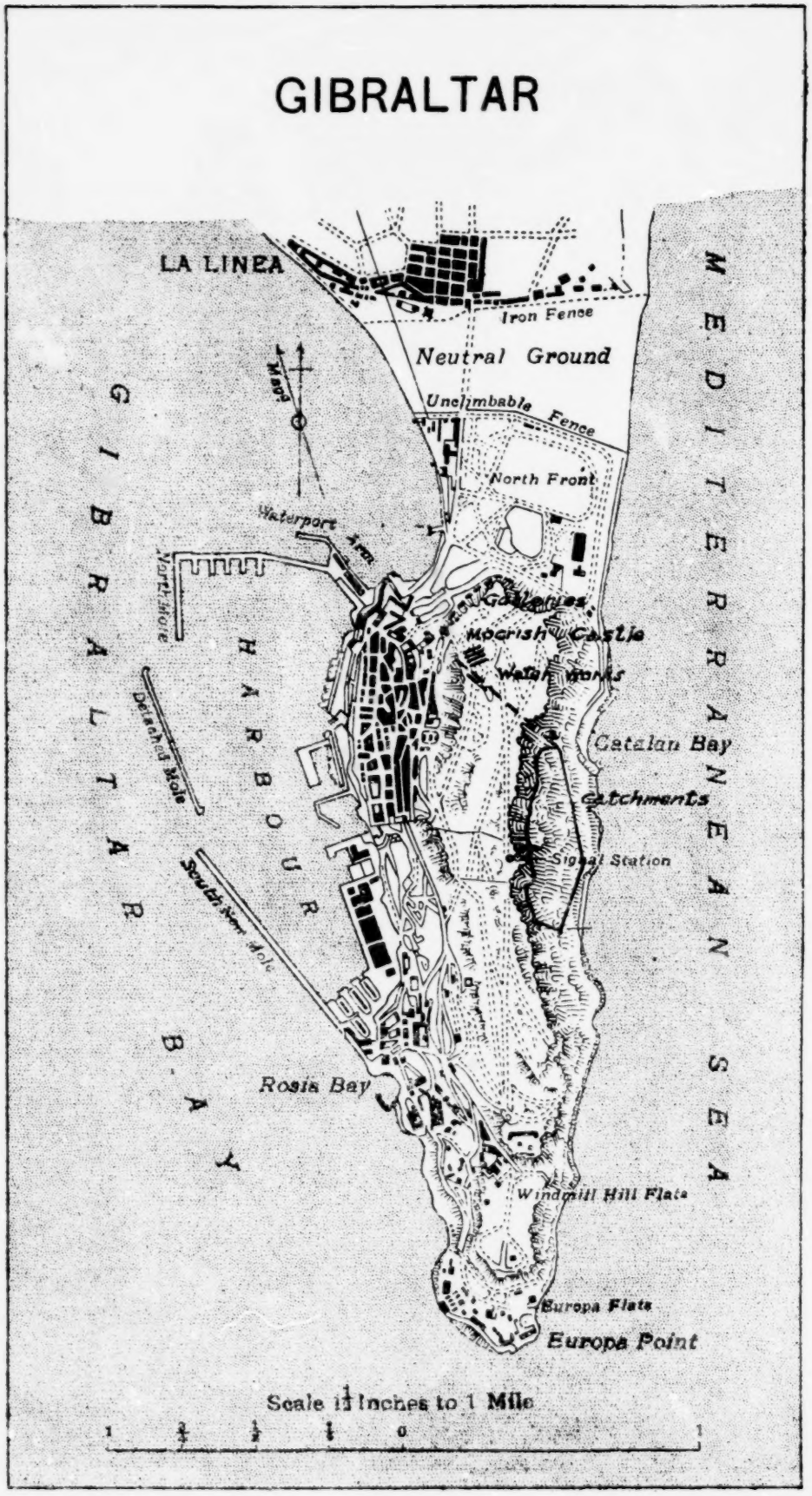
White Star Line, Union-Castle Line, British India Steam Navigation Co., New Zealand Steamship Co., and Elder Dempster Line.

In addition to the above, Bland's local line of steamers makes frequent sailings to and from Moroccan, Algerian, and Spanish ports, and arrangements have been made by Messrs. Bland to combine the sailings of their steamers with the arrival and departure of those belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and Orient Line respectively, thus establishing a direct service between the United Kingdom and Morocco via Gibraltar. During the year this line maintained a service to Tangier three times weekly but, as it did not prove a financial success, the service was reduced to one sailing per week each way with effect from the end of the year. There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

G. S. FOLLOWS,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GIBRALTAR,
1*st July*, 1930.



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INTRODUCTION.

Geographical.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the " Rock ", as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Historical.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in

Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Commanding the Garrison.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1930 shows 72.1° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 93° F. on the 12th August and 8th September, and the lowest 40° F. on the 9th and 20th February. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1930, 36.26 inches were registered, of which 7.25 inches fell in November.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The coaling trade of the port did not escape the effects of the general depression in trade throughout the world. The number of vessels calling for bunkers was considerably smaller than in previous years and the sales of coal were in consequence disappointing. The coaling machinery, to which reference was made in last year's report, has not yet been erected but it is anticipated that it will be in operation by the beginning of 1932. It is hoped that the installation of this machinery, with a consequent reduction in charges, will cause more ships to call at Gibraltar for bunkers.

The general economic depression also adversely affected the number of cruising steamers visiting the Colony. The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort is, however, still proceeding energetically and arrangements were made at the end of the year under review for the printing of a new illustrated booklet. This has since been completed and has been widely distributed to steamship companies, tourist agencies, &c., by Major W. T. Blake, Limited, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1, the firm of travel agents who act as the London representatives of the Gibraltar Tourist Bureau.

The new first-class hotel, the Rock Hotel, to which reference was made in last year's report is now under construction and it is anticipated that it will be open to visitors by the beginning of January, 1932. The arrangements for the establishment of a Gibraltar museum were also completed during the year and the new building was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 23rd July. A new bathing pavilion, with accommodation for 200 bathers of both sexes, which had been erected by the City Council, was also opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 15th May.

On the 28th May, His Excellency, Monsieur J. L. Dumesnil, the French Minister of Marine, visited Gibraltar in the French cruiser *Colbert*, accompanied by the cruisers *Duquesne* and *Suffren*, and the usual interchange of visits and hospitality took place.

On the 31st October, His Excellency General Count Jordana, High Commissioner of the Spanish Zone of Morocco, paid a return visit to His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency crossed from Ceuta in the Spanish cruiser *Extremadura* and remained in the Colony for two days, during which period he was able to visit the principal places of interest and to see something of the principal military establishments. On the night of the 31st October, His Excellency the Governor gave an official dinner in the High Commissioner's honour at Government House, followed by a reception, to which a number of Spanish officials and officers from the Regiments stationed in the neighbouring Spanish towns were invited.

On the 1st August, the Civil Police Force celebrated the centenary of its formation. In the afternoon, the Force headed by the band and drums of the 1st Battalion The Lincolnshire Regiment, marched through the principal streets to the Alameda Parade Ground, where they were inspected by His Excellency the Acting Governor. In the evening the Members of the Force entertained a large company, including a number of the senior officials, Justices of the Peace, &c., to dinner at the Assembly Rooms. His Excellency the Acting Governor was also present.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1930 was 16,558, of whom 15,526 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number of births during the year was 349, of which 178 were boys and 171 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 22.47. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 240 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 15.6 per 1,000. Infantile mortality was 71.3 per 1,000, and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 2 per 1,000. The number of deaths from cancer was 15. The infantile mortality figure though higher

than that for 1929 is the second-best recorded in Gibraltar, the previous lowest (except for 1929 when it fell to 46.4) being 73.4 in 1909.

During the year under review the health of Gibraltar has continued to be good. The vital statistics are considered satisfactory and with regard to infectious disease there is nothing of outstanding importance to record. The sanitary work of the Colony is carried out by the City Council, who also have charge of the roads, lighting, water supply, and hygienic measures in dwellings.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years have been :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1926	158,636	147,942
1927	160,031	160,114
1928	164,180	165,993
1929	146,245	165,705
1930	146,847	169,182

A sum of £15,000 in respect of the appreciation of invested funds is included in the revenue for the year 1928.

There is no public debt.

A statement of assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1930, is given below :—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank and Chest and in the hands of Crown Agents for the Colonies and Sub-Accountants				3,755	13	0
Advances due to Government				231	18	0
Imprests				53	0	0
Unallocated Stores Suspense Account				2,232	12	1
Investments (at cost) :—						
Surplus Funds	235,385	8	8			
Savings Bank	75,795	11	4			
Note Security Fund	102,704	5	1			
Depreciation Fund of Note Security Fund	3,765	10	11			
Supreme Court (Funds) Account	99,732	10	3			
Unrepresented Estates Account	293	6	9			
				517,676	13	0
				£523,949	16	1

Liabilities.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deposits due by Government :—		
Supreme Court (Funds) Account	100,275 8 7	
Savings Bank	79,822 11 2	
Currency Notes	100,000 0 0	
Sundry Deposits	2,782 10 6	
		282,880 10 3
Drafts and Remittances Account		6,000 0 0
Depreciation Fund of Surplus Funds and Savings Bank Investments		14,537 15 7
Reserve Fund		100,000 0 0
Depreciation Fund of Note Security Fund Investments		6,469 16 0
		409,888 1 10
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabilities		114,061 14 3
		£523,949 16 1

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of food-stuffs, &c., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 41 pesetas 25 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £100,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of about £2,570. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values :—£5, £1, and 10s.

There are four private banks, who have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris; London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar.

III.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connexion with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

There is no land in Gibraltar capable of cultivation.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Ten laws were enacted during the year, six of which have interest other than local :—

Ordinance No. 4.—The Aerial Navigation (Repeal) Ordinance, 1930, repealing the Aerial Navigation Ordinance, 1913, together with all rules made thereunder. The repeal of the latter Ordinance was rendered necessary by the application to the Colony of " The Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927," as amended by " The Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) (Amendment) Order, 1929."

Ordinance No. 6.—The Evidence (British and Colonial Statutes) Ordinance, 1930, was enacted on the lines of the Imperial Act of 1907, making copies of Imperial and Colonial Statutes receivable in evidence by all courts of justice within the Colony, if purporting to be printed by a Government Printer.

Ordinance No. 7.—The Companies Ordinance, 1930, was enacted to meet a local demand for a Company Law based on the Imperial Act of 1929, which the new law closely follows.

Ordinance No. 8.—The Companies Duties Ordinance, 1930, was enacted with a view to imposing on Companies registering in Gibraltar the same capital and other duties as are imposed in England.

Ordinance No. 9.—The Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1930, was enacted with a view to varying the existing allowances for various types of malt liquor containers. The capacities of these containers, as computed in the Principal Ordinance, varied considerably from the standard sizes.

Ordinance No. 10.—The Motor Car Ordinance, 1930, was enacted with a view to consolidating and bringing up to date the existing motor legislation of the Colony, which had proved defective in various respects. The new Ordinance was based on the Ceylon Motor Car Ordinance of 1927, which was naturally simplified considerably to meet local conditions

V.—EDUCATION.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10*s*. 0*d*. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1931, was £8,216.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school Committees ranging, according to standard, from 2*s*. to 16*s*. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1931, was £1,029.

In addition, the Government paid £534 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for general sanitary purposes, rates, and water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore, £10,103 exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes.

The payment of " school pence " is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing 13 Government-aided schools for primary education—11 Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,783, and 2,350 was the average number in attendance during the year.

The work of the School Attendance Officer, appointed early in 1923, has continued to give good results; 38 attendance orders were issued during the year, and 20 cases were brought before the Police Court, for infringements of the Compulsory Education Ordinance. These figures are much lower than in previous years as parents have now become accustomed to the idea of compulsory education.

Since 1925, this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of wood-work classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for wood and metal work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic economy is given by a highly qualified teacher.

An extension to St. Joseph's School was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 22nd May, 1930. Difficulty had for some time been experienced in accommodating all the pupils in attendance at this school, but with the additional accommodation now provided, there is ample room for all the children.

Five candidates presented themselves for the examination in English for Assistant Teachers. One of these had taken Honours three years previously and was taking the examination again with a view to requalifying and thus qualifying for an award of £2. All these candidates were successful in qualifying but only one—the one who was requalifying—reached the Honours standard.

At the invitation of this Government, Mr. H. E. Bowman, C.B.E., Director of Education, Palestine, carried out an inspection of the Government-aided elementary schools in October, 1930, and expressed himself as satisfied with the work which was being carried out. He considered that the standard of education in the Colony was at a good level and he recommended that all the schools, with one exception, should receive the full grant. Mr. Bowman's visit was of great value as he is particularly well qualified to advise upon the kind of educational problems which arise in Gibraltar, and the suggestions which he was able to offer to the teachers of the various schools were much appreciated.

Monthly inspections of the children in the schools were carried out by the school nurse, one of the staff nurses attached to the Colonial Hospital, and occasional visits were paid by the assistant surgeons.

Secondary.—There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local Committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 35 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connexion with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by Bland's Line steamers twice a week, and daily via Algeciras.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a-half days, but approximately 24 hours can be saved by sending correspondence by air mail via Tangier.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who, under a special agreement, pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood

are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, and Portugal.

The establishment of this telephone service was authorized in November, 1924, by "The City Council (Telephone) Ordinance, 1924" (No. 7 of 1924), the City Council being guaranteed by the Government against loss on working expenses to a limit of £5,000 for a period of five years.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a-quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a-half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

During September, 1930, an experimental seaplane service between Gibraltar and Genoa was inaugurated by the S.A. Navigazione Aerea, in connexion with the Italian mail steamer service to and from New York. It is hoped by this means to speed up the mail service considerably.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1930 :—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
2,810	7,227,666	1,216	30,162	4,026	7,257,828

As compared with 1929, there was a net decrease of 807 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with a decrease in tonnage of 877,549 tons—an increase of 158 sailing vessels and a decrease of 965 steamers. The principal lines which call regularly at this port are :—

Weekly :—

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly :—

Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrew's Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Lloyd Sabaudo, Oldenburg Portugiesische, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, and Navigazione Generale Italiana.

Monthly :—

Cunard Line, France-Amerique Company, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, and Consulich Line.

Occasionally :—

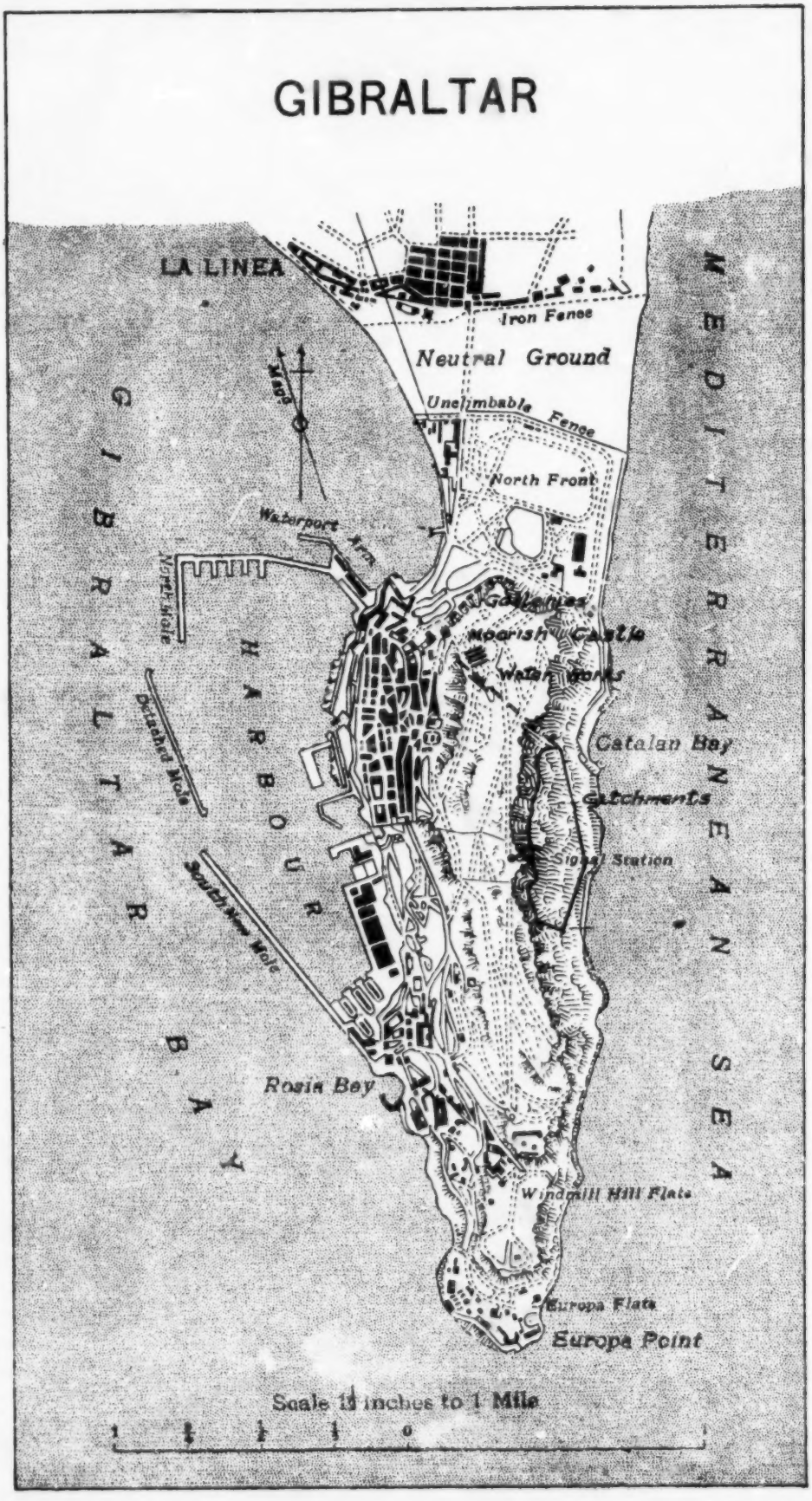
White Star Line, Union Castle Line, and Elder Dempster Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's line of steamers maintains communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

ALEX. E. BEATTIE,
Colonial Secretary.

GIBRALTAR,
17*th July*, 1931.



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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GIBRALTAR FOR 1931.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ north and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ west, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1931 shows 72·5° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 95°F. on 13th July, and the lowest 38°F. on 16th January. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1931, 31·34 inches were registered, of which 8·09 inches fell in March.

History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar especially during the great siege in 1779–83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1931 was 16,908 of whom 15,428 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens

and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number of births during the year was 377, of which 195 were boys and 182 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 23·28. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 250 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 15·4 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 61 per 1,000, a decrease of 10 per mille as compared with the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Apart from an epidemic of influenza, the Colony was remarkably free from infectious disease during the year under review. As influenza is not a notifiable disease, no exact figures can be given, but there is no doubt that a large percentage of the population was attacked. Pamphlets giving advice and instruction on prophylactic measures were issued by the Public Health Department, and places of public resort such as theatres, cinemas, cafes, and eating-houses were repeatedly visited by Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that they were thoroughly ventilated and disinfected and that all eating and drinking vessels were sterilized after use.

Ten cases of " enteric group " fevers were notified during the year and although this total is higher than last year it does not exceed the average for the past few years. Sporadic cases of enteric fever occur in Gibraltar throughout the year and they can in many cases be attributed to infection contracted in Spain.

Mosquito- and insect-born diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar but by reason of its land and sea communication with places in which they exist, continuous precautionary measures are necessary. Anti-mosquito measures were carried on throughout the year, additional staff being employed during the mosquito breeding season. Special attention was paid to certain well-known breeding places which, it is hoped, will be permanently eliminated.

An intensive anti-fly campaign was carried out during the summer and autumn months and all stables, many of which are in close proximity to dwelling houses, were disinfected weekly and the manure removed daily.

No cases of smallpox or undulant fever occurred among the resident population during the year.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent but elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurements of every room, have now been compiled

by the Public Health Department. These are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, etc., can be obtained. The majority of the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. A new block of flats of two and three rooms and a kitchen was built by the Colonial Government in 1929 and these are let direct to the occupiers, there being no intermediate landlord. A further Crown Property which was in a very delapidated condition is now in course of demolition and it is proposed to erect a block of small and inexpensive flats on the vacant site. A number of privately owned houses have also been entirely reconstructed and remodelled during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connexion with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

The installation of coaling machinery, to which reference was made in last year's Report, has now been completed and the machinery was put into operation on 4th May, 1932. With effect from this date, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues, but this concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions, or temporarily disembarks transit passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale :—

	Tons.
Vessels of register tonnage 10–50	10
,, ,, ,, 50–500	30
,, ,, ,, over 500	50

Owing to the general depression in trade throughout the world, the sales of coal continued to be disappointing but it is hoped that the installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues may bring about some improvement.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows :—

Labourers 7d. per hour for a 50-hour week.

Artisans 8¾d.–1s. per hour for a 50-hour week.

Leading carpenters, etc., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are :—

Labourers 45 pesetas per week for a 48-hour week.

Artisans 60 pesetas per week for a 48-hour week.

Leading carpenters, etc., 75 pesetas per week for a 48-hour week.

The value of the peseta during the year was approximately 5½d.

The staple food of the labouring classes consists of bread, coffee, olive oil, and vegetables, the daily cost for a man and his wife being about 5 pesetas.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed £450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. *per diem* in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. *per diem* in summer according to the class of establishment.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. 0d. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1932, was £8,258.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school Committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1932, was £1,009.

In addition, the Government paid £541 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for general sanitary purposes, rates and water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £10,132, exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes.

The payment of "school pence" is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing 13 Government-aided schools for primary education—11 Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,700, and 2,362 was the average number in attendance during the year.

In view of the fact that the general public has now become accustomed to the idea of compulsory education, the post of Attendance Officer was abolished with effect from 30th August as a measure of economy.

Since 1925, this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of wood-work classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for wood and metal work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic economy is given by a highly qualified teacher.

Ten candidates presented themselves for the examination in English for Assistant Teachers. One of these had taken honours three years previously and was taking the examination again with a view to re-qualifying and thus qualifying for an award of £2, while four had qualified the previous year and were taking the examination again with a view to obtaining honours and thus drawing an additional £2 10s. 0d. The candidate who was

requalifying, once again reached the honours standard, but the four who had qualified last year and were endeavouring to obtain honours this year failed to obtain the necessary percentage by a small margin. The five candidates who were taking the examination for the first time were all successful, one obtaining honours.

The annual inspection of the Government-aided schools was carried out by the Inspector of Schools during the month of March on the usual lines. The work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools, with one exception, receiving the full grant.

Monthly inspections of the children in the schools were carried out by the school nurse, one of the staff nurses attached to the Colonial Hospital, and occasional visits were paid by the Assistant Surgeons.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local Committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 109 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

Welfare Institutions.

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserves a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connexion with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by Bland's Line steamers three times a week, and daily via Algeciras.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a-half days, but approximately 24 hours can be saved by sending correspondence by air mail via Tangier.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who, under a special agreement, pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhool are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, and Portugal.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a-quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a-half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1931 :—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
2,351	6,865,970	1,158	34,733	3,509	6,900,703

As compared with 1930, there was a net decrease of 517 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with a decrease in tonnage of 357,125 tons—a decrease of 459 steamers and 58 sailing vessels.

The principal lines which call regularly at this port are :—

Weekly : The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly : Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance, Power Steamship Company, Mac-Andrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Lloyd Sabaudo, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, and Navigazione Generale Italiana.

Monthly : Cunard Line, France-Amerique Company, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, Union-Castle Line, and Consulich Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's line of steamers maintains communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

Air.

A company known as Gibraltar Airways, Limited, was registered in Gibraltar on 9th September, 1931, with a view to establishing a regular air service between this Colony and Tangier. The new service was inaugurated at the end of the month, there being two services daily in each direction. The machine used, however, did not prove entirely suitable and the service suffered in consequence from frequent interruptions. For this and other reasons, the Company was forced to suspend the service indefinitely in January, 1932, and the original machine has now been disposed of. It is possible, however, that the Company may recommence operations with land machines which are cheaper to maintain and to operate than amphibians.

The seaplane service between Gibraltar and Genoa which is maintained by the S. A. Navigazione Aerea in connexion with the Italian mail service to and from New York continued to function throughout the year, the service operating approximately once a fortnight.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are four private banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris ; London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

Currency.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of food-stuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 47 pesetas 35 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £100,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of about £2,480. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values : £5, £1, and 10s.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but litres are also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works programme for 1931 included improvements to the Colonial Hospital, public markets, and Government House. The General Post Office was also completely remodelled and enlarged.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony :—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and

A Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony, in addition to the Chief of Police, has an establishment of 1 Superintendent, 5 Inspectors, and 83 other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was excellent, hospital treatment being required in only one case. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 18.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1931 was 967, an increase of 38 as compared with the previous year. Of this total, 33 were for offences against the person, 34 for offences against property, the remaining 900 being for other offences. There was one conviction for murder during the year.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Twelve laws were enacted during the year, five of which have interest other than local :—

Ordinance No. 2.—The Protection of Birds Ordinance, 1931, was enacted on the suggestion of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is based on the Imperial Act of 1925.

Ordinance No. 4.—The Summary Conviction Amendment Ordinance, 1931, was enacted with a view to bringing the local law in respect of persons trading in prostitution up to date. Under the local law the evidence required to obtain a conviction for this type of offence had to be far more complete than in England and it was in consequence more difficult to obtain a conviction in Gibraltar. To remedy this state of affairs, the local law was extended by the incorporation therein of certain sections of the Imperial Acts of 1898 and 1912.

Ordinance No. 9.—The Revenue Amendment Ordinance, 1931, was enacted with a view to providing for the levying of mooring dues for seaplanes making use of the port and also for the grant of a drawback, under certain conditions, of the duty paid on tobacco re-exported from the Colony.

Ordinance No. 11.—The Military Stores Ordinance, 1931, was enacted with a view to consolidating existing legislation on the subject. The opportunity was also taken to give the Governor power to give effect to any International Convention relating to Arms and Ammunition to which this Colony may be a party by issuing a Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from Gibraltar of any articles to which the Convention relates.

Ordinance No. 12.—The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Ordinance, 1931, was enacted with a view to bringing the local law as far as possible into line with the law in England relating to food and drugs. It is based on the Imperial Act of 1928.

There is no factory legislation in the Colony nor any legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance, 1924.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years were as follows :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1927	160,031	160,114
1928	164,180	165,993
1929	146,245	165,705
1930	146,847	169,182
1931	151,415	178,955

The finances of the Colony have not escaped the effects of the economic depression through which the whole world is passing but expenditure has been cut down as far as possible to meet the fall in revenue, while necessary improvements to public buildings have been financed from surplus funds. The adoption of this policy has caused an apparent excess of expenditure over revenue during the last three years, but in actual fact the revenue has balanced the normal expenditure, with an occasional slight balance in favour of revenue. A sum of £22,654 in respect of the depreciation of invested funds is included in the expenditure figure for 1931.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1931, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £100,000, amounted to £86,522, as compared with a figure of £114,062 at the end of the previous year. This heavy drop was due to the very substantial depreciation in invested funds at the end of the year, which has now been offset by a corresponding rise in Stock Exchange values. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1931, port dues yielded £14,335 while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £55,278. Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were :—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	6,509
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services and reimbursements in aid	15,455
Rents of Government property	15,373
Interest on invested funds	17,010

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The duty on manufactured tobacco imported into the Colony is 1s. 3d. per lb. in the case of cigarettes with an additional duty of 5d. per 100 cigarettes or part thereof. On other manufactured tobacco the duty is 2s. per lb. and on unmanufactured tobacco 5d. per lb.

The duty on wine introduced into Gibraltar is 1s. per gallon, but in the case of wines imported in bottle the duty is 4s. per gallon.

The duty on spirits is 12s. per gallon (Preferential rate 10s.) and on liqueurs or perfumed spirits 18s. per gallon (Preferential rate 15s.). In the case of malt liquor introduced in casks a duty of 10d. per gallon (Preferential rate 7d.) is payable, while additional duty at the rate of 1s. per doz quart bottles is charged in the case of malt liquor introduced in bottle.

The duty on motor spirit imported into Gibraltar is 6d. per gallon.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre is still proceeding energetically and a new and improved illustrated booklet will shortly be completed, when it will be widely distributed to steamship companies, tourist agencies, etc.

The local points of interest such as the galleries waterworks, etc., have proved very popular, whilst many are taking advantage of the facilities available for using Gibraltar as a centre for visiting Spain

and Morocco. The port, too, has been included in the itinerary of many of the short cruises from England introduced by some of the larger shipping lines.

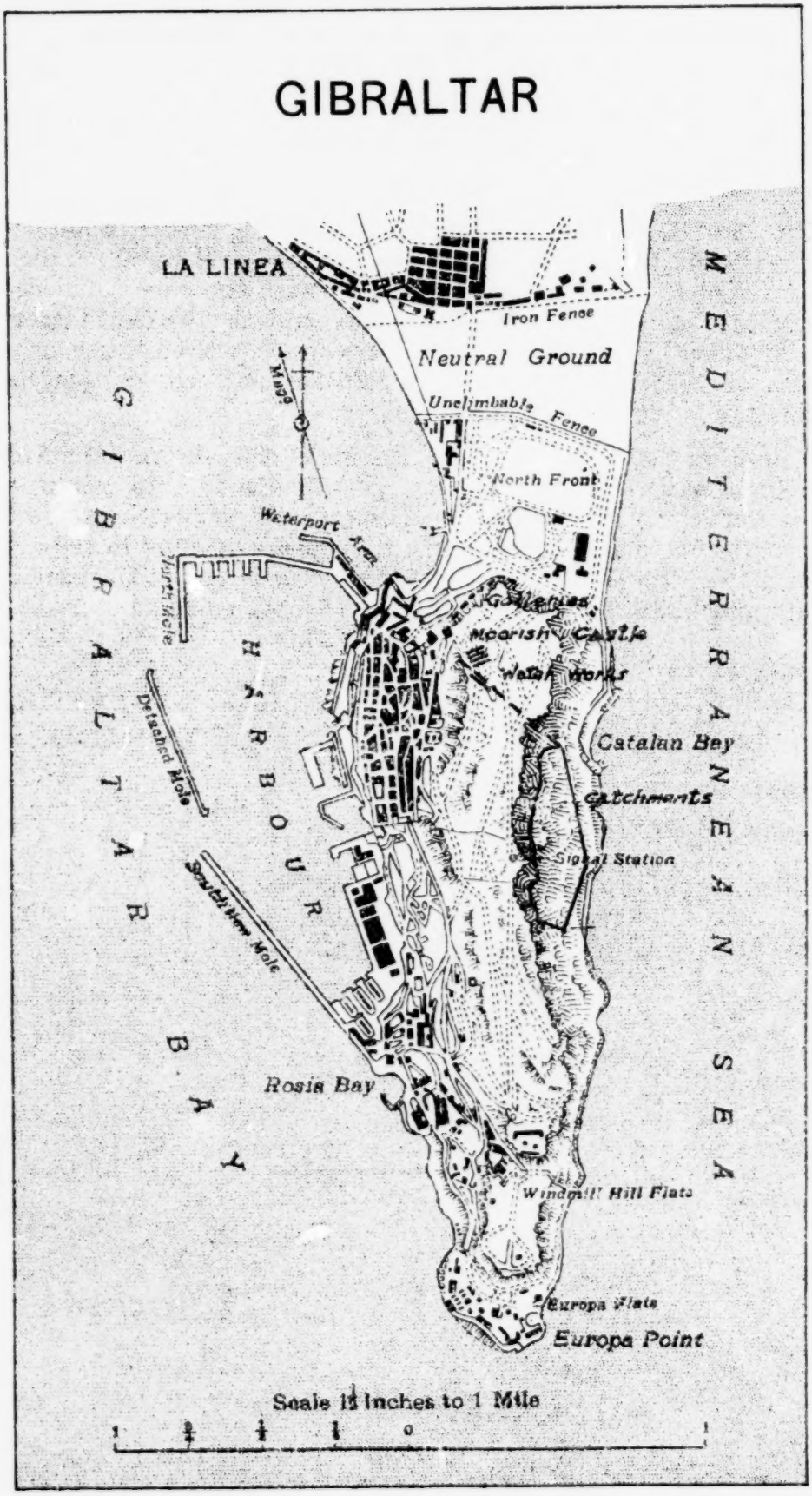
The new first class hotel, the Rock Hotel, to which reference was made in last year's Report, was duly opened to visitors in January, 1932, and a successful season was experienced.

On 25th January, 1931, His Excellency M. Lucien Saint, the French Resident-General in Morocco, accompanied by Mme. Saint, paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor, who gave a luncheon party in their honour. In the afternoon the Resident-General, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, visited the principal places of interest and afterwards left for Morocco via Algeciras and Ceuta.

Following the declaration of a Republic in Spain on 14th April, 1931, and the abdication of King Alfonso, the Infante Don Juan, third son of the King of Spain, accompanied by his Naval Tutor, arrived at Gibraltar from Cadiz in a Spanish destroyer in the early morning of 15th April. The Spanish Prince stayed at Government House until 17th April when he left for Genoa en route to Paris.

ALEX. E. BEATTIE,
Colonial Secretary.

GIBRALTAR,
22nd August, 1932.



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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121. 9*d*. (10*d*.).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

Report on the Cultivation, Treatment and Prospects of Rice in British Guiana. (E.M.B. 32.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

The Dissemination of Research Results among Agricultural Producers. (E.M.B. 33.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).

The Demand for Empire Butter. (E.M.B. 34.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

The Relative Values of Cod Liver Oils from various sources. (E.M.B. 35.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).

The Behaviour and Diseases of the Banana in Storage and Transport. (E.M.B. 36.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

The Demand for Canned Fruits. (E.M.B. 37.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930. 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1d.).

Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1931, to May, 1932. (E.M.B. 53.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 5*d*.).

Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

GIBRALTAR, 1932

(For Reports for 1930 and 1931 see Nos. 1538 and 1584 respectively (Price 9d. each).)

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude 36°7′16″ North and longitude 5°21′13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1932 shows 71.0° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 91° F. on 31st August, and the lowest 38° F. on 2nd January. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1932, 37.84 inches were registered, of which 10.82 inches fell in February.

History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1932 was 16,609 of whom 15,143 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number of births during the year was 346, of which 175 were boys and 171 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 22.84. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 245 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 16.17 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 60.69 per 1,000, being almost exactly the same as in 1931.

IV.—HEALTH.

Apart from an epidemic of measles during the first few months of the year, there was no undue incidence of infectious disease. The measles epidemic though widespread was generally of a mild type and, although 777 cases were reported, only 4 deaths were attributed to this disease. The notification of measles is compulsory in Gibraltar and all notified cases were visited by Sanitary Inspectors. All cases and contacts were excluded from school for a period of 21 days from the date of the onset of the illness in the case of the last patient in the house, and parents and schools were warned of the restrictions placed on school attendance by the usual notices.

Ten cases of typhoid and one of paratyphoid fever were notified during the year, two of the cases being fatal. This total exceeds last year's total for " enteric group " fevers by two and, although investigations were carried out in each case, no evidence of any local source of infection was discovered. In five cases the disease could be attributed to infection contracted in Spain and two further cases were traced to a carrier in the household. In the remaining cases it did not prove possible to trace the source of infection definitely, but there is always the possibility of infection from the consumption of uncooked or improperly washed vegetables and fruit which are imported daily.

Mosquito- and insect-born diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar but by reason of its land and sea communication with places in which they exist, continuous precautionary measures are necessary. Anti-mosquito measures were carried on throughout the year, additional staff being employed during the mosquito breeding season. Special attention was paid to certain well-known breeding places which, it is hoped, will be permanently eliminated.

The usual anti-fly campaign was carried out during the summer and autumn months and all stables, many of which are in close proximity to dwelling houses, were disinfected weekly and the manure removed daily.

The disposal of manure in Gibraltar presents certain difficulties as there is no local demand for agricultural purposes. A certain amount is removed daily to Spain by private contract, a limited amount is incinerated and the remainder is dumped into the sea. This last method of disposal has to be discontinued during the summer months to avoid fouling the bathing beaches.

No cases of smallpox or undulant fever occurred among the resident population during the year.

V.—HOUSING.

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent but elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurements of every room, have now been compiled by the Public Health Department. These are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, etc., can be obtained. The majority of the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. The Colonial Government is engaged in renovating completely certain Crown Properties which were in a very dilapidated condition and, as a result of this policy, there will be ready for occupation in 1933 14 new flats of 2 rooms and a kitchen and 2 flats of 3 rooms and a kitchen. It was hoped that by offering two of these buildings on a 99 years' lease, the renovation of the properties might have been undertaken by private enterprise. Repeated advertising of these long leases, however, produced no response, although a number of privately-owned houses were reconstructed and remodelled during the year.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connexion with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

The new coaling machinery was put into operation on 4th May, 1932, and, with effect from this date, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues, but this concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores, and fresh provisions, or temporarily disembarks transit passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale :—

	Tons.
Vessels of register tonnage 10-50	10
Vessels of register tonnage 50-500	30
Vessels of register tonnage over 500	50

Some three months after the new machinery was put into operation a strike of coalheavers took place with a view to obtaining increased rates of pay and permanent instead of casual employment.

The strike continued for just under three weeks but no undue delay was caused to shipping as the coaling was carried out by the new machinery, trimming being performed by the ships' crews.

The hope expressed in last year's Report that the installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues might bring about some improvement in the coaling trade has been realised to an appreciable extent as, in spite of the general depression in trade throughout the world, the quantity of bunker coal supplied during 1932 showed a definite improvement as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows :—

Labourers 7d. per hour for a 50-hour week.
Artisans 8¾d.-1s. per hour for a 50-hour week.
Leading carpenters, &c. are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are :—

Labourers 45 pesetas per week for a 48-hour week.
Artisans 60 pesetas per week for a 48-hour week.
Leading carpenters, &c., 75 pesetas per week for a 48-hour week.

The value of the peseta during the year was approximately 6d.

The staple food of the labouring classes consists of bread, coffee, olive oil, and vegetables, the daily cost for a man and his wife being about 5 pesetas.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed £450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. *per diem* in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. *per diem* in summer according to the class of establishment.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1933, was £7,830.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1933, was £997.

In addition, the Government paid £128 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for sanitary water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises. Government-aided elementary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £9,279, exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes, and £160 towards classes in domestic economy.

The payment of " school pence " is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing 13 Government-aided schools for primary education—11 Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,627, and 2,237 was the average number in attendance during the year.

In view of the fact that the general public has now become accustomed to the idea of compulsory education, the post of Attendance Officer was abolished with effect from 30th August, 1931, as a measure of economy.

Since 1925, this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of wood-work classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for wood and metal work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic

economy is given by a highly qualified teacher. The Colonial Government makes an annual grant of £160 towards the cost of these classes.

Seven candidates presented themselves for the examination in English for Assistant Teachers. Four of them had qualified the previous year and were taking the examination again with a view to obtaining honours and thus drawing an additional £2 10s. None of these candidates succeeded in obtaining the requisite 75 per cent. but three only failed to obtain the necessary percentage by a small margin. Of the three candidates who took the examination for the first time, all were successful, one obtaining honours.

The annual inspection of the Government-aided schools was carried out by the Inspector of Schools during the month of March on the usual lines. The work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools receiving the full grant.

Periodical inspections of the children in the schools were carried out by the school nurse, one of the nursing sisters attached to the Colonial Hospital, and occasional visits were paid by the Assistant Surgeons.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 105 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

Welfare Institutions.

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserves a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connexion with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by Bland's Line steamers five times a week, during the summer months, and daily via Algeciras.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a-half days, but approximately 24 hours can be saved by sending correspondence by air mail via Tangier.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who, under a special agreement, pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, and other European countries.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a-quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a-half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1932 :—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
2,790	8,633,259	1,301	41,299	4,091	8,674,558

As compared with 1931, there was a net increase of 582 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an increase in tonnage of 1,773,855 tons—an increase of 439 steamers and 143 sailing vessels. The principal lines which call regularly at this port are :—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Lloyd Sebaudo, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, and Navigazione Generale Italiana.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, France-Amerique Company, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, Union Castle Line, and Consulich Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's Line of steamers maintains communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

Air.

The air service between Gibraltar and Tangier inaugurated by Gibraltar Airways, Limited, in 1931 was suspended indefinitely in January, 1932, as the machine used did not prove entirely suitable and the service suffered in consequence from frequent interruptions. There is, however, reason to hope that the Company may recommence operations in the near future.

The seaplane service between Gibraltar and Genoa which was maintained by the S.A. Navigazione Aerea in connexion with the Italian mail service to and from New York was discontinued in August, 1932, as owing to the high speed maintained by the new liners *Rex* and *Conte di Savoia*, the saving in time was comparatively small.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are five private banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris: London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Thos. Mosley and Co., of Gibraltar.

Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

Currency.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of food-stuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 43 pesetas 20 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £100,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of about £2,429. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values: £5, £1, and 10s.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but litres are also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works programme for 1932 included improvements to the Colonial Hospital and Government House, the reconstruction of the Boarding Station Pier and the dredging of the east end of Waterport Wharf. Work was also continued on the reconditioning of the Waterport Stores, and the renovation of Government roads and paths. Only a few roads in Gibraltar are under the control of the Colonial Government, the vast majority being vested in the City Council.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony :—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and
a Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony, in addition to the Chief of Police, has an establishment of 1 Superintendent, 5 Inspectors, and 83 other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was very satisfactory, hospital treatment being required in only five cases. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 15.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1932 was 817, a decrease of 150 as compared with the previous year. Of this total, 28 were for offences against the person, 45 for offences against property, the remaining 744 being for other offences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-one laws were enacted during the year, nine of which have interest other than local :—

Ordinance No. 3.—The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1932, was enacted with a view to giving effect in this Colony to the Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards which was signed at Geneva on 26th September, 1927. It is based on a model draft Ordinance prepared in the Colonial Office.

Ordinance No. 5.—The Pensions Ordinance, 1932, was enacted as it was found that the 1927 Ordinance required very considerable amendment. It was therefore considered desirable to re-enact the Pensions Ordinance of 1927 together with all the Regulations made thereunder.

Ordinance No. 9.—The Civil Prison Amendment Ordinance, 1932, was enacted in order to make it possible for British subjects sentenced by the Mixed Court at Tangier to serve their sentences in Gibraltar as, in view of the fact that the French and Spanish Authorities had already arranged for the transfer of their nationals to other prisons, there was no accommodation available at Tangier for British prisoners except in a Moorish prison.

Ordinance No. 13.—The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Amendment Ordinance, 1932, was enacted with a view to remedying certain defects in the principal ordinance which unintentionally

restricted the power intended to be given to the Courts in actions for infringement.

Ordinance No. 14.—The Registration of United Kingdom Patents Amendment Ordinance, 1932, was enacted with a view to remedying certain defects in the principal ordinance which unintentionally restricted the power intended to be given to the Court in actions for infringement.

Ordinance No. 16.—The Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Ordinance, 1932, was enacted with a view to providing the necessary legislation to give effect in Gibraltar to four Conventions which had been adopted by the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations. The Conventions in question were :—

(*a*) Convention fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Industrial Employment.

(*b*) Convention concerning the Night Work of Young Persons employed in Industry.

(*c*) Convention concerning the Night Work of Women employed in Industry.

(*d*) Convention fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to employment at Sea.

Ordinance No. 18.—The Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, 1932, was enacted as the existing Interpretation Order in Council dated back as far as 1888 and the need for more up-to-date legislation had been apparent for some considerable time.

Ordinance No. 19.—The Revenue Consolidation Ordinance, 1932, was enacted as, owing to the fact that the principal Revenue Ordinance of 1923 had been amended by no fewer than nine Ordinances, it was difficult to see clearly what the local revenue law was on any particular point. It was, therefore, considered desirable that a consolidation and revision of the existing Revenue Ordinances should be undertaken and the opportunity was taken to extend the grant of preferential duties on Empire products to the few dutiable articles on which no such scale of duty was in force.

Ordinance No. 21.—The Stamp Duties Ordinance, 1932, was enacted as, in consequence of the enactment of the Companies Ordinance in 1930, it became necessary to provide for the payment of stamp duty on numerous documents connected with Companies. Experience had shown that it was necessary to amend the Stamp Duties Ordinance of 1924 in various other respects and, as it was also desired to increase certain duties with a view to raising revenue, it was decided to re-enact the Ordinance incorporating all the existing provisions of the Imperial Stamp Act, 1891, in so far as they are applicable to this Colony.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, &c., in the Colony.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance, 1924.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years were as follows :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1928	164,180	165,993
1929	146,245	165,705
1930	146,847	169,182
1931	151,415	178,955
1932	239,209	151,038

In view of the general economic depression throughout the world, it still proved necessary to maintain a policy of rigid economy with regard to expenditure, while necessary improvements to public buildings continued to be met from surplus funds. Owing, however, to the general unsatisfactory position at the end of 1931, it was decided to limit such expenditure from surplus funds during the year 1932 to some £5,750.

Revenue collections during the first quarter of the year were considerably below expectations, and at the end of the first quarter there appeared to be little possibility of the Estimate figure being realized. In the succeeding months, however, revenue collections improved so considerably that various urgent works which had been postponed in view of the financial situation were proceeded with.

As a result of this improvement, normal revenue (excluding profits on sales of investments and appreciation of invested funds) amounted to £163,235 while normal expenditure (excluding expenditure under the head " Public Works Extraordinary ") totalled £144,594. Thus normal revenue exceeded normal expenditure by £18,641, which may be regarded as a very satisfactory result in the present economic position of the world. The total revenue figure of £239,209 shown in the above table includes sums of £68,266 in respect of the appreciation of invested funds and £7,708 in respect of the profit on sales of securities during the year.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1932, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £100,000, amounted to £174,694 as compared with a figure of £86,522 at the end of the previous year. The very considerable increase in this figure was of course due to appreciation in invested funds, consequent on an extensive rise in Stock Exchange values. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1932, port dues yielded £13,795 while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to

£74,352. Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were :—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	5,841
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid	17,305
Rents of Government property	15,699
Interest on invested funds	16,656

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The present Customs Tariff is as follows :—

Article.	*Rates of duty.* *Full Rate.* £ s. d.	*Preferential Rate.* £ s. d.
1. *Malt Liquors* :—		
For every gallon	0 10	0 7
If introduced in bottle there are additional duties as follows :—		
For every dozen imperial or reputed quart bottles ...	1 0	
For every dozen imperial or reputed pint bottles ...	0 6	
2. *Motor Spirit* :—		
Such duty as may be fixed by the Governor by Order in the *Gazette*.		
Present duty, per gallon	0 6	
3. *Spirits, Liqueurs, Perfumed Spirits, &c.* :—		
For every proof gallon of spirits	12 0	10 0
For every gallon of liqueurs or cordials, irrespective of strength	18 0	15 0
For every gallon of perfumed spirits irrespective of strength.	13 4 or 10 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.	10 0 or 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.

Article.	Rates of duty. Full Rate. £	s.	d.	Preferential Rate. £	s.	d.
4. *Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes :—*						
Manufactured :—						
Cigarettes. per lb.		1	6		1	0
With an additional duty per 100 cigarettes or part thereof of		0	5			
Other manufactured tobacco, per lb.		2	0		1	8
Unmanufactured :—						
Tobacco, per lb.		0	5		0	4
5. *Wines, duties on :—*						
If introduced in cask, per gal.		1	0		0	10
If introduced in bottle, per gal.		4	0		3	4

At present the preferential rates are granted in respect of articles not less than 25 per cent. of the cost of which has been expended within the Empire, except in the case of tobacco, in which instance the full preferential rate is only granted to consignments grown *and* manufactured within the Empire, a mean of the preferential and full rates being charged in respect of tobacco manufactured within the Empire of foreign grown tobacco.

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre is still proceeding energetically and a new and improved illustrated booklet was distributed to steamship companies, tourist agencies, etc., during the year.

As a result of these activities and also owing to the fact that the port was included in the itinerary of many of the short cruises from England, the number of tourists visiting Gibraltar during the year showed a satisfactory increase. Many tourists also took advantage of the facilities available for using the Colony as a centre for visiting Spain and Morocco.

During the month of September, the Colony received a visit from Mr. H. D. G. Leveson Gower's XI and some enjoyable cricket resulted.

During the same month on her maiden voyage to New York the new Italian Transatlantic liner *Rex* experienced trouble with her turbo dynamos when about 100 miles east of Gibraltar and also from

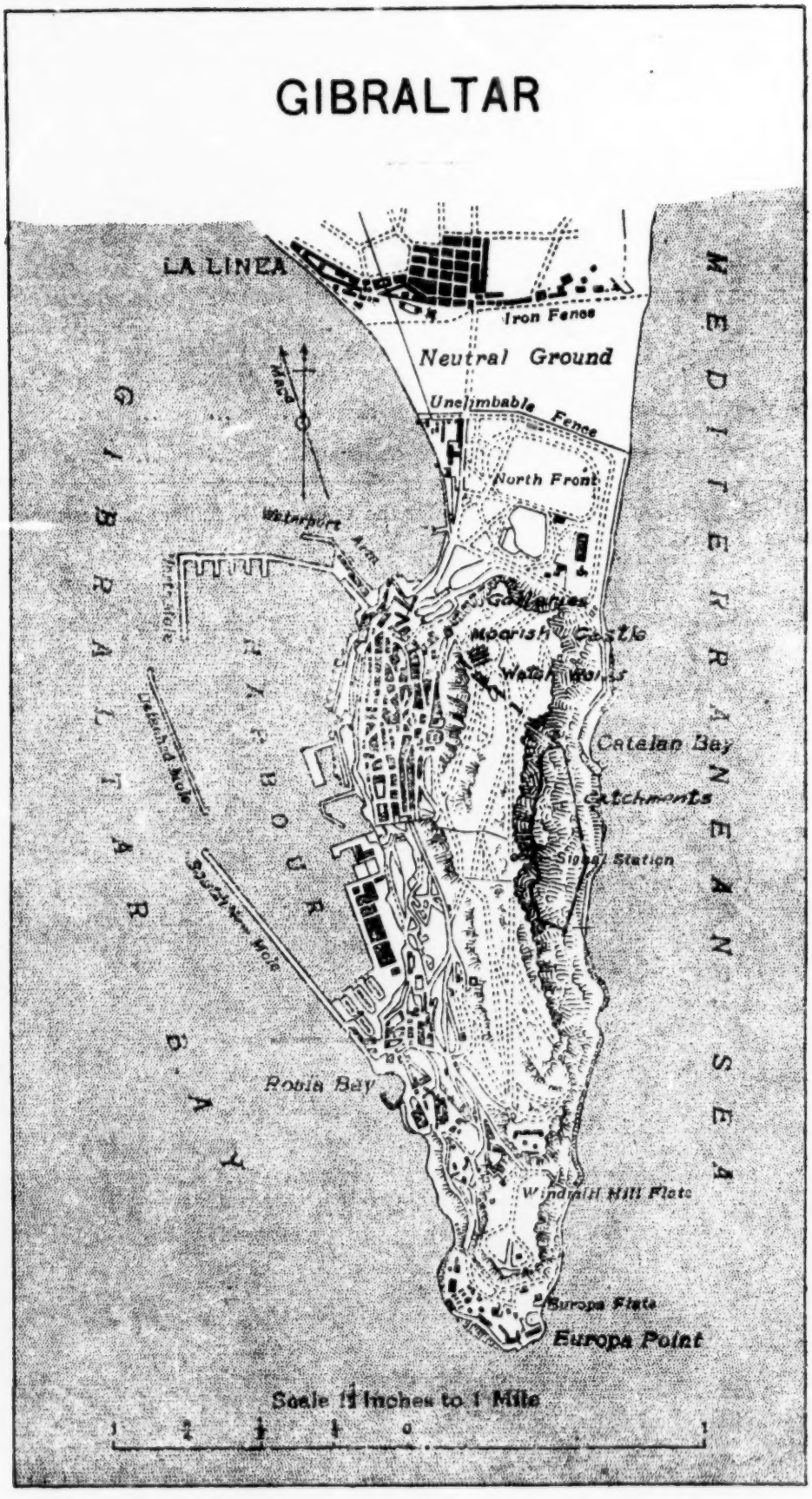
a burst feed tank. She entered the port at reduced speed and, after three days' continuous work, temporary repairs were effected by His Majesty's Dockyard, which enabled her to proceed to New York.

APPENDIX.

Recent Publications of General Interest Relating to Gibraltar.

Title.	*Price.* s. d.
*Blue Book (Annual) to 1931	4 0
*The Gibraltar Directory and Guide Book (Annual)	4 0

* Obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.



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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121. 9*d.* (10*d.*).

British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery. 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth. £1 1*s.* (£1 1*s.* 9*d.*).

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927–30. (E.M.B. 46.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Banana. Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings. 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 11*d.*).

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Milk Price Margins. A Report on the Differences between Producers' Prices, Wholesale Prices and Retail Prices of Liquid Milk in certain Large Cities in Different Countries. (E.M.B. 51.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Dairy Produce Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 52.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Survey of Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils. Vol. I. Oil Palm Products. (E.M.B. 54.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

Canned and Dried Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 55.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

The Demand for Canned Vegetables. (E.M.B. 56.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Wool Survey. A Summary of Production and Trade in the Empire and Foreign Countries. (E.M.B. 57.) 2*s.* (2*s.* 6*d.*).

Cattle Breeding in Jamaica and Trinidad. (E.M.B. 58.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Storage of Tropically-grown Tomatoes. (E.M.B. 59.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Control of Wastage in Bananas, with special reference to Time and Temperature Factors. (E.M.B. 60.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

Survey of Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils. Vol. II. Coconut Palm Products. (E.M.B. 61.) 2*s.* (2*s.* 5*d.*).

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Empire Marketing Board. May, 1932, to May, 1933. (E.M.B. 63.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

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GIBRALTAR, 1933

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GIBRALTAR, 1933

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1. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula 3 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the " Rock ", as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1933 shows 71·4° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 96° F. on the 9th of August, and the lowest 35° F. on the 17th and 18th of December. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1933, 49·11 inches were registered, of which 14·96 inches fell in January.

History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th of September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1933 was 16,397 of whom 15,071 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number

of births during the year was 357, of which 187 were boys and 170 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 23·68. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 241 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 15·99 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 39·2 per 1,000 which is the lowest yet recorded in Gibraltar.

IV.—HEALTH.

With the exception of a mild epidemic of influenza during the early part of the year, the Colony was remarkably free from infectious disease.

Only one case of the enteric group of fevers was notified during the year. This was a case of para-typhoid " B " and the infection was attributed to a source outside Gibraltar. This compares very favourably with the figures for 1932, in which year ten cases of typhoid and one of paratyphoid were notified.

Mosquito- and insect-born diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar but by reason of its land and sea communication with places in which they exist continuous precautionary measures are necessary. Anti-mosquito measures were carried on throughout the year by the permanent staff, additional staff being employed during the mosquito breeding season. It is, however, difficult to obtain the requisite number of men during this period who have had training or experience in this kind of work, as the employment is only of a temporary nature.

The usual anti-fly campaign was carried out during the summer and autumn months and all stables, many of which are in close proximity to dwelling houses, were disinfected weekly and the manure removed daily. Some stables in the town were closed during the year and rebuilt as other premises.

The disposal of manure in Gibraltar presents certain difficulties as there is no local demand for agricultural purposes. A certain amount is removed daily to Spain by private contract, a limited amount is incinerated, and the remainder is dumped into the sea. This last method of disposal has to be discontinued during the summer months to avoid fouling the bathing beaches.

No cases of smallpox or undulant fever occurred among the resident population during the year.

V.—HOUSING.

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent but elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurements of every room, have now been compiled by the Public Health Department. These are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, &c., can be obtained. The majority of

the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. The Colonial Government has continued its policy of renovating completely certain Crown Properties which were in a very dilapidated condition and three properties were completely reconditioned during the year, providing modern accommodation for sixteen families. A number of privately-owned houses were also reconstructed and remodelled during the year.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connexion with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

It will be recollected that new coaling machinery was put into operation during 1932 and, with effect from the 4th of May of that year, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues, but this concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions, or temporarily disembarks transit passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale :—

	Tons.
Vessels of register tonnage 10-50	10
Vessels of register tonnage 50-500	30
Vessels of register tonnage over 500	50

The installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues, together with the general trade revival, has resulted in a steady improvement in the coaling trade of the Colony, and the 1933 figures relating to the quantity of bunker coal supplied show a steady increase over the figures for the previous year. The number of vessels calling for bunkers has also increased.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows:—

Labourers 7d. per hour for a 50 hour week.
Artisans 8¾d.-1s. per hour for a 50 hour week.
Leading carpenters, &c., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are:—

Labourers 45 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.
Artisans 60 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.
Leading carpenters, &c., 75 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

The value of the peseta during the year was just under 6¼d.

The staple food of the labouring classes consists of bread, coffee, olive oil, and vegetables, the daily cost for a man and his wife being about 5 pesetas.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed £450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. *per diem* in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. *per diem* in summer according to the class of establishment.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1934, was £8,071.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1934, was £985 4s.

In addition, the Government paid £122 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for sanitary water, and £324 for rent of

certain school premises. Government-aided elementary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £9,502, exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes, and £160 towards classes in domestic economy.

The payment of " school pence " is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing thirteen Government-aided schools for primary education—eleven Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,641 and 2,306 was the average number in attendance during the year.

Since 1925, this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of wood-work classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for wood- and metal-work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic economy is given by a highly qualified teacher. The Colonial Government makes an annual grant of £160 towards the cost of these classes.

Five candidates presented themselves for the examination in English for Assistant Teachers. Two of them had qualified the previous year and were taking the examination again with a view to obtaining Honours and thus drawing an additional £2 10s. Only one of these candidates succeeded in obtaining the requisite 75 per cent. Of the two candidates who took the examination for the first time, both were successful in obtaining Honours. The remaining candidate had qualified three years previously and was taking the examination again with a view to requalifying and thus becoming eligible for an award of £2. In this she was successful.

The annual inspection of the Government-aided schools was carried out by the Inspector of Schools during the month of March on the usual lines. The work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools receiving the full grant.

Owing to a reduction in staff as a measure of economy, it did not unfortunately prove possible for a Nursing Sister to carry out inspections in the Government-aided elementary schools during the year. The children did not, however, suffer in any way as a result of this lack of a school nurse, as the teachers sent all those who

were thought to need attention to the Colonial hospital as ordinary out-patients.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local Committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 120 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

Welfare Institutions.

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserves a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connexion with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by the Bland Line steamers which maintain a daily service to Tangier.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a-half days, but approximately 24 hours can be saved by sending correspondence by air mail via Tangier.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who under a special agreement pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, and other European countries.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a-quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a-half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1933:—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
3,078	10,152,253	1,474	43,398	4,552	10,195,651

As compared with 1932, there was a net increase of 461 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an increase of

1,521,093 in tonnage—an increase of 288 steamers and 173 sailing vessels. The principal lines which call regularly at this port are :—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance Line, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Oldenburg-Portugiesische. Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, the Export American Line, and Italia Cosulich Line.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, France-Amerique Company, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, and Union Castle Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's Line of steamers maintains communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are five private banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43 Rue Cambon, Paris: London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Thos. Mosley & Co., of Gibraltar.

Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

Currency.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of foodstuffs, &c., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily

to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 39 pesetas 10 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £110,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of £2,362 10s. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values :—£5, £1 and 10s.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but litres are also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works programme for 1933 included improvements to the Colonial hospital and Government House. Several Crown properties, which were in a bad state of repair, were completely reconditioned and work was also continued on the reconditioning of the Waterport Stores, and the renovation of Government roads and paths. Only a few roads in Gibraltar are under the control of the Colonial Government, the vast majority being vested in the City Council.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony :—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and a Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony, in addition to the Chief of Police and Assistant Chief of Police, has an establishment of five Inspectors, and eighty-seven other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was very satisfactory, hospital treatment being required in only two cases. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was fourteen.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1933 was 712, a decrease of 105 as compared with the previous year. Of this total, 42 were for offences against the person, 91 for offences against property, the remaining 579 being for other offences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Six laws were enacted during the year, three of which have interest other than local :—

Ordinance No. 2.—The Administration of Estates Ordinance, 1933, was enacted with a view to bringing into force in Gibraltar the main provisions of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925.

Ordinance No. 3.—The Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1933, was enacted to meet the obligations arising from Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles. The time is not yet ripe in Gibraltar for the setting up of elaborate machinery of the kind contemplated in the International Labour Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery and it was considered that the situation would be adequately met by the enactment of simple legislation empowering the Governor to fix a minimum wage for any occupation in any part of the Colony in which he is satisfied that the wages for that occupation are unreasonably low.

Ordinance No. 5.—The Race Course Betting Ordinance, 1933, which is based on the Race Course Betting Act, 1928, was enacted primarily to legalize the existing totalizator on the Gibraltar Race Course. The Ordinance is applicable to both horse and greyhound racing as it is possible that the latter may be introduced into the Colony at some future date.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, &c., in the Colony.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance, 1924.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years were as follows :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1929	146,245	165,705
1930	146,847	169,182
1931	151,415	178,955
1932	239,209	151,038
1933	195,401	166,059

It was still considered necessary to pursue a conservative policy in framing the Estimates of expenditure for, although revenue collections showed a gratifying increase throughout the year, much of the Colony's revenue rests upon a precarious foundation.

Normal revenue (excluding profits on sales of investments and appreciation of invested funds) amounted to £189,638, while normal expenditure (excluding expenditure under the head " Public Works Extraordinary ") totalled £156,655. Thus normal revenue exceeded normal expenditure by £32,983, which may be regarded as a very satisfactory result in the present economic position of the world. The total revenue figure of £195,401 shown in the above table includes a sum of £5,763 in respect of the appreciation of invested funds.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1933, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £100,000, amounted to £204,035, as compared with a figure of £174,694 at the end of the previous year. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1933, port dues yielded £13,216, while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £95,225. Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were :—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	7,528
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements-in-aid	16,962
Rents of Government property	15,500
Interest on invested funds	17,800

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The present Customs Tariff is as follows :—

	Rates of duty.	
	Full Rate.	*Preferential Rate*
1. Malt Liquors :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For every gallon	0 0 10	0 0 7
If introduced in bottle there are additional duties as follows :—		
For every dozen imperial or reputed quart bottles ...	0 1 0	
For every dozen imperial or reputed pint bottles ...	0 0 6	
2. Motor Spirit :—		
Such duty as may be fixed by the Governor by Order in the Gazette.		
Present duty, per gallon ...	0 0 6	

	Rates of duty.	
	Full Rate.	*Preferential Rate.*
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
3. Spirits, Liqueurs, Perfumed Spirits, etc. :—		
For every proof gallon of spirits other than manufactured spirits imported in casks	0 12 0	0 10 0
For every proof gallon of manufactured spirits (brandy, gin, rum and whisky) when imported in casks	0 11 0	0 9 0
For every gallon of liqueurs or cordials, irrespective of strength	0 18 0	0 15 0
For every gallon of perfumed spirits, irrespective of strength	0 13 4 or 10 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.	0 10 0 or 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.
4. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes :—		
Manufactured :—		
Cigarettes, per lb. ...	0 1 6	0 1 0
With an additional duty per 100 cigarettes or part thereof	0 0 5	
Other manufactured tobacco, per lb.	0 2 0	0 1 8
Unmanufactured :—		
Tobacco, per lb.	0 0 5	0 0 4
5. Wines, duties on :—		
If introduced in cask, per gal.	0 1 0	0 0 10
If introduced in bottle, per gal.	0 3 0	0 2 0

At present the preferential rates are granted in respect of articles not less than 25 per cent. of the cost of which has been expended within the Empire, except in the case of tobacco, in which instance the full preferential rate is only granted to consignments grown and manufactured within the Empire, a mean of the preferential and full rates being charged in respect of tobacco manufactured within the Empire of foreign grown tobacco.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre is still proceeding energetically and there is evidence that it is bearing fruit.

The number of tourists visiting the Colony during the year showed a satisfactory increase and the number of cruising steamers which included this port in their itinerary totalled 125 as compared with 112 in 1932. Many tourists also took advantage of the facilities available for using Gibraltar as a centre for visiting Spain and Morocco.

On the 15th of March a Rally was held by the Gibraltar Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to welcome the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, and the Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell, who were paying a short visit to the Colony. The Rally was also attended by detachments of Scouts from various towns in Spain and also from Ceuta and Tangier.

On the 13th of July, Their Excellencies General Nuñez Prado, G.O.C., 2nd Division, Seville, and General Gomez Morato, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Spanish Zone of Morocco, paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor. Their Excellencies attended a Military Parade in the morning and also inspected the barracks where they had an opportunity of seeing several detachments carrying out various branches of training. In the afternoon the party motored round the Upper Rock and paid visits to various other places of interest in the Colony.

On the 6th of October, His Highness The Khalifa, the cousin and Deputy of the Sultan of Morocco in the Spanish Zone, accompanied by His Excellency the Spanish High Commissioner and the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Forces in Morocco, paid a farewell visit to His Excellency General Sir Alexander Godley, who was about to leave Gibraltar on the completion of his term of Office. After attending a reception at Government House, His Highness the Khalifa was conducted by His Excellency around the local places of interest and was afterwards entertained to luncheon at Governor's Cottage.

On the 9th of October, His Excellency General Sir Alexander Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., left the Colony on completion of his term of Office and his successor General Sir Charles Harington, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., arrived in Gibraltar on the 24th of October.

On the 31st October, His Excellency Sr. Don Niceto Alcala Zamora, President of the Spanish Republic, passed through the neighbouring town of Algeciras on a visit to the Spanish Possessions in North Africa. Lt. Col. The Hon. A. E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., Colonial Secretary, proceeded to Algeciras to pay respects on behalf of His Excellency the Governor to this

distinguished visitor and, as the conveying Spanish warship passed Gibraltar, an appropriate salute was fired by the saluting battery. A destroyer of the Local Defence Flotilla, H.M.S. *Shamrock*, met the Spanish warship in the middle of the Bay and escorted her south of Europa Point.

APPENDIX.

Recent Publications of General Interest relating to Gibraltar.

Title.	*Price.* s. d.
*Blue Book (Annual) to 1933	4 0
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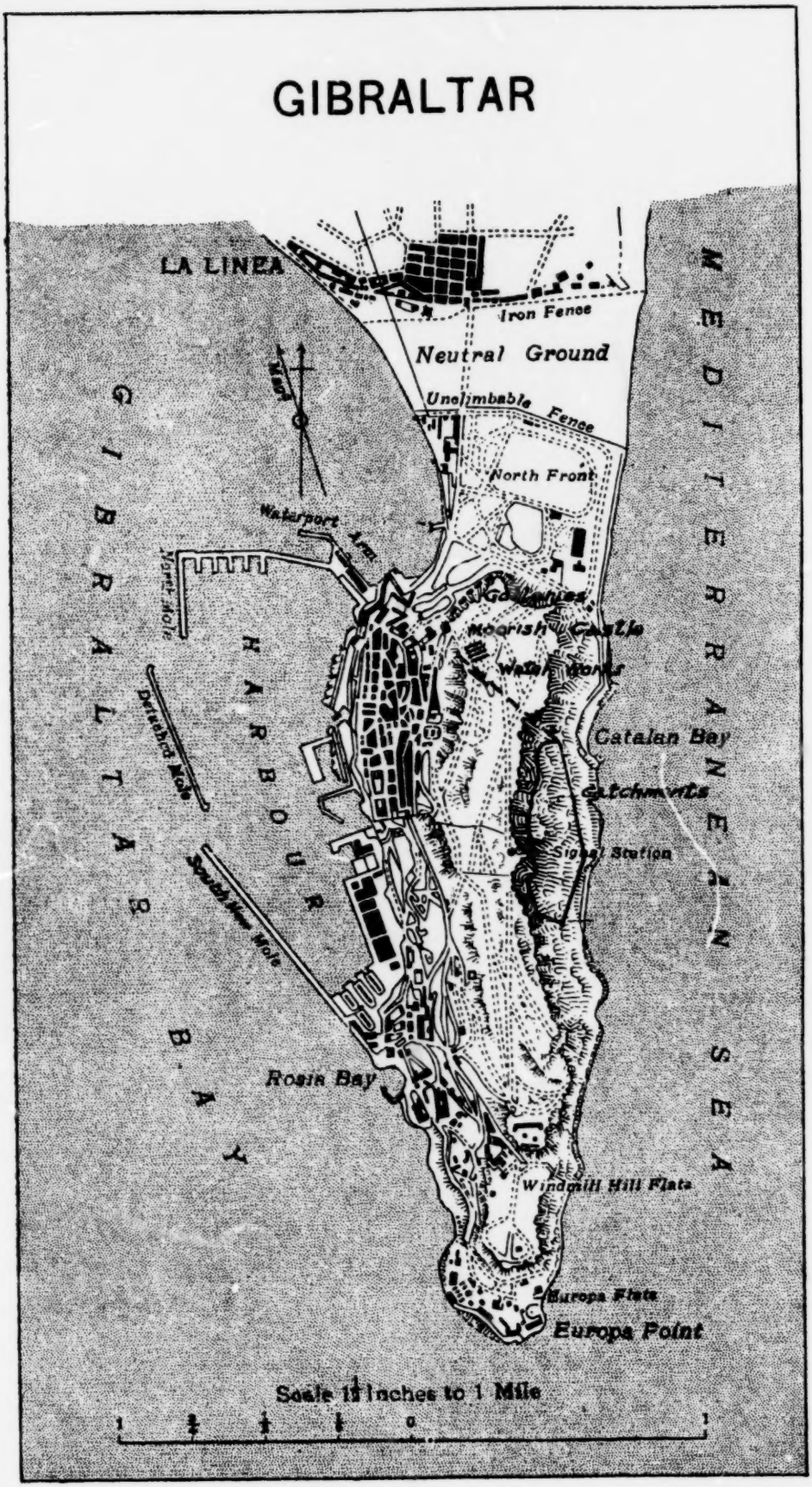

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Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 11*d.*).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s.* (5*s.* 9*d.*).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4*s.* (4*s.* 4*d.*).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3*d.* (3½*d.*).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

KENYA.
Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

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Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 7*d.*).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 8*d.*).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

SWAZILAND.
Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 9*d.*).

MALAYA.
Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

SEYCHELLES.
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

MAURITIUS.
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

WEST INDIES.
Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).
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BRITISH HONDURAS.
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GIBRALTAR, 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula 3 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the " Rock ", as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1934 shows 71·2° F. as the mean maximium temperature, the highest shade temperature being 91° F. on the 20th of June and 2nd of August, and the lowest 36° F. on the 3rd of February. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1934, only 26·11 inches were registered, of which 9·30 inches fell in November.

History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1934 was 15,847 of whom 14,790 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring

Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number of births during the year was 383, of which 196 were boys and 187 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 25·8. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 230 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 14·51 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 54·8 per 1,000 which is slightly higher than the record low figure recorded last year.

IV.—HEALTH.

Infectious disease was rather more prevalent than usual in the Colony during the year under review.

There was a mild epidemic of chicken-pox with 119 cases and there was also a small epidemic of diphtheria during the latter part of the year. Twenty-one cases of this latter disease occurred in all, one proving fatal. Fourteen of them occurred in Catalan Bay village and one other was a direct contact of a case occurring there. With the exception of one case which was diagnosed late, all patients responded well to antitoxin treatment.

In accordance with the routine practice, all members of the patients' families were examined bacteriologically and it was found that nineteen other children were carriers of the disease. The congested condition of the houses and the free intercommunication between all the inhabitants of the village made control difficult and it would appear that in future cases of this nature, the most effective method of stopping an epidemic would be to remove the initial case or cases to hospital.

The village school was closed as a preventive measure and the older children who are in the habit of attending schools in Gibraltar were temporarily prohibited from doing so. Propaganda dealing with simple preventive measures was carried out verbally and also by means of pamphlets printed both in English and Spanish.

The Colonial Hospital staff undertook the treatment of carriers and, although the limited accommodation at the Hospital did not permit of all the carriers being retained there, every effort was made to ensure that so far as possible they did not come into contact with other children.

It did not prove possible to trace the initial source of infection but there is little doubt that an undetected carrier among the children was responsible. The question of immunizing all children in Gibraltar against diphtheria is now being considered.

Eight cases of the enteric group of fevers were notified during the year, of which one proved fatal. The infection in five of the cases was traced to sources outside Gibraltar

Mosquito-borne and other insect-borne diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar but by reason of its land and sea communication with places in which they exist continuous precautionary measures are necessary. Anti-mosquito measures were carried on throughout

the year by the permanent staff, additional staff being employed during the mosquito breeding season. It is, however, difficult to obtain the requisite number of men during this period who have had training or experience in this kind of work, as the employment is only of a temporary nature.

The usual anti-fly campaign was carried out during the summer and autumn months and all stables, many of which are in close proximity to dwelling houses, were disinfected weekly and the manure removed daily.

No cases of smallpox occurred among the resident population during the year and there was only one case of undulant fever, the first since 1927. The source of infection in this case was traced to Spain.

V.—HOUSING.

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent but elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurements of every room, have now been compiled by the Public Health Department. These are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, etc., can be obtained. The majority of the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. The Colonial Government has continued its policy of renovating any Crown properties which require reconstruction and a number were completely reconditioned during the year. A number of privately-owned houses were also reconstructed and remodelled during the year, and the Colonial Government constructed a new small block of flats in the South District.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connexion with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

It will be recollected that new coaling machinery was put into operation during 1932 and, with effect from the 4th of May of that year, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues, but this concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions,

or temporarily disembarks transit passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale :—

	Tons.
Vessels of register tonnage 10-50	10
Vessels of register tonnage 50-500	30
Vessels of register tonnage over 500	50

The installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues, together with the general trade revival, has resulted in a steady improvement in the coaling trade of the Colony, and the 1934 figures relating to the quantity of bunker coal supplied show a considerable increase over the figures for the previous year. The number of vessels calling for bunkers has also increased considerably.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows :—

Labourers 7d. per hour for a 50 hour week.

Artisans 8¾d.—1s. per hour for a 50 hour week.

Leading carpenters, etc., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are :—

Labourers 45 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

Artisans 60 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

Leading carpenters, etc., 75 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

The value of the peseta during the year was just under 7d.

The staple food of the labouring classes consists of bread, coffee, olive oil, and vegetables, the daily cost for a man and his wife being about 5 pesetas.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed

£450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. *per diem* in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. *per diem* in summer according to the class of establishment.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1935, was £7,941 10s.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1935, was £1,003.

In addition, the Government paid £114 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for sanitary water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises. Government-aided elementary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £9,382, exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes, and £160 towards classes in domestic economy.

The payment of " school pence " is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing thirteen Government-aided schools for primary education—eleven Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,687, and 2,269 was the average number in attendance during the year.

Since 1925, this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of woodwork classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for woodwork and metalwork, and all boys taking courses

in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic economy is given by a highly qualified teacher. The Colonial Government makes an annual grant of £160 towards the cost of these classes.

Only two candidates presented themselves for the examination in English for Assistant Teachers. Both were taking the examination for the first time and both were successful, one obtaining Honours.

The annual inspection of the Government-aided schools was carried out by the Inspector of Schools during the month of March on the usual lines. The work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools receiving the full grant.

Owing to a reduction in staff as a measure of economy, it did not unfortunately prove possible for a Nursing Sister to carry out inspections in the Government-aided elementary schools during the first half of the year. At the beginning of September, however, it proved possible to re-inaugurate this service and from that date until the end of the year monthly visits were carried out.

The children did not suffer in any way as a result of this lack of a school nurse, as the teachers sent all those who were thought to need attention to the Colonial Hospital as ordinary out-patients.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 111 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

Welfare Institutions.

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserves a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connexion with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company under contract an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by the Bland Line steamers which maintain a daily service to Tangier.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a half days, but approximately 24 hours can be saved by sending correspondence by air mail via Tangier.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by Cable & Wireless Ltd., who under a special agreement pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

Cable & Wireless Ltd. has a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of Cable & Wireless Ltd., and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, and other European countries.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1934:—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
4,166	11,493,523	2,150	70,075	6,316	11,563,598

As compared with 1933, there was a net increase of 1,764 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an increase of 1,367,947 in tonnage—an increase of 1,088 steamers and 676 sailing vessels. The principal lines which call regularly at this port are:—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance Line, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, the Export American Line, and Italia Cosulich Line.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à V[illegible], Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, and Union Castle Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's Line of steamers maintains communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are five private banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, rue Cambon, Paris: London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Thos. Mosley & Co., of Gibraltar.

Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

Currency.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of foodstuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 36 pesetas 85 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £110,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of £2,324 10s. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values :—£5, £1 and 10s.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but litres are also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works programme for 1934 included the erection of a new Post Office in the South District, over which was built a block of flats. The improvements to Government House and Governor's Cottage were completed during the year and a start was made on

a scheme which included the construction of a passengers' waiting room on the passenger wharf and the replacement of the existing shipping offices, which were housed in long corrugated iron sheds, by new buildings. A retaining wall was also constructed round an area on the North Front which has been gradually reclaimed during the last few years.

The renovation of the few roads and paths which are under the control of the Colonial Government was also continued. The vast majority of the roads in Gibraltar are vested in the City Council.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony :—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and a Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony, in addition to the Chief of Police and Assistant Chief of Police, has an establishment of five inspectors, and eighty-seven other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was very satisfactory, hospital treatment being required in only one case. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was fifteen.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1934 was 526, a decrease of 186 as compared with 1933 and of 291 as compared with 1932. Of this total, 16 were for offences against the person, 71 for offences against property, the remaining 439 being for other offences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-nine laws were enacted during the year.

This abnormal amount of legislation was due to the fact that the Gibraltar laws were undergoing revision with a view to the publication of a new revised edition in 1935. The previous Consolidated Edition was published in 1913 so a thorough overhaul of the local legislation was long overdue and a large number of consolidating and amending enactments were in consequence found to be necessary.

Of the forty-nine laws enacted during the year, forty-four were for this reason purely of local interest. The following is a summary of the remaining five which may be of some interest to persons outside the Colony :—

Ordinance No. 1.—The Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance, 1934, was enacted as requests had from time to time been received from various Colonies that grants of probates made in such Colonies should be re-sealed in Gibraltar. Such requests had to be refused as the local legislation did not extend to any grants save those emanating from Courts in the United Kingdom. The new Ordinance is based on the corresponding Imperial Act, (55 Vict. Ch. 6).

Ordinance No. 4.—The Estate Duties Ordinance, 1934, was enacted as it was felt that estates which up to that time paid a maximum of £12 10s. in duty should make some larger contribution to the Revenue of the Colony. Such a measure had been under consideration since 1923 and, in view of the fact that some of the main sources of revenue of the Colony rest on uncertain factors, it was decided not to postpone its introduction any longer but to impose a very low scale of duties.

Ordinance No. 6.—The Currency Note Ordinance, 1934, was enacted as it was considered desirable that the existing legislation on this subject should be replaced by an Ordinance drawn up in accordance with up to date practice. It is based on a model draft Ordinance prepared in the Colonial Office.

Ordinance No. 12.—The Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, was enacted with a view to effecting certain reductions in import duties, licences, etc. The principal alterations were the creation of a new reduced rate of duty for manufactured spirits imported in casks and a reduction in the duty upon wines imported in bottles, as the difference in the rates on wine introduced in bottles and in casks was considered too great.

Ordinance No. 29.—The Alien Traders Ordinance, 1934, was enacted to replace the original Ordinance of 1924 which had never really proved satisfactory. Various amendments which experience had proved to be necessary were incorporated and certain sections dealing with Companies were also included, as the position in this respect has completely changed since 1924 owing to the enactment of the Companies Ordinance in 1930.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance, 1924.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years were as follows :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1930	146,847	169,182
1931	151,415	178,955
1932	239,209	151,038
1933	195,401	166,059
1934	245,858	275,644

It was still considered necessary to pursue a conservative policy in framing the Estimates of expenditure for, although revenue collections showed a gratifying increase throughout the year, much of the Colony's revenue rests upon a precarious foundation.

Normal revenue (excluding appreciation of invested funds and the surplus on the Note Security Fund) amounted to £203,157, while normal expenditure (excluding expenditure under the head "Public Works Extraordinary" and Land Purchases and a transfer of £100,000 to the Reserve Fund) totalled £154,618. Thus normal revenue exceeded normal expenditure by £48,539, which may be regarded as a very satisfactory result in the present economic position of the world. The total revenue figure of £245,858 shown in the above table includes a sum of £12,520 in respect of the appreciation of invested funds, and a sum of £30,180, by which the Note Security Fund on the 31st December, 1934, exceeded the required 110 per cent. of the notes in circulation. The total expenditure figure includes a transfer of £100,000 to the Reserve Fund and a sum of £5,532 in respect of land purchases.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1934, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £200,000, amounted to £174,249, as compared with a figure of £204,035 at the end of the previous year, the reduction being due to a further transfer to the Reserve Fund. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1934 port dues yielded £14,142, while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £101,287.

Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were :—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	8,058
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements-in-aid	18,797
Rents of Government property	16,765
Interest on invested funds	15,757

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The present Customs Tariff is as follows :—

	Rates of duty.	
	Full Rate.	*Preferential Rate.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Malt Liquors :—		
For every gallon	0 0 10	0 0 7
If introduced in bottle there are additional duties as follows :—		
For every dozen imperial or reputed quart bottles	0 1 0	
For every dozen imperial or reputed pint bottles	0 0 6	
2. Motor Spirit :—		
Such duty as may be fixed by the Governor by Order in the Gazette.		
Present duty, per gallon ...	0 0 6	
3. Spirits, Liqueurs, Perfumed Spirits, etc. :—		
For every proof gallon of spirits other than manufactured spirits imported in casks... ...	0 12 0	0 10 0
For every proof gallon of manufactured spirits (brandy, gin, rum and whisky) when imported in casks	0 11 0	0 9 0
For every gallon of liqueurs or cordials, irrespective of strength	0 18 0	0 15 0

	Rates of duty.	
	Full Rate.	*Preferential Rate.*
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
For every gallon of perfumed spirits, irrespective of strength... ...	0 13 4 or 10 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.	0 10 0 or 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.
4. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes :—		
Manufactured :—		
Cigarettes, per lb. ...	0 1 6	0 1 0
With an additional duty per 100 cigarettes or part thereof	0 0 5	
Other manufactured tobacco, per lb.	0 2 0	0 1 8
Unmanufactured :—		
Tobacco, per lb. ...	0 0 5	0 0 4
5. Wines, duties on :—		
If introduced in cask, per gal.	0 1 0	0 0 10
If introduced in bottle, per gal.	0 3 0	0 2 0

At present the preferential rates are granted in respect of articles not less than 25 per cent. of the cost of which has been expended within the Empire, except in the case of tobacco, in which instance the full preferential rate is only granted to consignments grown and manufactured within the Empire, a mean of the preferential and full rates being charged in respect of tobacco manufactured within the Empire of foreign-grown tobacco.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre is still proceeding energetically and there is evidence that it is bearing fruit.

The number of tourists visiting the Colony during the year was quite satisfactory, though the total was probably not quite so high as in 1933. Many tourists, however, took advantage of the facilities available for using Gibraltar as a centre for visiting Spain and Morocco.

There was a slight falling off in the number of cruising steamers which included this port in their itinerary. The total number which called at Gibraltar in 1934 was 109 as compared with 125 in 1933.

On the 12th March, The Right Honourable Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Cunliffe-Lister landed at Gibraltar from the Union Castle liner *Dunluce Castle* on their return journey to England from Kenya. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister visited His Excellency the Governor at Government House where the members of the Executive Council and the Chairmen of the local representative bodies were presented to him. Later, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, the Secretary of State visited the various places of interest in the Colony.

On the 20th March, the Right Honourable Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, G.B.E., M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by various members of the Board of Admiralty, visited Gibraltar. On the following day, the First Lord held a review of the combined Home and Mediterranean Fleets at North Front.

On the 2nd April, Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout and Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide, arrived at Gibraltar in the White Star liner *Adriatic* which was specially chartered for a Mediterranean cruise for boy scouts and girl guides. A rally was held by the Gibraltar boy scouts and girl guides in the afternoon. Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide, inspected the parade but Lord Baden-Powell was unfortunately not able to be present as, owing to his recent illness, he was not able to land. On the 31st October, the Chief Scout and the Chief Guide again visited Gibraltar on their way to Australia. The Gibraltar boy scouts and girl guides again held a combined rally which was inspected by Lord Baden-Powell who had completely recovered from his illness.

On the 19th April, His Excellency the Governor proceeded to Seville to pay his official call on His Excellency General Nuñez Prado, General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division in that city. His Excellency remained in Seville on the 20th April and, after the completion of his official call, lunched with His Excellency General Nuñez Prado, afterwards visiting the Fair and various places of interest.

On the 10th July, His Highness the Emir of Trans-Jordan landed at Gibraltar on his way back to Amman after paying a visit to the United Kingdom as the guest of His Majesty's Government. After inspecting the Guard of Honour, His Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, visited the principal places of interest in the Colony, being later entertained to tea by His Excellency at Governor's Cottage.

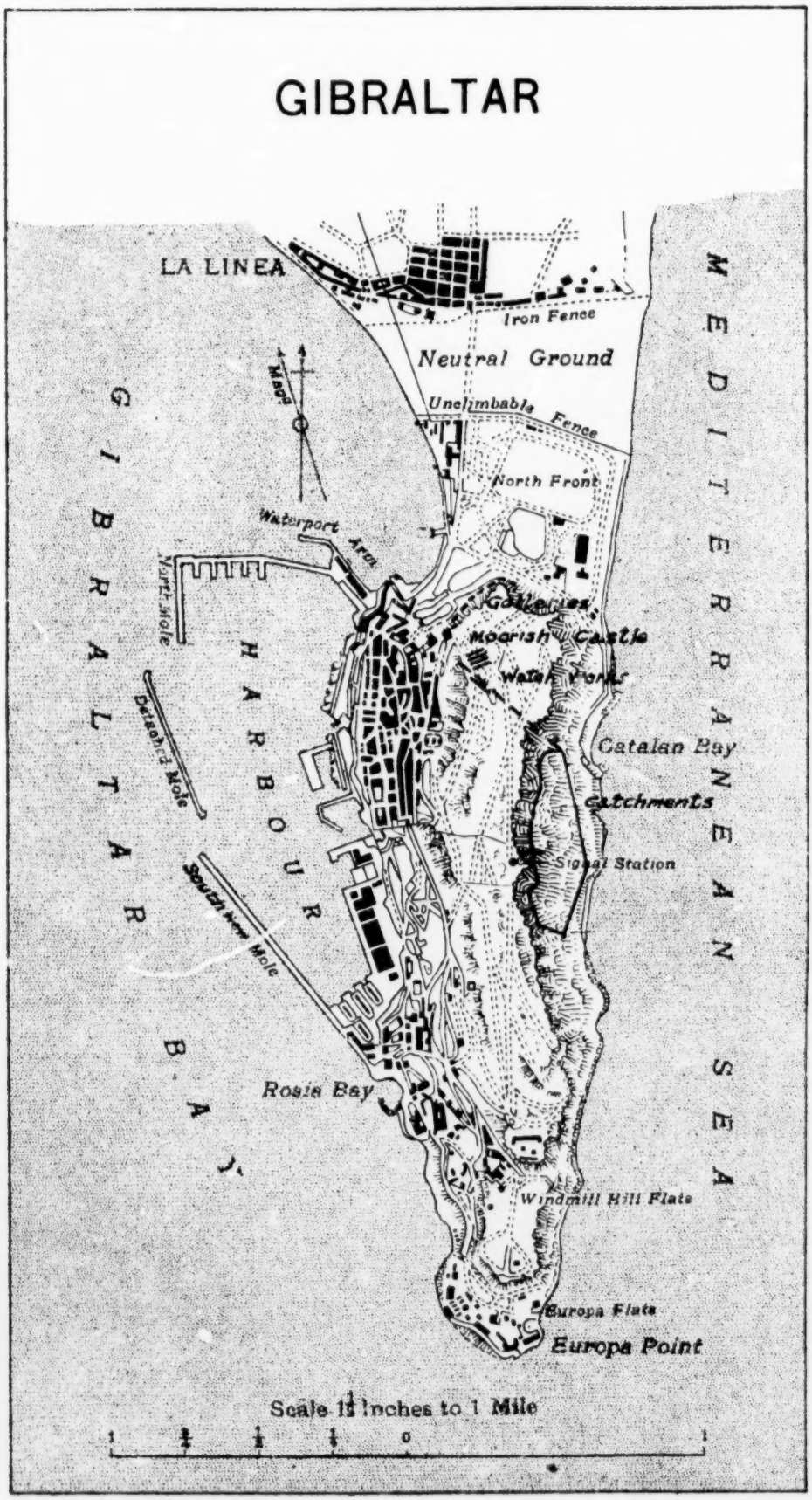
APPENDIX.

Recent Publications of General Interest relating to Gibraltar.

Title.	*Price.*	
	s.	*d.*
*Blue Book (Annual) to 1934	4	0
*The Gibraltar Directory and Guide Book (Annual)	4	0

* Obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

GIBRALTAR, 1934



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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.
Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*)

MALTA.
Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 11*d.*).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s.* (5*s.* 9*d.*).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4*s.* (4*s.* 4*d.*).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by th Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3*d.* (3½*d.*).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

KENYA.
Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 7*d.*).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 8*d.*).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933–34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

SWAZILAND.
Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 9*d.*).

MALAYA.
Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

SEYCHELLES.
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

MAURITIUS.
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

WEST INDIES.
Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

BRITISH HONDURAS.
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

BRITISH GUIANA.
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

PALESTINE.
Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 3*d.*).

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GIBRALTAR, 1935

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Continued on page 3 of cover

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GIBRALTAR FOR 1935

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude 36°7′16″ North and longitude 5°21′13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the " Rock ", as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1935 shows 70·6° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 97° F. on the 31st of July, and the lowest 33° F. on the 10th of February. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 ins., but in 1935 only 22·77 ins. were registered, of which 4·70 ins. fell in May.

History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the coast of Africa, opposite. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th of September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1935 was 16,865 of whom 15,735 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number of

births during the year was 267, of which 138 were boys and 129 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 16·9. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 265 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 15·7 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 67·41 per 1,000, which is slightly higher than the record low figure recorded last year.

IV.—HEALTH.

The health of Gibraltar during 1935 was, on the whole, good.

Two hundred and sixty cases of notifiable infectious diseases were reported during the year, of which 134 were cases of measles.

Twenty-eight cases of diphtheria were recorded, 20 occurring during the first quarter of the year as a continuation of the previous year's outbreak. The disease was of a mild type and only one death occurred.

Notwithstanding the fact that during the summer months a considerable outbreak of enteric fever occurred in a closely neighbouring town in Spain, only nine cases occurred in Gibraltar, two of which proved fatal.

The outbreak of measles was of a mild nature and no deaths resulted.

No cases of smallpox occurred in the Colony; one case was landed from a steamship which arrived from a German port. Three hundred and ninety-four primary vaccinations and 290 revaccinations were performed during the year.

Twenty-three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with 15 deaths were notified during the year. The death-rate per 1,000 of population for this disease compares favourably with that of England and Wales, the average for the past five years being 1·18. Gibraltar is as yet without any effective scheme for dealing with the problem of tuberculosis, though the whole question is under consideration, and it is hoped that some measures in this respect will shortly be forthcoming.

Insect-borne diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar; but, by reason of its land and sea communications with places where these exist, and as the yellow fever mosquito (*Aedes* (*Stegomyia*) *argenteus*), prevails, a continuous campaign against these insects is carried out. Other species of mosquitoes met with in Gibraltar are *Culex pipiens* and *Theobaldia Longeareolata*.

The presence of *Phlebotomus papatasii* is recorded in Gibraltar for the first time. Some specimens were captured in July and their identification confirmed by Dr. Edwards of the Entomological Department of the British Museum. Their medical importance rests in the fact that various species of these sandflies are more than suspected of being the " carriers " of the disease kala azar and of oriental, or tropical, sores; and that this species in particular is known to carry the infection of sandfly fever.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Director of the Pasteur Institute at Tangier, it is now possible to undertake anti-rabic inoculations locally without having to send patients to that Institute as heretofore.

A fact of major importance to be recorded is the development of two fresh water wells at the North Front. The yield from these wells will prove of inestimable value during times of drought, and did much to obviate the inconvenience which might have been experienced during the year under review owing to the low rainfall recorded.

V.—HOUSING.

The housing question is still a matter for concern, though remodelling and reconstruction of old and insanitary premises by private enterprise has been continued during the year. The Colonial Government has now under construction a small block of tenements of the working class type.

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent. Elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurements of every room, have now been compiled by the Public Health Department and these are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, etc., can be obtained. The majority of the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. The Colonial Government has continued its policy of renovating any Crown properties which require reconstruction and a number were completely reconditioned during the year. A good number of privately-owned houses were also reconstructed and remodelled during the year.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

During 1932 new coaling machinery was put into operation and, with effect from the 4th of May of that year, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues, but this concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions, or temporarily disembarks transit

passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale :—

	Tons.
Vessels of register tonnage 10-50	10
Vessels of register tonnage 50-500	30
Vessels of register tonnage over 500	50

The installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues, together with the general trade revival, has resulted in a steady improvement in the coaling trade of the Colony. The increase of bunker coal supplied to shipping continues, when compared with previous years, as well as the number of vessels calling for bunkers.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows :—

Labourers, 7d. per hour for a 50 hour week.
Artisans, 8¾d.-1s. per hour for a 50 hour week.
Leading carpenters, etc., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are :—

Labourers, 45 pesetas per week of 48 hours.
Artisans, 60 pesetas per week of 48 hours.
Leading carpenters, etc., 75 pesetas per week of 48 hours.

The value of the peseta during the year was just under 7d.

The staple food of the labouring classes consists of bread, coffee, olive oil, and vegetables, the daily cost for a man and his wife being about five pesetas.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed £450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges

give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. a day in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. a day in summer according to the class of establishment.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance at efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1936, was £8,214 10s. Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1936, was £986. On behalf of the schools, the Government also paid £110 to the City Council for sanitary water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises. Government-aided elementary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £9,634, exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes and £160 towards classes in domestic economy. The payment of " school pence " is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing 13 Government-aided schools for primary education, 11 of which are Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,577, and the average number in attendance during the year was 2,347.

Since 1925, the Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of woodwork classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for woodwork and metal work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic

economy is given by a highly qualified teacher. The Colonial Government makes an annual grant of £160 towards the cost of these classes.

Only two candidates presented themselves for the Assistant Teachers' examination in English. Both were taking the examination for the first time and both were successful, one obtaining Honours.

The annual inspection of the Government-aided schools was carried out by the Inspector of Schools during the month of March on the usual lines. The work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools receiving the full grant.

Whenever possible during the year a Nursing Sister was sent to visit the schools and inspect the children. Twenty-three visits of inspection were paid. One hundred and eighty-seven children received dental treatment and forty-two medical treatment. The school clinic at the Colonial Hospital was attended by 130 children.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 114 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

Welfare Institutions.

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these institutions, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserved a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily service, in connection with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company under contract an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by the Bland Line steamers which maintain a daily service to Tangier.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a-half days, but approximately 24 hours can be saved by sending correspondence by air mail.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by Cable and Wireless, Limited, who under a special agreement pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government. At the Company's Gibraltar station telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval wireless station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of Cable and Wireless, Limited, and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, and other European countries, as well as with the United States of America, South America, Canada, Australia, Egypt and India.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a-quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a-half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1935 :—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
4,376	11,901,769	2,346	62,079	6,722	11,963,848

As compared with 1934, there was a net increase of 406 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an increase of 400,250 in tonnage. The increase comprised 210 steamers and 196 sailing vessels. The principal lines which call regularly at this port are :—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance Line, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, the Export American Line, and Italia Cosulich Line.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, and Union Castle Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's Line of steamers maintains communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The passage from London to Gibraltar takes about four and a-half days.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are five private Banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, rue Cambon, Paris: London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Thos. Mosley & Co., of Gibraltar.

Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar;

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

Currency.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of foodstuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and in dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and is telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 37 pesetas to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £110,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of £2,312 10s. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values:—£5, £1 and 10s.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but the litre is also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works programme for 1935 included the completion of the erection of Shipping Offices and Passengers' Waiting Rooms at Waterport Extension Wharf, reconstruction of two Crown properties, construction of a block of eight lock up garages, and a start was also made on the reconstruction of the cattle sheds at North Front.

The renovation of the few roads and paths which are under the control of the Colonial Government was also continued. The vast majority of the roads in Gibraltar are vested in the City Council.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony:—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and a Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony has, in addition to the Chief of Police and Assistant Chief of Police, an establishment of five inspectors and 87 other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was very satisfactory, hospital treatment being required in only one case. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 17.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1935 was 667, an increase of 141 as compared with 1934 and a decrease of 45 as compared with 1933. Of this total, 23 were for offences against the person, 47 for offences against property, the remaining 597 being for other offences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Thirteen laws were enacted during the year, three of which have interest other than local :—

Ordinance No. 4.—The Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1935 was enacted to make provision for the enforcement in Gibraltar of judgments given in countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in Gibraltar, for facilitating the enforcement in other countries of judgments given in Gibraltar, and for other purposes in connection with the matters aforesaid.

Ordinance No. 7.—The Quarantine Ordinance, 1935, was enacted to make provision for preventing the introduction of infectious diseases into, and the spread of such diseases from and within, the Colony.

Ordinance No. 9.—The Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1935, was enacted to amend and consolidate the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers' Liability Ordinance, 1924.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years were as follows :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1931	151,415	178,955
1932	239,209	151,038
1933	195,401	166,059
1934	245,858	275,644
1935	216,232	182,296

Normal revenue amounted to £216,232 while normal expenditure totalled £182,296. Thus normal revenue exceeded normal expenditure by £33,936, which may be regarded as a very satisfactory result in the present economic position of the world.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1935, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £200,000, amounted to £208,186 as compared with a figure of £174,249 at the end of the previous year. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1935, port dues yielded £14,290, while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £96,870.

Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were :—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	17,291
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements-in-aid	24,103
Rents of Government property	17,537
Interest on invested funds	13,494

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The present Customs Tariff is as follows :—

	Rates of duty.	
	Full Rate.	*Preferential Rate.*
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1. Malt Liquors :—		
For every gallon	0 0 10	0 0 7
If introduced in bottle there are additional duties as follows :—		
For every dozen imperial or reputed quart bottles	0 1 0	
For every dozen imperial or reputed pint bottles	0 0 6	
2. Motor Spirit :—		
Such duty as may be fixed by the Governor by Order in the Gazette.		
Present duty, per gallon ...	0 0 6	

	Rates of duty.	
	Full Rate.	*Preferential Rate.*
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
3. Spirits, Liqueurs, Perfumed Spirits, etc. :—		
For every proof gallon of spirits other than manufactured spirits imported in casks... ...	0 12 0	0 10 0
For every proof gallon of manufactured spirits (brandy, gin, rum and whisky) when imported in casks	0 11 0	0 9 0
For every gallon of liqueurs or cordials, irrespective of strength	0 18 0	0 15 0
For every gallon of perfumed spirits, irrespective of strength... ...	0 13 4 or 10 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.	0 10 0 or 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.
4. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes :—		
Manufactured :—		
Cigarettes, per lb. ...	0 1 6	0 1 0
With an additional duty per 100 cigarettes or part thereof	0 0 5	
Other manufactured tobacco, per lb.	0 2 0	0 1 8
Unmanufactured :—		
Tobacco, per lb. ...	0 0 5	0 0 4
5. Wines, duties on :—		
If introduced in cask, per gal.	0 1 0	0 0 10
If introduced in bottle, per gal.	0 3 0	0 2 0

At present the preferential rates are granted in respect of articles not less than 25 per cent. of the cost of which has been expended within the Empire, except in the case of tobacco, in which instance the full preferential rate is only granted to consignments grown

and manufactured within the Empire, a mean of the preferential and full rates being charged in respect of tobacco manufactured within the Empire of foreign grown tobacco.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre was continued during the year. Owing to the unsettled general international situation and also the unrest in neighbouring Spain there was, however, an appreciable decline in the number of cruising steamers and of tourists.

A noteworthy work was completed during the year, by the demolition of the corrugated iron sheds on the Passenger Wharf at Waterport and the erection of modern buildings for use by shipping firms as waiting and baggage rooms. A general passengers' waiting room, with refreshment bar, has also been established, and branches of the Gibraltar Tourist Bureau and Spanish National Tourist Bureau are installed in the same building.

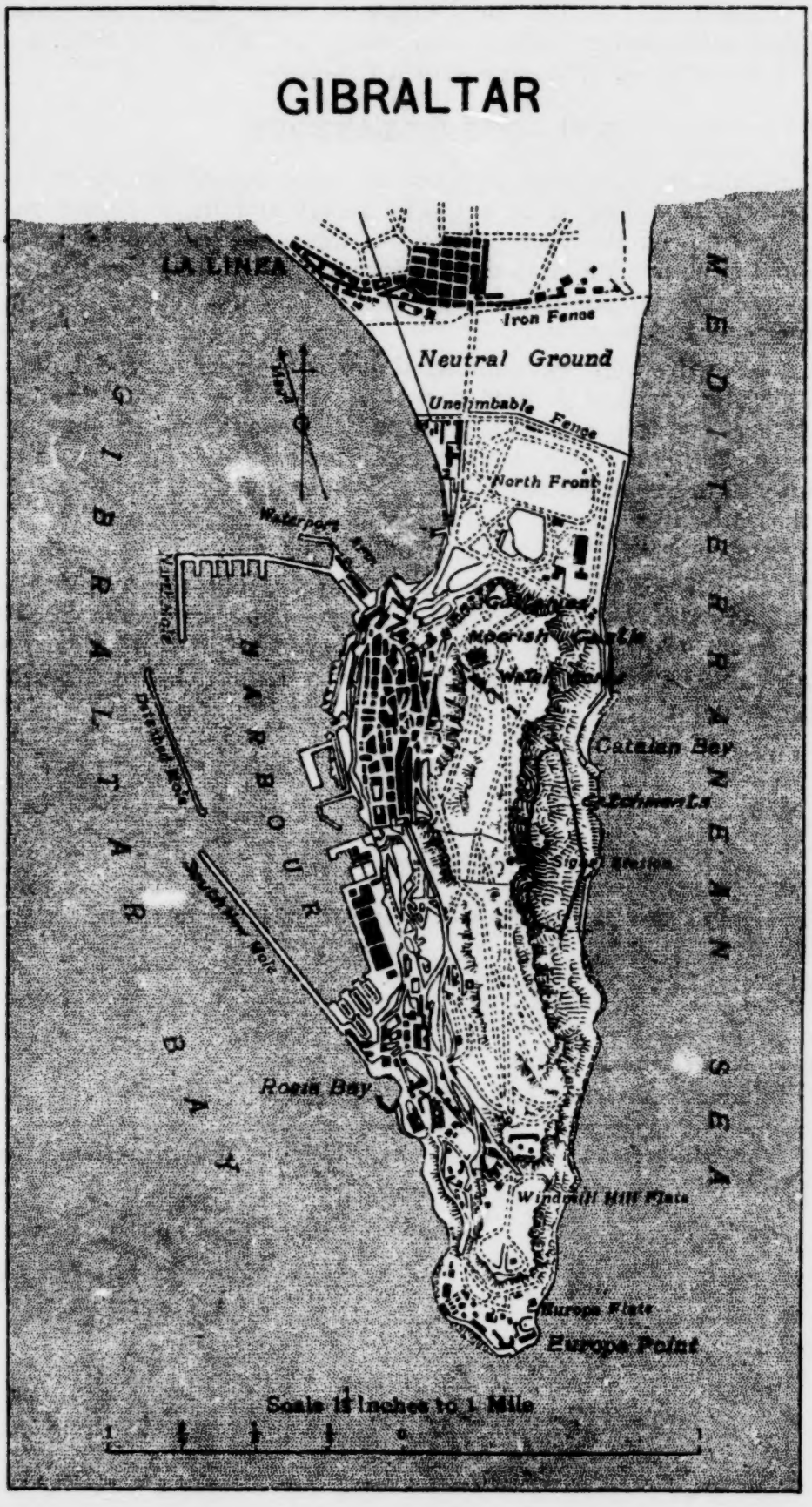
The Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V was celebrated with loyalty and enthusiasm, and during the period 6th May to 18th May an ambitious programme of festivities was enjoyed by the Gibraltar populace and by thousands from neighbouring Spain.

APPENDIX.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO GIBRALTAR.

Title.	*Price.*	
	s.	*d.*
*Blue Book (Annual) to 1935	5	0
*The Gibraltar Directory and Guide Book (Annual)	4	0

* Obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster London, S.W.1.



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ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION
Report of Imperial Committee, 1933 [Cmd. 4335] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932
Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements [Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT
Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA
Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES
Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

KENYA: FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION
Report of Commission (including five Maps) [Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

KENYA: NATIVE AFFAIRS
Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

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KENYA LAND COMMISSION
Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91]. Issued in three Volumes, £2 each volume, by post £2 0s. 9d.
Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government [Cmd. 4580] 2d. (2½d.)

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Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters [Cmd. 4623] 3s. (3s. 3d.)
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Continued on page 3 of cover

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GIBRALTAR FOR 1936

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude 36°7′16″ North and longitude 5°21′13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the " Rock ", as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are inaccessible cliffs, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1936 shows 64·7° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 89° F. on the 28th of June, and the lowest 43° F. on the 25th of February, 2nd and 3rd of March. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1936, 46·85 inches were registered, of which 10·88 inches fell in February.

History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th of September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1936 was 19,194 of whom 16,875 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise.

The normal population was very considerably increased as a result of the military rising in Spain which occurred on the 18th of July. The number of refugees who poured into the Colony has been variously estimated, but it is thought probable that it was not less than nine or ten thousand. Many of these refugees were gradually evacuated to those parts of Spain which were held by the Government troops, while others were induced to return to their homes in the Nationalist zone. It is estimated that, at the end of the year, some 4,000 of the refugees remained in the Colony.

The number of births during the year was 412 of which 290 were boys and 192 girls. The birth rate per 1,000 was 23·39. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 335 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 19·02 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 104·37 per 1,000 which is much higher than the figure recorded last year.

IV.—HEALTH.

Gibraltar has been fortunate in the absence of epidemic disease in serious form during 1936, in spite of the conditions which resulted from the political disturbances in Spain.

One hundred and seventy-five cases of notifiable infectious diseases were reported during the year, as compared with 261 in 1935. The absence of measles in epidemic form is responsible for the decrease, as all other important diseases have shown an increase.

Forty-four cases of diphtheria were recorded, 18 occurring during the last quarter of the year. The disease was of a mild type and only two deaths occurred.

Seventeen cases of enteric fever, with two deaths were reported, and here again the last quarter stands out with six cases.

Three hundred and sixty-five primary and 310 revaccinations were performed during the year. There were no objectors.

Thirty cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with 19 deaths were notified during the year, the death rate per 1,000 of population being 1·20. During the year an additional medical officer with special experience in the treatment of the disease has been appointed to the staff of the Colonial Hospital. An out-patient clinic for consultation, treatment and advice is to be opened early in 1937, and this is to be followed by a hospital for in-patient treatment.

Insect borne diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar; but, by reason of its land and sea communications with places where these exist, and as the yellow fever mosquito (*Aedes* (*Stegomyia*) *argenteus*), prevails, a continuous campaign against these insects is carried out. Other species met with in Gibraltar are *Culex pipiens* and *Theobaldia Longeareolata*.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Director of the Pasteur Institute at Tangier, it is now possible to undertake anti-rabic inoculations locally without having to send patients to that Institute as heretofore.

V.—HOUSING.

A Commission to enquire into the problem of Housing in the Colony was appointed by His Excellency the Governor on the 11th of August, 1936. The Commission met on 33 occasions and examined 31 witnesses. The members also paid a number of visits to the slum areas in the Colony and inspected various sites and premises to which witnesses invited attention.

Among the problems with which the Commissioners dealt may be mentioned the following:—

(i) Overcrowding.

(ii) Slum clearance and rehousing.

(iii) Finance.

(iv) The improvement of the housing of the working classes.

(v) Rent levels in the Colony.

(vi) The management of Crown Properties.

An extensive report and numerous recommendations were made upon all these points. All these may be found in a volume that has been published entitled " Report of a Commission of Inquiry on Housing and Rent Restriction, &c."

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent. Elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurement of every room, have now been compiled by the Public Health Department. These are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, etc., can be obtained. The majority of the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. The Colonial Government has continued its policy of renovating any Crown properties which require reconstruction and a number were completely reconditioned during the year. A good number of privately-owned houses were also reconstructed and remodelled during the year.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connexion with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

It will be recollected that new coaling machinery was put into operation during 1932, and, with effect from the 4th of May of that year, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues. This concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions, or temporarily disembarks transit passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale:—

	Tons.
Vessels of register tonnage 10-50	10
Vessels of register tonnage 50-500	30
Vessels of register tonnage over 500	50

The installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues, together with the general trade revival, has resulted in a steady improvement in the coaling trade of the Colony. The increase of bunker coal supplied to shipping continues, when compared with previous years as well as the number of vessels calling for bunkers.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows:—

Labourers 7d. per hour for a 50-hour week.
Artisans 8¾d.-1s. per hour for a 50-hour week.
Leading carpenters, &c., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are:—

Labourers 45 pesetas per week for a 48-hour week.
Artisans 60 pesetas per week for a 48-hour week.
Leading carpenters, &c., 75 pesetas per week for a 48-hour week.

The value of the peseta for the first seven months of the year was just under 7d., but since the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War no quotations have been given.

The staple food of the labouring classes consists of bread, coffee, olive oil, and vegetables, the daily cost for a man and his wife being about five pesetas.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed £450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. per diem in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. per diem in summer according to the class of establishment.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st December, 1936, was £6,208. A temporary emergency grant of £750 was paid in addition.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st December, 1936, was £746. On behalf of the schools, the Government also paid £90 to the City Council for sanitary water and £243 for rent of certain school premises. Government-aided elementary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £8,037 exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes, and £160 towards classes in domestic economy. The payment of "school pence" is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing 13 Government-aided schools for primary education, 11 of which are Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,951, and the average number in attendance during the year was 2,468.

Since 1925, Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of woodwork classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for woodwork and metal work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic economy is given by a highly qualified teacher. The Colonial Government makes an annual grant of £160 towards the cost of these classes.

Only two candidates presented themselves for the examination in English for Assistant Teachers. Both were taking the examination for the first time and both were successful, one obtaining Honours.

Whenever possible during the year a Nursing Sister was sent to visit the schools and inspect the children. Twenty-eight visits of inspection were paid. Four hundred and seventy-eight children received dental treatment and 185 medical treatment. The school clinic at the Colonial Hospital was attended by 129 children.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz.:—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 100 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

Welfare Institutions.

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes.

One of these, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserves a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily service in connection with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company under contract an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity and mails for Morocco are carried by the Bland Line steamers which maintain a daily service to Tangier.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Before the outbreak of hostilities in Spain, overland mails from Gibraltar reached London and vice versa in about three and a half days. Since then, the arrival of mails has been confined to those days on which mail-carrying steamers reach Gibraltar homeward or outward bound (usually Mondays and Tuesdays), although mails also arrive at irregular intervals via Tangier. There is, however, a daily air mail service which takes two and a half days.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by Cable & Wireless, Ltd. At the Company's Gibraltar station telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval wireless station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of Cable & Wireless Ltd., and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the

Peel Connor Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephone communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, and other European countries, as well as with the United States of America, South America, Canada, Australia, Egypt and India.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is five and a quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1936:—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
3,598	10,858,254	1,373	33,974	4,971	10,892,228

As compared with 1935, there was a net decrease of 1,751 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with a decrease of 1,071,620 in tonnage. The decrease comprised 778 steamers and 973 sailing vessels. The principal lines which call at Gibraltar are:—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance Line, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, the Export American Line, and Italia Cosulich Line.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, and Union Castle Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's Line of steamers maintain communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a half days.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are four private banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz.:—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43 Rue Cambon, Paris: London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Thos. Mosley & Co., of Gibraltar.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

Currency.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulated freely until the outbreak of hostilities in Spain.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency was governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar, until the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in July, the rates being nominal since then. The average for the first seven months of the year was 37 pesetas to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £170,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue. The issue is governed by the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values:—£5, £1 and 10s.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but litres are also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works programme for 1936 included the reconstruction of three Crown properties as tenement buildings, the reconditioning of the cattle sheds at North Front, the improvement of bathing facilities at Camp Bay and the construction of a new meteorological station.

The renovation of the few roads and paths which are under the control of the Colonial Government was also continued. The vast majority of the roads in Gibraltar are, however, vested in the City Council.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony:—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and a Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony has, in addition to the Chief of Police and Assistant Chief of Police, an establishment of five inspectors, and 87 other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was very satisfactory, hospital treatment being required in only two cases. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 15.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1936 was 747 an increase of 80 as compared with 1935 and of 221 as compared with 1934. Of this total 17 were offences against the person, 31 for offences against property, the remaining 699 being for other offences.

XIV—LEGISLATION.

The seven Ordinances enacted during 1936 were:—

1. Revised Edition of the Laws (Annual Supplements) Ordinance, 1936.
2. Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936.
3. Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936.
4. Forgery (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936.
5. Coinage Offences Ordinance, 1936.
6. Fees (Collection) Ordinance, 1936.
7. Ordinance to amend the Revenue Ordinance and further to amend the law in regard to wireless licences.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, &c., in the Colony.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers' Liability Ordinance, 1924.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years were as follows:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1932	239,209	151,038
1933	195,401	166,059
1934	245,858	275,644
1935	216,232	182,296
1936	211,478	179,864

Normal revenue amounted to £211,478 while normal expenditure totalled £179,864. Thus normal revenue exceeded normal expenditure by £31,614, which may be regarded as a very satisfactory result.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st of December, 1936, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £200,000, amounted to £239,801 as compared with a figure of £208,186 at the end of the previous year. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1936 port dues yielded £13,673, while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £98,125.

Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were:—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	12,880
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements-in-aid ...	24,409
Rents of Government property	18,675
Interest on invested funds	14,555

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The present Customs Tariff is as follows:—

	Rates of duty.	
	Full Rate.	*Preferential Rate.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Malt Liquors:—		
For every gallon ...	0 0 10	0 0 7
If introduced in bottle there are additional duties as follows:—		
For every dozen imperial or reputed quart bottles ...	0 1 0	

	Rates of duty.	
	Full Rate.	*Preferential Rate.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For every dozen imperial or reputed pint bottles	0 0 6	
2. Motor Spirit:—		
Such duty as may be fixed by the Governor by Order in the Gazette.		
Present duty, per gallon	0 0 6	
3. Spirits, Liqueurs, Perfumed Spirits, etc.:—		
For every proof gallon of spirits other than manufactured spirits imported in casks ..	0 12 0	0 10 0
For every proof gallon of manufactured spirits (brandy, gin, rum and whisky) when imported in casks	0 11 0	0 9 0
For every gallon of liqueurs or cordials, irrespective of strength	0 18 0	0 15 0
For every gallon of perfumed spirits, irrespective of strength	0 13 4 or 10 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.	0 10 0 or 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.
4. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes:—		
Manufactured:—		
Cigarettes, per lb. ...	0 1 6	0 1 0
With an additional duty per 100 cigarettes or part thereof ...	0 0 5	
Other manufactured tobacco, per lb. ...	0 2 0	0 1 8
Unmanufactured:—		
Tobacco, per lb. ...	0 0 5	0 0 4
5. Wines, duties on:—		
If introduced in cask, per gal.	0 1 0	0 0 10
If introduced in bottle, per gal.	0 3 0	0 2 0

At present the preferential rates are granted in respect of articles not less than 25 per cent. of the cost of which has been expended within the Empire, except in the case of tobacco, in which instance the full preferential rate is only granted to consignments grown and manufactured within the Empire, a mean of the preferential and full rates being charged in respect of tobacco manufactured within the Empire of foreign grown tobacco.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre was continued during the year. The outbreak of the disturbances in Spain, however, caused a very appreciable decline in the number of cruising steamers and of tourists visiting the Colony.

APPENDIX.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO GIBRALTAR.

Title.	*Price.* s.	d.
*Blue Book (Annual) to 1936	5	0
*The Gibraltar Directory and Guide Book (Annual)	4	0

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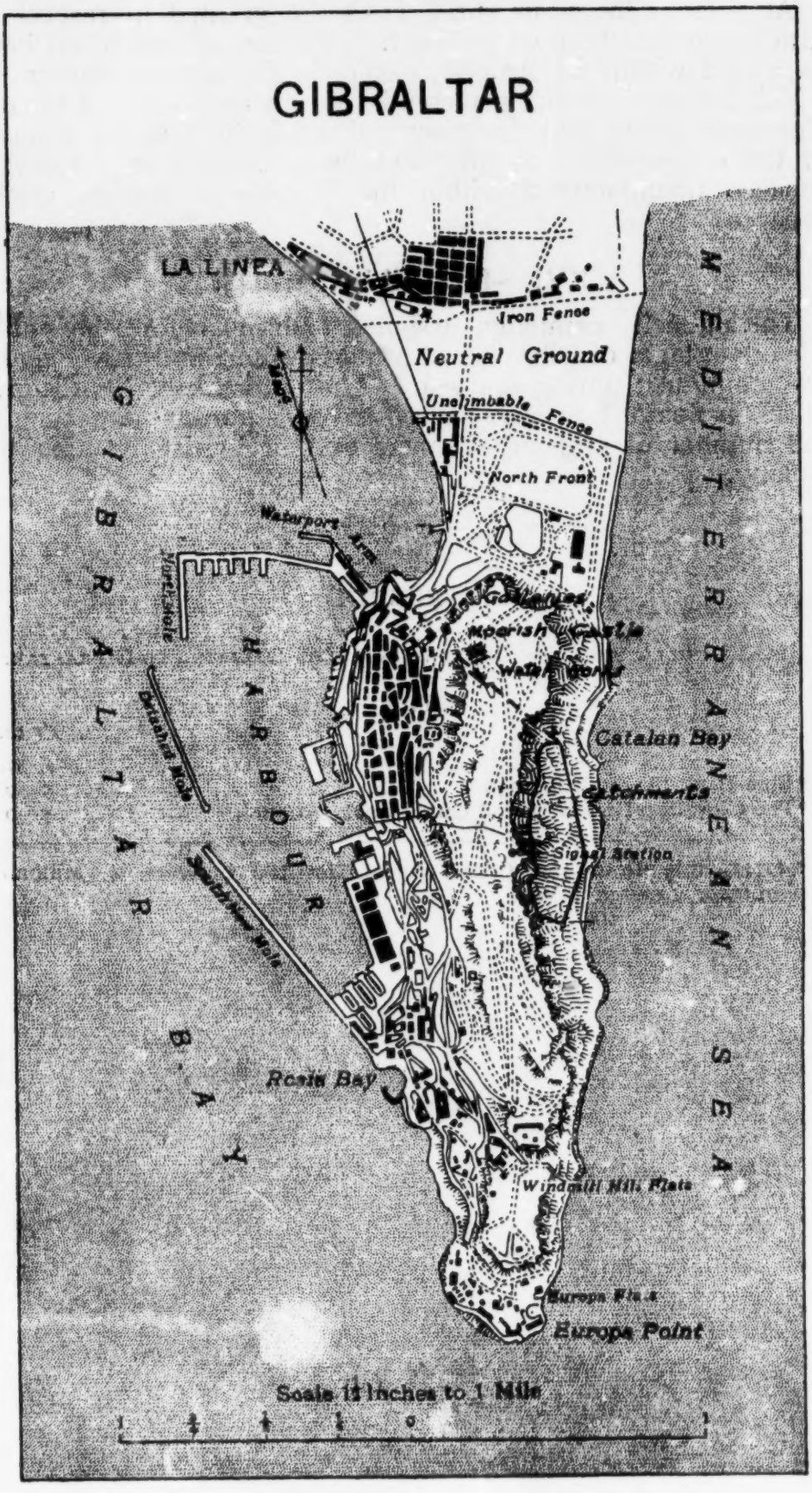

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Third Edition, 1937 [Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

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Report of Committee [Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

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Report of Commission [Cmd. 5845] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.)

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Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938 [Cmd. 5789] 9d. (10d.)

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Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

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Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies [Colonial No. 142] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GIBRALTAR FOR 1937

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude 36°7′16″ North and longitude 5°21′13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the " Rock ", as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are inaccessible cliffs, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The Meteorological record for 1937 shows 78° F., as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 92° F. on the 10th of September, and the lowest 42° F. on the 31st of December. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches. In 1937, 34·55 inches were registered, of which 10·8 inches fell in October.

History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th of September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1937 was 19,541 of whom 16,792 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise.

The normal population was considerably increased in 1936 as a result of the military rising in Spain, and at the end of that year it was estimated that some 4,000 refugees remained in the Colony. In 1937 the additional population showed no great tendency to decrease despite the fact that considerable numbers of aliens were removed from the city and it was estimated that some 3,000 refugees still remained at the end of the year.

The number of births during the year was 381 of which 208 were of boys and 173 of girls. The birth rate per 1,000 was 22·69. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 292 deaths registered, and the crude death rate was 14·93 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 68·24 per 1,000.

IV.—HEALTH.

Gibraltar has been fortunate in the absence of epidemic disease in serious form during 1937, in spite of the conditions which have resulted from the political disturbances in Spain.

Four hundred and nineteen cases of notifiable infectious diseases were reported during the year, as compared with one hundred and seventy-seven in 1936. Towards the end of the year measles appeared in epidemic form though of mild type, and this was greatly responsible for the increase.

Thirty-four cases of diphtheria were recorded, eighteen occurring during the second quarter of the year. The disease was of a mild type and only three deaths occurred.

Twelve cases of enteric fever, with one death, were reported, and here the last quarter stands out with five cases.

Four hundred and six primary and 302 re-vaccinations were performed during the year. There were no objectors.

Thirty-four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with twenty-one deaths were notified during the year. The death rate per 1,000 of population was 1·08. Very much has resulted, even in the first year of its opening, from the out-patient clinic under the specially appointed medical officer of the Colonial Hospital. Weekly sessions of the clinic are held and not only are the attendances most encouraging but the results confirm the belief that sufferers are becoming increasingly willing and anxious to obtain treatment and advice. The clinic, the activities of the tuberculosis officer, and the King George V Memorial Hospital for disease of the lungs, which it is hoped to open in 1939, promise well for the future.

Twelve cases of a disease not previously recorded, Erythema infectiosum or Fifth Disease, were reported. The cases had no mortality, which is usual, for the disease is normally without complication or symptom, but owing to the possible confusion with other more dangerous diseases it has been considered desirable to make this disease officially notifiable.

Insect borne diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar but by reason of its land and sea communications with places where these exist, also as the yellow fever mosquito (*Aedes* (*Stegomyia*) *argenteus*), prevails, a continuous campaign against these insects is carried out. Other species met with in Gibraltar are *Culex pipiens* and *Theobaldia Longeareolata*.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Director of the Pasteur Institute at Tangier, it is now possible to undertake anti-rabic inoculations locally without having to send patients to that Institute as heretofore.

V.—HOUSING.

The Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Housing and Rent Restriction has been accepted, with its recommendations, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and is now the basis on which it is proposed that the re-housing of the working classes and the abolition of the slums of Gibraltar should be carried out progressively in the years to come. The responsibility for construction and administration will fall on the City Council, whilst final control will rest in the hands of Government who are to subsidize the scheme jointly with the City Council. Plans have been drawn for buildings, schemes have been put forward for several years work of clearance and re-housing and laws and by-laws have been considered and drafted.

The majority of the wage earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent but elaborate records of all buildings including the measurements of every room, have been compiled by the Public Health Department. These are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, etc., can be obtained. The majority of the buildings occupied by the wage earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. The Colonial Government has continued its policy of renovating any Crown properties which require reconstruction and a number were completely reconditioned during the year. A good number of privately owned houses were also reconstructed and remodelled during the year.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

New coaling machinery was put into operation during 1932, and, with effect from the 4th of May of that year, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues, but this concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions, or temporarily disembarks transit passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale:—

	Tons.
Vessels of register tonnage 10-50	10
Vessels of register tonnage 50-500	30
Vessels of register tonnage over 500	50

The installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues, together with the general trade revival, has resulted in a steady improvement in the coaling trade of the Colony. The increase of bunker coal supplied to shipping continues, when compared with previous years, as does the number of vessels calling for bunkers.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit and tobacco.

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre was discontinued during the year. The outbreak of the disturbances in Spain, too, caused a very appreciable decline in the number of cruising steamers and tourists visiting the Colony.

VIII.—LABOUR.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are at times carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows:—

Labourers 7d. per hour for a 50 hour week.
Artisans 8¾d.-1s. per hour for a 50 hour week.
Leading carpenters, etc., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are:—

Labourers 5d.-6d. per hour for a 48 hour week.
Artisans 8d.-10d. per hour for a 48 hour week.

The peseta has not been quoted since the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed £450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. per diem in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. per diem in summer according to the class of establishment.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st December, 1937, was £8,365. A temporary emergency grant of £750 was paid in addition.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st December, 1937, was £1,030.

In addition, the Government paid £107 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for sanitary water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises. Government-aided elementary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £9,395 exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes, and £160 towards classes in domestic economy.

The payment of "school pence" is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing thirteen Government-aided schools for primary education, eleven of which are Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local Committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,884, and 2,501 was the average number in attendance during the year.

Since 1925, this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of woodwork classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for woodwork and metal work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic economy is given by a highly qualified teacher. The Colonial Government makes an annual grant of £160 towards the cost of these classes.

Only one candidate presented herself for the examination in English for Assistant Teachers. She was taking the examination for the first time and was successful, obtaining Honours.

When possible during the year a Nursing Sister was sent to visit the schools and inspect the children. Twenty-four visits of inspection were paid. Six hundred and sixty-five children received dental treatment and two hundred and fourteen medical treatment. The school clinic at the Colonial Hospital was attended by one hundred and twenty-seven children.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony viz.:—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 100 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

Welfare Institutions.

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserves a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Postal.

The daily mail service via Spain and France has been suspended since the outbreak of hostilities in Spain, but by the use of all contract mail vessels sailing either direct to England or to Marseilles, it has been possible to despatch mails about five times weekly for England. Owing to the incidence of sailings in the opposite direction, the arrival of mail vessels only on the first part of the week, the inward mail has been much less satisfactory, the bulk of the mail being received on Mondays and Tuesdays from the P & O vessels.

The daily service between Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar via Algeciras was maintained and the annual subsidy of £500 continued.

The connection with Morocco by Bland Line was maintained by means of a special subsidy, although reduced to a thrice weekly service. This service connects with the air mail, and letters can reach England in two days.

Gibraltar does not as yet participate in the Empire Air Mail scheme but a ¼-oz. scale was introduced to make the high postage rate to India, etc., as low as possible.

Very heavy increases in registered mail with Spain, and parcels with Spanish Morocco took place consequent upon the thousands of refugees in the one case and the cutting off of normal means of import in the other. Thousands of small packets and parcels of food were also despatched by mail to Government Spain with which connection was maintained via Marseilles.

The mail route via Tangier, Oran and Algiers was utilized for mails to the Continent and occasionally, during gaps in the direct steamer service, for British mails.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with Spain are worked by Cable and Wireless Ltd., who under a special agreement pay a nominal sum of £20 annually to the Colonial Government.

Cable and Wireless Ltd. has a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Royal Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of Cable and Wireless Ltd., and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Connor Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephone communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, and other European countries, as well as with the United States of America, South America, Canada, Australia, Egypt, and India.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is five and a quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1937:—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
4,912	13,728,709	237	10,521	5,149	13,739,230

As compared with 1936, there was a net increase of 178 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an increase of 2,847,002 in tonnage. The increase comprised 1,314 steamers but the number of sailing vessels decreased by 1,136. The principal lines which call at Gibraltar are:—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance Line, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, the American Export Line, and Italia Cosulich Line.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, and Union Castle Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's Line of steamers maintain a thrice-weekly service between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a half days.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Programme for 1937 included the reconstruction of six Crown Properties as tenement buildings, the improvement of the Colonial Hospital and the reconditioning of Waterport Stores. The new Tuberculosis Sanatorium was commenced.

The renovation of the few roads and paths which are under the control of the Colonial Government was also continued. The vast majority of the roads in Gibraltar are, however, as previously stated, vested in the City Council.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony:—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and
A Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony, in addition to the Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police, has an establishment of five inspectors, and 95 other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was very satisfactory, hospital treatment being required in only two cases. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was fifteen.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines

are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1937 was 960, an increase of 213 as compared with 1936 and of 301 as compared with 1935. Of this total 33 were offences against the person, 18 for offences against property, the remaining 909 being for other offences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The eight Ordinances enacted during 1937 were:—

1. The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937.
2. The Samuel Bowditch (Computation of Pension) Ordinance, 1937.
3. The Alien Traders (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937.
4. The Quarantine (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937.
5. The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937.
6. The Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937.
7. The Clubs (Registration and Licensing) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937.
8. The Alien Traders (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1937.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance, 1924.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are four private banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz.:—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris; London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Thos. Mosley & Co., of Gibraltar.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

Currency.

The legal tender of the Colony is composed of local Government notes and United Kingdom silver and copper coinage.

Colonial Government currency notes were in circulation to the value of £200,000 at the 31st December, 1937.

The issue is governed by the Currency Note Ordinance, 1934, and is of the following denominations:—£5, £1 and 10s.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but litres are also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross revenue and expenditure for the last five years were as follows:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1933	195,401	165,059
1934	245,858	275,644
1935	216,232	182,296
1936	211,478	179,864
1937	207,984	196,179

The net excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st of December, 1937, after writing down the value of securities to market value, which involved a depreciation of £11,299, amounted to £240,306 as compared with a figure of £239,801 at the end of the previous year. In addition, the Colony held a Reserve Fund of £200,000. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1937 port dues yielded £18,764, while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £72,656.

Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were:—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	10,741
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements-in-aid	27,282
Rents on Government property	18,665
Interest on invested funds	15,421

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The present Customs Tariff is as follows:—

	Rates of Duty.	
	Full Rate.	*Preferential Rate.*
1. Malt Liquors:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For every gallon	0 0 10	0 0 7
If introduced in bottle there are additional duties as follows:—		
For every dozen imperial or reputed quart bottles	0 1 0	
For every dozen imperial or reputed pint bottles	0 0 6	
2. Motor Spirit:—		
Such duty as may be fixed by the Governor by Order in the Gazette.		
Present duty, per gallon	0 0 6	
3. Spirits, Liqueurs, Perfumed Spirits, etc.:—		
For every proof gallon of spirits other than manufactured spirits imported in casks	0 12 0	0 10 0
For every proof gallon of manufactured spirits (brandy, gin, rum and whisky) when imported in casks	0 11 0	0 9 0
For every gallon of liqueurs or cordials, irrespective of strength...	0 18 0	0 15 0
For every gallon of perfumed spirits, irrespective of strength	0 13 4 or 10 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.	0 10 0 or 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.
4. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes:—		
Manufactured:—		
Cigarettes, per lb.	0 1 6	0 1 0
With an additional duty per 100 cigarettes or part thereof....	0 0 5	
Other manufactured tobacco, per lb.	0 2 0	0 1 8
Unmanufactured:—		
Tobacco, per lb.	0 0 5	0 0 4
5. Wines, duties on:—		
If introduced in cask, per gal. ...	0 1 0	0 0 10
If introduced in bottle, per gal. ...	0 3 0	0 2 0

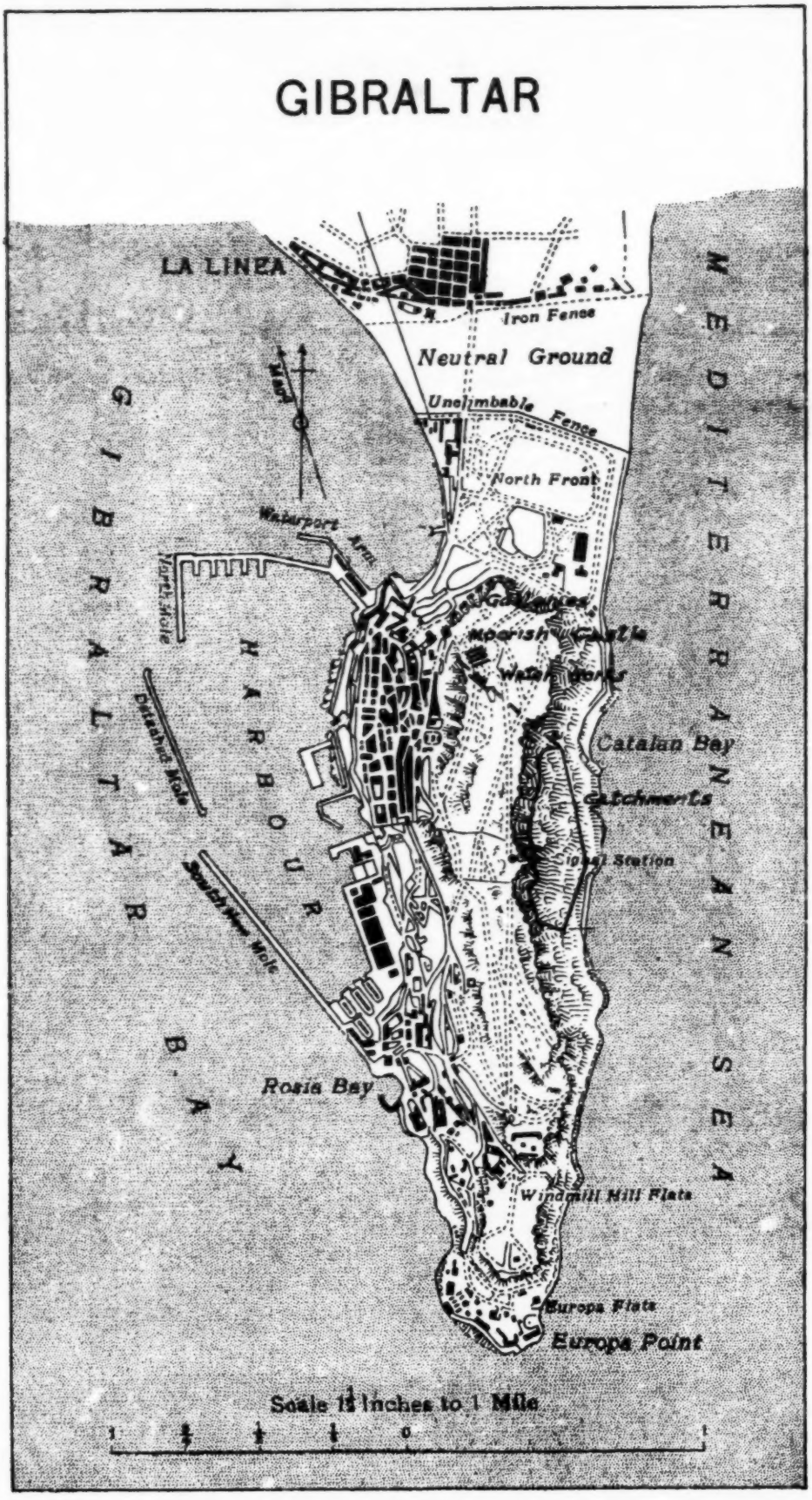
At present the preferential rates are granted in respect of articles not less than 25 per cent. of the cost of which has been expended within the Empire, except in the case of tobacco, in which instance the full preferential rate is only granted to consignments grown and manufactured within the Empire. A mean of the preferential and full rates is charged in respect of foreign grown tobacco if manufactured within the Empire.

APPENDIX.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO GIBRALTAR.

Title.	*Price.* s.	d.
*Blue Book (Annual) to 1937	5	0
*The Gibraltar Directory and Guide Book (Annual)	4	0

* Obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.



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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

THE FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION OF KENYA

Report of the Commission [Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

Report of the Commission [Colonial No. 145] 7s. (7s. 6d.)

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Report by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E.
[Colonial No. 150] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

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Report of Commission [Colonial No. 152] 10s. (10s. 6d.)

PITCAIRN ISLAND

Reports by Mr. J. S. Neill and Duncan Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
[Colonial No. 155] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

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Report of Committee [Cmd. 3554 (1930)] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

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Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730 (1934)] 9d. (10d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

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Lists are issued showing schedules of Offices in the following Colonial Services with the names and brief biographical records of the holders. Each list includes the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State relating to the Service concerned :—

Colonial Administrative Service List	[Colonial No. 147] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)
Colonial Agricultural Service List	[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
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Colonial Medical Service List	[Colonial No. 159] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
Colonial Veterinary Service List	[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

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LONDON, W.C.2 : York House, Kingsway
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CARDIFF : 1, St. Andrew's Crescent BELFAST : 80, Chichester Street
or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

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S.O. Code No. 58-1866

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1900

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Continued on page 3 of cover

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GIBRALTAR FOR 1938

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and ¾ mile in breadth with a total area of 1⅞ square miles, situated in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock", as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1938 shows 67° F. as the mean maximum

temperature, the highest shade temperature being 97° F. on the 22nd of July and the lowest 35° F. on the 1st of January. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches. In 1938, 22·24 inches were registered, of which 7·57 inches fell in December.

History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke during the War of the Spanish Succession and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779–83 when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Healthfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1938 was 20,339 of whom 17,331 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise.

The normal population was considerably increased in 1936 as a result of the military rising in Spain, and at the end of that year it was estimated that some 4,000 refugees remained in the Colony. In 1937 and 1938 the additional population showed no great tendency to decrease, despite the fact that a considerable number of aliens were removed from the city, and it was estimated that some 3,000 refugees still remained at the end of the year.

The number of births during the year was 354, of which 192 were boys and 162 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 20·48. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 252 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 14·54 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 76·28 per 1,000.

IV.—HEALTH.

The measles epidemic which commenced at the end of 1937 continued into the first half of 1938, in which year 508 cases of this disease were notified. The type was mild throughout; there were only three deaths. At the same time Erythema infectiosum (Fifth Disease) produced 114 notified cases, and concurrent outbreaks of chicken-pox and rubella 102 and 50 cases respectively. Fifteen cases only of diphtheria were reported during the year, with one death. The incidence of enteric fever was considerably increased in the latter half of the year, totalling 28 cases in all with one death. This is the largest number of cases recorded during the past twenty years.

The total number of notifiable infectious diseases reported during the year was 857, more than twice as many as during 1937. With the population of the previously fully crowded city more than twenty per cent. above the normal figures before the beginning of the Spanish civil war, and still increasing, this rise is only to be expected; what has fortunately been avoided so far, is the occurrence of any of these diseases in severe form. The total deaths from all notifiable diseases were twenty-two.

Universal vaccination, with re-vaccination at 12 years of age, is enforced by law; but, in the population inflated by refugees from Spain there must be a considerable nucleus of unvaccinated adults who form a potential focus of grave danger. According to the population records, there are known to be some 2,000 more aliens now resident in the Colony than there were in 1935.

Anti-mosquito and anti-rat campaigns are conducted continuously throughout the year.

Owing to an epidemic of typhus in French Morocco at the beginning of the year, quarantine measures were imposed in this port.

A new tuberculosis sanatorium was in course of construction during the year.

V.—HOUSING.

The building of blocks of tenements for the re-housing of the working classes and the abolition of the slums is progressing and a large block is nearing completion. In addition, privately-owned houses are continually being improved and rebuilt.

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent, but elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurements of every room, have been compiled

by the Public Health Department. These are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, etc., can be obtained. The majority of the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown, but the leases are put out to tender. The Colonial Government has continued its policy of renovating any Crown properties which require reconstruction and a number were completely reconditioned during the year.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

New coaling machinery was put into operation during 1932 and, with effect from the 4th of May of that year, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues. This concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions, or temporarily disembarks transit passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale :—

	Tons.
Vessels of register tonnage 10–50	10
Vessels of register tonnage 50–500	30
Vessels of register tonnage over 500	50

The installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues, together with the general trade revival, has resulted in a steady improvement in the coaling trade of the Colony. The increase of bunker coal supplied to shipping continued as did the number of vessels calling for bunkers.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor-spirit and tobacco.

VIII.—LABOUR.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are at times carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows:—

Labourers 7d. per hour for a 50-hour week.

Artisans 8¾d.–1s. per hour for a 50-hour week.

Leading carpenters, etc., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are:—

Labourers 5d.–6d. per hour for a 48-hour week.

Artisans 8d.–10d. per hour for a 48-hour week.

The peseta has not been quoted since the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed £450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave, expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. a day in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. a day in summer, according to the class of establishment.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921 the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s., and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st December, 1938, was £9,252. A temporary emergency grant of £1,000 was paid in addition.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st December, 1938, was £1,026.

In addition, the Government paid £114 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for sanitary water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises. Government-aided elementary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £10,278, exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes and £160 towards classes in domestic economy.

The payment of " school pence " is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing thirteen Government-aided schools for primary education—eleven Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,714, and 2,313 was the average number in attendance during the year.

Since 1925 this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of woodwork classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for woodwork and metal work and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic economy is given by a highly-qualified teacher. The Colonial Government makes an annual grant of £160 towards the cost of these classes.

Six candidates presented themselves for the examination in English for assistant teachers. Of these, five obtained honours. Those who qualify receive awards of £5 and those who obtain honours receive awards of £7 10s.

When possible during the year a nursing sister was sent to visit the schools and inspect the children. Eighteen visits of inspection were paid. Eight hundred and fourteen children received dental treatment and 173 medical treatment. The school clinic at the Colonial Hospital was attended by 145 children.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls managed by a local committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 100 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

Welfare Institutions.

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision, for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserves a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Postal.

The daily mail service via Spain and France has been suspended since the outbreak of hostilities in Spain; but by the use of all contract mail vessels sailing either direct to England or to Marseilles, it has been possible to despatch mails about five times weekly for England. Owing to the incidence of sailings in the opposite direction, the arrival of mail vessels only on the first part of the week, the inward mail has been much less satisfactory, the bulk of the mail being received on Mondays and Tuesdays from the P. & O. vessels.

The daily service between Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar via Algeciras was maintained and the annual subsidy of £500 continued.

The connection with Morocco by Bland Line was maintained by means of a special subsidy although the service is now only thrice weekly. It was utilised for the air mail, the time of transmission of which to England is two days.

Gibraltar does not as yet participate in the Empire Air Mail scheme; but on account of the high transport charges, a ¼ oz. scale is in force to make the initial postage rate as low as possible.

Very heavy increases in registered mail to Spain and in parcels to Spanish Morocco have taken place during the last two years as a result of the presence of large numbers of refugees in the one case and the cutting off of normal means of import in the other. Thousands of small packets and parcels of food were also despatched during the year by mail to the parts of Spain which were then in the hands of the Republican Government. Connection with these parts of Spain was maintained via Marseilles.

The mail route via Tangier, Oran and Algiers was utilised for mails to the continent and occasionally, during gaps in the direct steamer service, for British mails.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with Spain are worked by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., who under a special agreement pay a nominal sum of £20 annually to the Colonial Government.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd. has a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Royal Naval wireless station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are accepted at the offices of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephone communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal and other European countries, as well as with the United States of America, South America, Canada, Australia, Egypt and India.

The local naval and military departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council, in whom they are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is 5¼ miles in the City or North District, 4 miles in the South District, and about 4½ miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and suitable for motor traffic.

The introduction of one-way traffic in certain of the main streets in the City has greatly increased the safety and convenience both of motor and pedestrian traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1938:—

Steamers.		*Sailing Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
4,532	13,758,528	220	13,793	4,752	13,772,321

As compared with 1937, there was a net decrease of 397 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an increase of 33,091 in tonnage. The decrease comprised 380 steamers and 17 sailing vessels. The principal lines which call at Gibraltar are :—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance Line, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, the Export American Line, and Italia Cosulich Line.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, and Union-Castle Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay and Messrs. Bland's steamers maintain a thrice-weekly service between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The voyage from London to Gibraltar takes about 4½ days.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Programme for 1938 included the reconstruction of Crown Properties as tenement buildings and the improvement of Government House and the Colonial Hospital. Work continued on the new Tuberculosis Sanatorium, which is now nearing completion.

The renovation of the few roads and paths which are under the control of the Colonial Government was also continued. The control and maintenance of the majority of the roads in Gibraltar are, however, as previously stated, vested in the City Council.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony :—

A Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice ; and a Police Court, presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony, in addition to the Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police, has an establishment of five inspectors and ninety-five other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was very satisfactory, and hospital treatment was not required for any of them. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was nine.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1938 was 911, a decrease of 49 as compared with 1937 and an increase of 264 as compared with 1936. Of this total, 41 were offences against the person, 17 for offences against property, the remaining 853 being for other offences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The nine Ordinances enacted during 1938 were :—

1. The Aliens and Strangers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
2. The Alien Traders (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
3. The Lighting Control Ordinance, 1938.
4. The Rent Restriction Ordinance, 1938.
5. The Foreign Enlistment (Spain) Ordinance, 1938.
6. The Military Stores (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
7. The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
8. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
9. The Air-Raid Precautions Ordinance, 1938.

There is no legislation provision for health insurance, old-age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

Compensation for accidents is, to a certain extent, provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance, 1924.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are four private banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris; London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Thos. Mosley & Co., of Gibraltar.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

Currency.

The legal tender of the Colony is composed of Gibraltar Government notes and United Kingdom silver and copper coinage.

Gibraltar Government currency notes were in circulation to the value of £225,000 at the 31st December, 1938.

The issue is governed by the Currency Note Ordinance, and is in £5, £1 and 10s. denominations.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in common use, but litres are also used as a measure of capacity.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross revenue and expenditure for the last five years were as follows:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1934	245,858	275,644
1935	216,232	182,296
1936	211,478	179,864
1937	207,984	196,179
1938	207,628	199,725

The net excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st of December, 1938, after writing down the value of securities to market value, which involved a depreciation of £13,850, amounted to £234,359 as compared with a figure of £240,306, at the end of the previous year. In addition, the Colony held a Reserve Fund of £200,000. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During 1938, port dues yielded £20,725, while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £68,334.

Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were:—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	10,833
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements-in-aid	31,414
Rents of Government property	18,883
Interest on invested funds	15,995

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The present Customs Tariff is as follows :—

	Rates of duty. Full Rate £ s. d.	Preferential Rate. £ s. d.
1. Malt Liquors :—		
For every gallon	0 0 10	0 0 7
If introduced in bottle there are additional duties as follows :—		
For every dozen imperial or reputed quart bottles	0 1 0	
For every dozen imperial or reputed pint bottles	0 0 6	
2. Motor Spirit :—		
Such duty as may be fixed by the Governor by Order in the Gazette.		
Present duty, per gallon	0 0 6	
3. Spirits, Liquers, Perfumed Spirits, etc. :—		
For every proof gallon of spirits other than manufactured spirits imported in casks	0 12 0	0 10 0
For every proof gallon of manufactured spirits (brandy, gin, rum and whisky) when imported in casks	0 11 0	0 9 0
For every gallon of liquers or cordials, irrespective of strength ...	0 18 0	0 15 0
For every gallon of perfumed spirits, irrespective of strength	0 13 4 or 10 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.	0 10 0 or 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.
4. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes :—		
Manufactured :—		
Cigarettes, per lb.	0 1 6	0 1 0
With an additional duty per 100 cigarettes or part thereof ...	0 0 5	
Other manufactured tobacco, per lb.	0 2 0	0 1 8
Unmanufactured :—		
Tobacco, per lb.	0 0 5	0 0 4
5. Wines, duties on :—		
If introduced in cask, per gal. ...	0 1 0	0 0 10
If introduced in bottle, per gal. ...	0 3 0	0 2 0

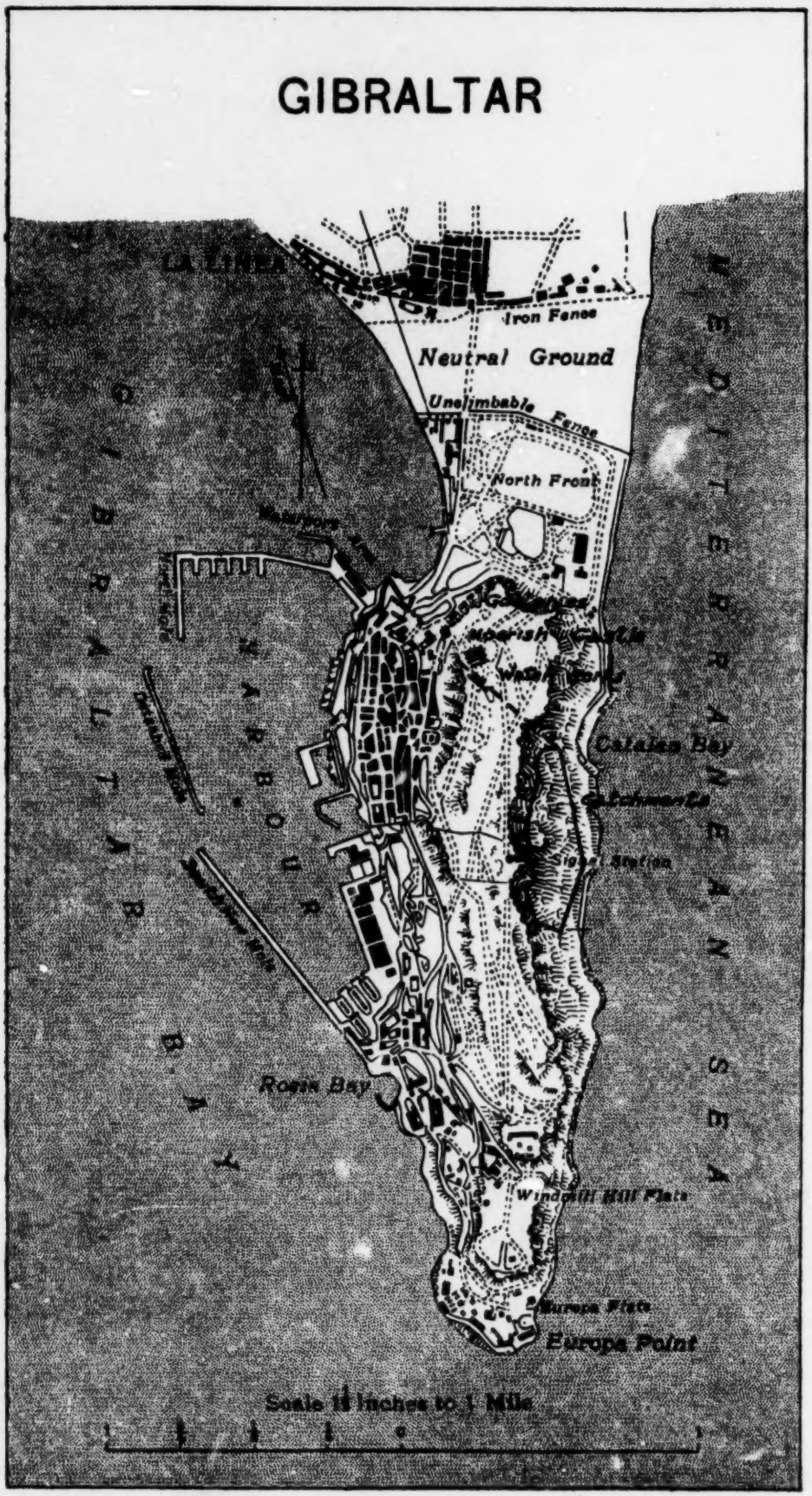
At present the preferential rates are granted in respect of articles not less than 25 per cent. of the cost of which has been expended within the Empire, except in the case of tobacco, in which instance the full preferential rate is only granted to consignments grown and manufactured within the Empire, a mean of the preferential and full rates is charged in respect of foreign-grown tobacco if manufactured within the Empire.

APPENDIX.

Recent Publications of General Interest Relating to Gibraltar.

Title.	*Price.* s. d.
* Blue Book (Annual) to 1938	5 0
* The Gibraltar Directory and Guide Book (Annual)...	4 0

* Obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.



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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF NORTHERN RHODESIA
Report of the Commission [Colonial No. 145] 7s. (7s. 6d.)

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA
Report by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E.
[Colonial No. 150] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

NYASALAND. FINANCIAL POSITION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT
Report of Commission [Colonial No. 152] 10s. (10s. 6d.)

RHODESIA-NYASALAND ROYAL COMMISSION
Report [Cmd. 5949] 7s. 6d. (7s. 11d.)

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN THE WEST INDIES
Report by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E.
[Cmd. 6070] 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.)

THE SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL SERVICES
Report of Committee [Cmd. 3554 (1930)] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS FOR THE COLONIAL SERVICE
Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730 (1934)] 9d. (10d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS
Report of Committee [Cmd. 5129] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

COLONIAL STUDENTS
Report of the Colonial Students Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, December, 1936 [Colonial No. 161] 9d. (10d.)

Lists are issued showing schedules of Offices in the following Colonial Services with the names and brief biographical records of the holders. Each list includes the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State relating to the Service concerned :—

Colonial Administrative Service List	[Colonial No. 147] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)
Colonial Agricultural Service List	[Colonial No. 157] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
Colonial Audit Service List	[Colonial No. 162] 4d. (5d.)
Colonial Forest Service List	[Colonial No. 163] 6d. (7d.)
Colonial Legal Service List	[Colonial No. 158] 9d. (10d.)
Colonial Medical Service List	[Colonial No. 159] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
Colonial Veterinary Service List	[Colonial No. 160] 6d. (7d.)

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